IMCRA LLC
P-ISSN: 2790-0169 E-ISSN: 2790-0177

Science, Education and Innovations in the context of modern problems

№ 5

2021

Editor - in - Chief: Dr. Mammadov N.

S
E I

Conference Proceedings

imcra-az.org/sei-conference/

International Meetings and Conferences Research Accosiation

Science, Education and Innovations

in the context of modern problems

№6 Vol. 4 Issue 2

www.imcra-az.org/sei-conference/

Science, Education and Innovations in the Context of Modern Problems

P-ISSN: 2790-0169
E-ISSN: 2790-0177
ISBN: 978-1451-11-764-6

Year of publication: 2018 Frequency: Bimonthly

Editor - in - Chief: **Dr. Mammadov N.** PhD at Kuban University in Russian Federation

Authors are required to pay a fair manuscript handling fee for the processing of their articles. However, there are no submission charges. Authors are required to make payment only after their manuscripts have been accepted for publication

Open access policy. Open Access is a publishing model that allows research articles to be distributed to the global community without restrictions via the Internet. All articles published in the public domain are available to anyone with an Internet connection.

This SEI Proceedings is an open access journal. Abstracts and full texts of all articles published in this journal are freely available to everyone immediately after publication without any restrictions.

INDEXING and ABSTRACTING

Editorial Board

Contact information: www.imcra-az.org IMCRA - INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
Publisher`s Address: Azerbaijan, Baku city. A.Jafarov str.13., 13th microdistrict
editor@imcra.az.org
Facebook page - https://www.facebook.com/BakuForumofJournals2021
Facebook group - https://www.facebook.com/groups/470649644057303
Website: www.imcra-az.org
Instagram: @ forum_of_journals_2021 Email: forumofjournals@gmail.com

JADIDISM MOVEMENT AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE TURKISH PEOPLE

Humeyir Ahmadov

Acad., Prof.Dr Institute of Education of Azerbaijan Republic, Institute of Educational Problems of the Republic of Azerbaijan: Baku, AZ, Email: eduaz@mail.ru Orchid: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0019-4266

Abstract

Many Turkish intellectuals were concerned about the escalation of the international political situation in the late 19th century, the increase in Russian occupation, and the decline in aid from the Ottoman Empire. Therefore, fearing the danger of assimilation, these intellectuals created a movement called "seriousness." From the last years of that century, Jadidism began to be used as a synonym for innovation. The idea of spreading European education among the Muslim classes of the Russian Empire without separating it from Islamic principles and harmonizing Islamic thought with European education formed the basis of the movement as a whole. To achieve this goal, the Jadids tried to base their ideas on specific requirements: the separation of the school from the madrasa; primary schools have their own subject teacher; payment of a teacher's monthly salary; application of methodology; emphasis on writing as well as reading; establishment of separate schools for girls; application of textbooks according to a single program and according to age level, etc. At the same time, these schools were supposed to teach in the mother tongue. The idea of a new school-Jadidism emerged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as one of the results of the rapid development of socio-political events, the influence of innovations in economic life on cultural life. As the old traditions face innovations in accordance with the requirements of the time, these changes in ideology and thinking have shown, first of all, in the system of self-education. It should be noted that the period of expansion of the influence of Western culture is also marked by the introduction of the European education system in the East. As a modernization movement, the emergence and expansion of seriousness took place in a complex historical context. Apparently, a Young Turk studying in such an institution could put forward any idea of national patriotism in the future and save his nation from the threat of slavery.

Keywords: Turkish history, education, history of pedagogy, Jadidism

Introduction

Indeed, as the main task of the Turks' independence, the idea that "the condemnation of a ruling nation and the extinction of a condemned nation stems from lack of schooling" was widely echoed.

The state of the old Muslim education system did not allow it to be maintained. In addition to religious ideas, the school curriculum included the study of mother tongue, arithmetic, geography, and other secular subjects. The acquisition of worldly knowledge was a requirement of the time. The school was to become a center for the promotion of science and education. One of the demands of the representatives of the Jadid movement was to change the content, form and methods of teaching in schools. The pedagogical thinking of the new era had already begun to take its place in school practice. Enlightenment and mastering modern sciences seemed to be the way of salvation of the Turkish nation (70).

Jadidism, as a liberal-bourgeois religious reform movement, was already widespread among Russian Muslims. Newly published encyclopedias state the following about Jadidism: Jadidism emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a socio-political movement aimed at enlightenment and cultural reform among Muslims in the Volga region, Crimea, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. It was based on issues such as the renewal of the old system in Muslim schools, the introduction of new teaching methods and techniques, the inclusion of a number of secular subjects in school curricula. Proponents of Jadidism consider it necessary to carry out some reforms in Islam, its adaptation to modern development, the development of national art
and literature, After the movement in Russia in 1905-1907, they went a step further, expressed

their views on reforms in the political system, and organized to implement their ideas. The "Union of Muslims", which did not leave a big mark in history, became the "Islamic Council" in Central Asia after 1917, and the "National Party" in Crimea. During the Soviet era, some of them
were in solidarity with the new government, while others joined the whites, the oppressors, or emigrated abroad, not accepting the Soviet ideology. Thus, the Jadid movement that emerged among Russian Muslims in the second half of the 19th century wanted to see culture and education meet new requirements. Some of them strongly considered it expedient to replace the content, forms and methods of teaching in the national school, as well as in madrassas with new ones.

Discussion

Indirectly, however, it was a reform program designed against both old religious rules and Russian colonialism. Of course, Jadidism in the society was not initially accepted as a progressive reform program or a pedagogical trend in the full sense of the word, and faced certain obstacles. It is known that during this period, because schools were closely linked with religion, any innovation in education could directly affect the propagation of religion and its content. Indeed, Jadidism meant education, culture,

language, and ultimately religious reform. The general position of the members of the society trying to prevent the expansion of the new method of teaching is expressed in the poem of the great Azerbaijani satirist MASabir as follows:

Wow, is this a new lesson ?!

No... x! Yo... x! son, this school-rebellion!

Mullah is not the one who teaches this! Beware, this is a new devil!

Stop running, son, it's bloody!

At the beginning of the 20th century, reforms began in the old mullah schools and madrassas. In addition to Sharia and religion classes, secular sciences were taught in schools. The number of modern systematic schools in Europe increased. The first Russian-Muslim school opened in Baku in 1887 by the great enlighteners SM Ganizadeh and H. Mahmudbeyov was the beginning of these secular schools. There used to be 42 students here. In 1912, when the anniversary of those schools was celebrated, the number of Russian-Azerbaijani schools of this type reached 9. In addition, 8 Russian-Azerbaijani girls' schools and one-grade schools also functioned as new method schools. By this time, the number of students had reached 2,249. 337 of them were girls. Of course, these figures were not satisfactory. There was a serious need to expand the network of modern schools.

The problem was that the tsarist government, which did not allocate funds to schools, did not take seriousness seriously. The national intelligentsia, on the other hand, took the opposite position, believing that this was the only way to help educate the people. They sharply criticized the enlightenment policy of the tsarist government, called for the enlightenment of the people by the tsarist government, the opening of new democratic, secular schools, the elimination of illiteracy, science, culture and so on. they said they were not interested in organizing. At the beginning of the twentieth century, educators, seeing the exceptional role of the new school for the development of our people, had to fight with those who wanted to hinder its development. Representatives of the old world, not wanting to give up suddenly in the face of innovation, they tried to prove that the opening of a new methodical school was against religion. The educators explained that the new method of opening schools was preferable, where teachers taught using the sound method in the classroom and the alphabet. Enlighteners also had some ideas about didactics, an important subject of pedagogy. They noted that in the new schools, the teacher's use of visual aids in the classroom makes it easier for students to understand the lesson. In such a teaching process, the teacher's preference for strengthening knowledge and mastering scientific knowledge through education was a real success. Here, teachers explained that they taught using the sound system in the classroom and the alphabet. Enlighteners also had some ideas about didactics, an important subject of pedagogy. They noted that in the new schools, the teacher's use of visual aids in the classroom makes it easier for students to understand the lesson. In such a teaching process, the teacher's preference for strengthening knowledge and mastering scientific knowledge through education was a real success. Here, teachers explained that they taught using the sound system in the classroom system and the alphabet. Enlighteners also had some ideas about didactics, an important subject of pedagogy. They noted that in the new schools, it is easier for students to understand the lesson if the teacher uses visual aids during the lesson. In such a teaching process, the teacher's preference for strengthening knowledge and mastering scientific knowledge through education was a real

success. Jadidism, based on such progressive ideas, is d

ivided into two historical stages according to its spread and development:

1. From the 1980s until the First Russian Revolution, the government was loyal to the movement, and the general public was cautious;

2. Between 1905 and 1907, as mentioned above, as mentioned above, it had already taken on a socio-political and socio-cultural character outside of school reform and had received material and moral support from society.

It should be noted that Abdulqayyum Nasiri (1824-1907), who tried to teach "European subjects" to the people in his own language and began to write the first textbooks in this field, was the second modern teacher of the Turkic world. However, Ismayil bey Gaspirali was the founder of the school, which was distinguished in the whole Turkic world by its reformist activity and was first taught in the Turkic-Tatar world. During his travels to the West, Gaspirali adopted a new method of school system founded by the famous Swedish pedagogue Pestalozzi, and after returning to his homeland, he began to spread this method among Muslims living in Russia. His newspaper "Tercuman", published since 1883, was the most powerful tool in spreading this new method among the people. "Translator" newspaper, starting from Crimea, covers the whole Caucasus, Kazan, Siberia, Turkestan, and even China, Iran; it was also widespread in Egypt and Turkey. The main goal of the newspaper was "unity in language, thought and work." Ismayil Bey also spoke out against the policy of assimilation and Russification, writing that cooperation with the Russians would be more appropriate on the basis of established conditions. He believed that the new methodical schools would raise the cultural level of the Turks.

These were, first of all, the fruits of the seeds sown by MFAkhundzadeh in this way, and those seeds slowly sprouted. They were also reflected in the press and school issues. In this regard, the prominent literary critic F. Kocharli wrote: “Those who write new books, compile methods, give newspapers and magazines, each try to use a kind of spelling and method-distortion so that the reader can read his writings correctly and understand his thoughts and ideas. The late Ismail bey
Gaspirinski, who in the past did not pay attention to the flaws and changes of the Muslim

alphabet, has inadvertently violated the grammar and split the words, whether Turkish, Arabic or Ajami, in a new style with articles in Muslim letters. wrote a story. This revolution, which took
place in the method of spelling and was observed in our article, the founder of this reform was Mirza Fatali. Of course, this important issue will not be resolved for a long time, and the alphabet of Muslims will be changed and simplified, like the alphabet of other civilized nations, and will be a perfect and glorious tool for the pursuit of knowledge and enlightenment: God willing.

Apparently, the development of modern methodological schools made the most advanced intellectuals of the time think. M.A. Rasulzadeh also saw this aspect and correctly assessed it. He wrote: “A new era was beginning in the lives of Turks and Azerbaijanis in Russia. The national- cultural movement revived by Mirza Fatali Akhundov, Hasan bey Zardabi and Ismail Gaspirali was advancing, and this movement was entering the stage of a political legal battle.

The revival, which began with the Methodist movement, soon paid off. Thus,

if the last statistical report of the Caucasus Enlightenment Control once said that 1 out of 500 children of Caucasian Muslims studied, in 1910 more than 20 million Muslims living in Russia published more than 100 books, 14,000 printing houses were opened, and the number of newspapers and magazines increased. are. Among the Muslims were more than 20 graduates of Russian universities, including more than 200 educated people educated in Western Europe. Such a development was an important step in the expansion of national and cultural construction. If in the first stage of Jadidism the main task was to spread modern books from Bakhchisaray to China, from Kazan to Iran, soon Kazakhstan, Similar schools began to open in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. The

opening of the "Usuli-Jadid" school in Samarkand in 1893 was welcomed by intellectuals. Such schools were opened in Andijan in 1897 and in Tashkent in 1901. Since 1907, interest in new methodical schools has increased in Azerbaijan. Teachers praised the new teaching method, which greatly facilitated the acquisition of primary education. Thus, the Methodist schools, which began on the Crimean peninsula, had already crossed the Ural Mountains and reached Central Asia, from there to Tabriz and Tehran. Such widespread use of the new method played an important role in the development of education and culture of the Muslim peoples.

Conclusion

Ismayil Bey considered it important to apply a new method in the field of education for the development of the Turkic-Muslim peoples. Ismail Bey, who understood the primary role of education in the example of the West, considered it a formula that scientists would increase, that they would revive enlightenment, and that in turn it would free the whole nation from backwardness. He was based on the idea that religious and secular sciences should be taught in parallel, and that education should serve the teaching of the mother tongue. In the "modern- methodical" schools, where the sound method will be used, it was planned to apply a specific period of education, age limit, and exact class hours. Examinations were also planned in methodological schools aimed at the complete abolition of corporal punishment. Ismayil Bey, who prepared textbooks for students and teachers in order to implement all these ideas, of course faced the obstacles of old-fashioned people. Despite all the difficulties, he opened modern schools in Bakhchisaray and expanded his activities around Central Asia, India and Egypt.

After the Russian Muslims were able to realize the idea of Jadidism, general congresses were held, and the importance of opening mother-tongue schools was reflected in the program document.

Despite the reactionary policy of tsarism in the field of public education, as a result of progress in the economic and social life of the country, the consistent struggle of leading intellectuals, the network of modern schools in Azerbaijan was expanding year by year. During this period, the reformist intellectuals of Azerbaijan, following in the footsteps of KDUshinsky, AOChernyayevsky and R. Afandiyev, began to compile new textbooks in their native language.

Reference

1. Ahmadov H.M. Nariman Narimanov. ABU, 2004, 282 p.
2. Ahmadov H.M. Jadidism movement and its spread to Azerbaijan // Azerbaijan school, №4,
2005, p.62-75
3. Ahmadov H. The spread of mother tongue schools in South Azerbaijan // “*Varlig* magazine”,
Tehran, issue 137, 1384 (2005) , pp.12-22
4. Ahmadov H. A new breath to our native language textbooks // "Education", 2010, p.64-66
5. Ahmadov H. Our native language textbooks are our national treasure.

“Great Leader-90”, ADPU, 2013, pp.29-58; “Education prob
lems” newspaper, №45-46 and № 47-48;
6. Ahmadov H. From the history of compilation and publication of our native language textbooks // “Azerbaijan Muallimi” newspaper, March 5, 2010;
7. Ahmadov H. Beneficiaries of education. F. Kocharli-150, R. Afandiyev-150 Double wing. Baku, 2013-ADPU, 199 p.

8. Ahmadov H. History of Azerbaijan school and pedagogical thought. Baku, Science and education, 2014, 432p.
9. 123. Bennigsen A. Ismail Bey Qasprinski and the Origin of the jaded Movement in Russia /
İsmail bey Qasprinski, Russkoe Musulmanstvo – Oxford, 1985
10. Fisher A., İsmail W. Qaspirali. Model Leader forAzia // Tatar sof the Grimia Their Strujjle-Durham-London, 1988.
11. Lazzerini E.C. Ismail bey Gasprinski and Muslim Modernism in Russia 1878-1914 / Dissertation. Washington, 1973.

PRACTICAL MATERIALS FOR TRAINING OPTIMIZATION STUDY PROBLEMS BY MATH

Nurmuhammadi Samira Tagy g.

Ganja State University doctoral student

Abstract

This article provides practical materials for optimizing the learning of learning problems in mathematics. To accomplish the beneficial assimilation of theoretical material by solving problems, the optimal environment for teaching and educational positions in the lesson must be determined. In order to teach students how to optimally organize the learning activity in solving a problem, it is necessary to develop an independent student's activity.

Keywords: theoretical materials, educational issues, solution of problems, formation, text

Introduction

After clarifying the responsibility of solving problems, we determine the study of the optimal contents of practical materials, as well as the level of complexity of the logical sequence, etc. For this, the separation of concepts, actions in the task is an important condition. If the above expressions are not taken into account, then most of the time will be spent on solving secondary problems. And this is the reason for the workload of the students.

To accomplish the beneficial assimilation of theoretical material by solving problems, the optimal environment for teaching and educational positions in the lesson must be determined. For this, there must be the ability to choose the most suitable lesson structure from the teacher and draw up an optimal lesson plan. To ensure the assimilation of theoretical material, the choice of the optimal method for solving the problem, means and form is important. At this time, everything depends on the time provided, on the responsibilities of the lesson, on the content, on the possibilities of the condition, and on the student's independent work. When solving a problem, along with teaching methods, it is also important to learn optimal relations between forms of learning, such as, in the form of a team or group, or independently. [1]

In the elementary class of mathematics, by solving a problem, the optimization of the study of theoretical materials is closely related to the optimal volume with difficulty, with the complexity or ease of doing homework, with the issuance of additional tasks.

In this matter, understanding the conditions of the task, the ability to perform, independence is of great importance for the students. Without optimizing the solutions in the elementary grades, it is not important to optimize the overall learning process.

In order to teach students how to optimally organize the learning activity in solving a problem, it is necessary to develop an independent student's activity.

1. Independent work with the book. (independent study of the material, highlighting the main idea, drawing up a short statement of the problem)

2. Ability to work with tempo, optimal math reading and math writing.

3. Ability to plan training activities (make a plan for the text, the answer to the problem)

4. Self-control and self-correction (the ability to check oneself and control).

The study of the performance of a particular case is not the main property in order to lead in this case. A student, according to his strength and capabilities, must learn to use different types of skills optimally and must be able to accept methods of memorization, develop memory. In this case, in a short time and without expenditure of effort, he can thoroughly learn something. Optimization of learning by solving problems requires treating the educational process and monitoring the lesson from a new position. First of all, the teacher must be able to analyze his work experience, objectively evaluate the activities of the organization of the optimal lesson. To do this, it is necessary to pay attention to the following requirements: to what extent has a comprehensive educational and developmental responsibilities and decisions been achieved, the extent to which the optimal choice of forms and method of the lesson and the content of the lesson were provided. Was the optimal amount of homework and its difficulties successful?

As you can see, solving the problem plays a major role in optimizing the teaching of theoretical material in mathematics and in the application of pedagogical work. Therefore, each teacher must gradually master not only the theory, but also the organization of the optimal teaching methodology.

Based on the above, let's look at the tasks related to the optimization of theoretical teaching materials for primary grades.

For the formation of mathematical ideas in the first class, the main place is occupied by the solutions of simple problems. The chosen mathematical method for solving the problem underlies its analysis conditions. In this case, natural numbers, calculation tasks form the first grader's idea of natural numbers, and addition and subtraction tasks make it possible to consciously and quickly complete tasks.

In this way, students learn and understand different use cases by solving simple problems. [2]

After that, students are introduced to word problems. Word problems in primary grades play an important role in optimizing the teaching of theoretical materials in mathematics. But unlike the senior grades, in the first grade, the content of word problems must be taken from life situations. In this case, when solving problems, primary school teachers are faced with some problems such as not distracting the attention of students, saving time, developing students' computational

skills, and teaching them mathematical concepts. To solve these problems, life situations, life examples play an important role.

For pupils of the first grade, the distribution of attention for the foundation of the material creates difficulties, that is, in any compiled problem, when a student encounters an unfamiliar word, instead of solving the problem, he begins to be interested in this word, he has a question what is it?

(big or small, bitter or sweet, red or green.)

Performing two or more mental activities creates difficulties for students. Therefore, each of the activities performed should be familiar to the student, one of the activities, to a certain extent, should become a habit. In other words, it is compiled on the basis of life examples, and is easily perceived by students.

Let's show this with examples. Task: In two shifts at one of the mines with the mechanized method, 475 tons of coal were mined. The shift rate of coal production for the working clean-up face in both shifts is 25 tons. The second shift produced 76 tons of coal more than the first. How many workers are there in each shift? Solution: If both shifts mined the same amount of coal as the first shift, then each shift would have mined (475-75): 2 = 200 (T) Then 200 worked in the first shift: 25 = 8 people In the second shift there were 8 + 75 : 25 = 8 + 3 = 11 people Answer: 8 workers; 11 workers (Gretsova RG Methodological recommendations for the compilation and solution of problems in mathematics with the content produced. Moona 1975. p. 31). From this problem, students learn what is known in this problem and what is not, what comes from the condition of the problem, what calculations are required, how to find the answer.

In the first grade, solving problems taken from life situations help students develop the skills of conscious and robust computation. Students have the opportunity to improve their conscious computing skills in order to solve this problem quickly and the teacher, given this, gives them the opportunity to solve many examples. Thus, the teacher of mathematics to optimize "time" must necessarily maintain the intensity and increased productivity.

In addition, in the first grade, especially for 6-year-olds, additional examples, manuals and didactic materials are given and this is considered appropriate. For a 6-year-old student, the expression “more”, “less”, “a lot” can be learned using the words “how” and “how much”. Here the main task of the teacher is a visual aid and this is the choice of an appropriate system of practical exercises. And this leads students to the necessary generalizations.

In the process of solving problems of teaching a student, the teacher teaches the main type of activity of individual components in the content of training. Thus, the process of teaching and learning, or the optimization of organizations, must figure on a scientific basis.

The solution of examples of the educational process, starting from the 2nd grade, (in the 1st grade, usually simple concepts are studied) of the scientific organization and optimization at the same time depends on the student's educational activity, the specific nature of the study of the subject, ... on the teacher's experience.

material in mathematics, requires the most beneficial relationship between teacher and student, either in the process of learning or teaching, this relationship between teacher and student guarantees the maximum success of the activity.

In the first, in the second class of problems on a rectangle, a square, the sum of the sides of a square serves as a good tool for optimizing theoretical materials in mathematics.

Task. The length of the drawing in a rectangular shape is 1 dm 2 cm, and the width is 7 cm. How many cm are the length and width of the rectangle together? 1dm 2cm = 12cm 12 + 7 = 19cm.

Thus, in these classes, quantities can be expressed with geometric materials. For example, let's use an addition problem. If a segment consists of two segments, then the length of the segment is equal to the sum of these two segments. So, in fact, this is the sum of two numbers.

This means that we come to the conclusion that the choice of appropriate visual aids helps to activate learning and assimilation of the topic. This shows that visual aids are essential to optimize early math learning.

From all of the above, we can conclude that in order to optimize theoretical materials in mathematics in the first grade, we can group the studied tasks as follows.

5. Examples of increasing and decreasing a number by several units.

6. Examples for finding the amount.

7. Examples of finding the remainder.

To master the process of solving such problems, students are advised to show a schematic implementation of actions.

In the third grade of a four-year school and in the second grade of a three-year school, the problems to be solved in mathematics, the following practical material for optimizing learning,
first of all, plays an important role in creativity in teaching students.

- checking the validity of the sum (in fact, in the future this is a preparation for determining the action of subtraction and this sum shows the concept of the inverse problem).

- subtraction check (to clarify the concept of a diminished, subtracted, difference and with the help of these two express the third, more precisely, the compilation of a certain mathematical relationship)

- adding the amount by the amount (the law of grouping is explained to the students and the action is applied in the optimal way)

In addition to learning product and division, tasks expressed in a direct and inverse way, which relate to increasing and decreasing a member several times, also perform tasks related to comparison, and this leads to optimization of the learning of practical material - that is, to the assimilation of a new concept - helps to open the essence the concept of how many times the first term is greater or less than the other.

In addition, factors, product, law of permutation of factors, finding an unknown factor, finding an unknown divisor and dividend, product and ratio of sum per term, ratio of difference per term, comparison of terms, perimeter, checking the divisor through the product, finding part of a term and, solutions of prime and complex tasks related to the comparison of the parts of the penis play a major role for better assimilation of practical

materials. For now, let's look at learning how to optimize practical material from mathematics using specific problems.

Task. The vessel contained 7 glasses of water. Subsequently, 2 glasses were poured. How many glasses of water are left?

When solving this problem, students see that to find the unknown term, it is enough to su
In addition, such problems, which relate to finding an unknown term, also show themselve
Tasks that include the concept of equations lead to a better assimilation of the concept of

Only in the methodological literature there are some ways of constructing equations according to the conditions of the problem. The reason is the complexity of the structure of the equation, and it is also impossible to give a formula and a general solution method.

In addition to all these, in the primary grades in the optimization of teaching mathematics, problems should be grouped so that problems in each group are solved on the basis of the same topics. Then the grouping of tasks leads to the same method of solving them.

Observations show that students have certain difficulties in equations, comparing numbers and finding a part of a number. Therefore, when studying such materials, they use visual geometric properties. For example, consider an example on equations and on learning how to find parts of numbers.

Cut a rectangle and fold it into parts equal to 2,4,8. How many parts in a rectangle are equal to one second, one fourth, one eighth. Which part is the largest?

½ or ¼, ¼ or 1 / 8,1 / 2 or 1/8

Students when solving such problems visually study part of the numbers and the comparison of numbers. In other words, in the future, students will begin to understand fractions, equations, and comparison of fractions. And also the basis of geometric solutions to such problems is provided for successful development in the upper classes.

In grades 4 (four-year school) and 3 grades (three-year school) of primary school, the solved examples cover the entire course of elementary mathematics, in these classes there are ample opportunities for optimizing the teaching of theoretical materials of mathematics. [2]

Conclusion

This process can be accomplished using the following types of tasks.

8. The number of actions in solving problems are simple and complex.
9. Difficult tasks are divided into two parts:
10. a) inverse problem b) direct problem
11. Word problems and their solutions are divided into two parts according to the availability of the algorithm. A specific algorithm for

ing by converting to units

solving a problem is called a typical problem.

12. a) taskssolv

13. b) the problem of finding the unknown quantity between two differences

14. c) tasks related to symmetric divisions

15. d) the problem of finding a given part of the number and by the number of parts of the number

16. e) tasks for actions, etc.

17. In mathematical science, inverse problems, it is believed that the solution of any problem is considered necessary to solve its inverse problem. Hence, in the teachings of word problems, the meaning of mutually inverse problems is determined.

Note that in the elementary grades, in the process of mathematical solutions, space should be given for a way of comparison. Because the optimization of mathematical knowledge, in these words, the concept between quantities is of great importance. [3]

The table and geometry of multiplication and division, as well as an element of theory and concepts, as well as inverse problems of geometric optimization, play an important role in its teaching.

References

1. Loshkareva N.A. On the concept and types of intersubject connections. Soviet pedagogy 1972 №6.
2. Fokii G.I. Interdisciplinary complex tasks as a means of developing students' independence and activity M. 1973.
3. Monakov V.M. On the question of the system analysis of interrelationships of natural mathematical disciplines. 1978

CLASSIFICATION AND LABELING OF FOOD ADDITIVES.

Shamil Alifov

Master of Russia University, shamil_latifov@mail.ru

Abstract

Food additives are not an invention of our time, it had been used by humans during centuries. As soon as a human population began to engage in farming and animal husbandry, it became necessary to make stocks of food and take care of its preservation. They discovered the canning effect of salt, smoke, cold and vinegar. The latter, as assumed, are obtained accidentally from sour vinegar.

XX century characterized by rapid development of this branch. The use of food additives has shifted from the area of home kitchens to the area of industrial production of products. In this case, the following directions are highlighted: increase the shelf life of products; change of its food value; improvement of product quality. According to the WHO, under the food additives are understood chemical substances and natural compounds that are not used in food itself, but are added to it to improve the quality of raw materials and finished products.

Keywords: food additives, basic classification of food additives, WHO, food products

Basic classification of food additives

Experts attribute about 50 different functions to food additives. There are 11 large groups of additives:

- nutritional supplements (natural food components);

- additives that preserve freshness;

-additives to facilitate processing or manufacturing;

-preservatives;

- spices;

- dyes;

-seals (texturing agents);

-sweeteners;

- fillers;

-additives to reduce the calorie content of food, and others.

Nutritional Supplements.

These supplements have a brilliant history, since with their help in developed countries it was possible to practically eliminate diseases caused by a deficiency in the diet of one or another element or substance, namely: goiter (the missing factor is iodine), scurvy (vitamin C), pellagra (niacin), rickets (vitamin D, calcium, phosphorus) and other similar diseases. Almost all microelements and macrocomponents of food (fats, carbohydrates, proteins and fiber) are added to food products to increase their nutritional value. To increase the nutritional value of food, it is very important to add to it those substances that are present in the usual diet in quantities below optimal.

Additives that keep freshness.

They include primarily antioxidants. They are added to oils and packaging materials to prevent rancidity. Chelating agents and sequestrants are also used. They prevent interactions between metals and food components, which minimizes discoloration and loss of taste and aroma. A number of substances are used to prevent browning of the fruit on the cut surface.

Additives to facilitate processing or manufacturing.

To improve the taste of food products, substances that can change the reaction to an acidic or alkaline side are very important. In addition, this group includes chelating agents and sequestrants, as well as substances that change the texture of products, cause coagulation of proteins (they are used in cheese making), contribute to color change, gelation in dairy products, making whipped cream or lightening coffee.

Preservatives.

They are antimicrobial agents designed to keep food usable for a long time. Since ancient times,

people have used salt, sugar, acids and smoke for this purpose, in which products were smoked.
Sodium benzoate and potassium benzoate are used as preservatives for fruits and vegetables. In bakery and dairy products, propionates are used to inhibit the development of molds. Many foods are preserved with acetic acid (vinegar). Nitrites and nitrates also serve as preservatives. Dry fruits and vegetables are treated with sulfur dioxide (sulfur dioxide) and sulfites. A number of gases are used to sterilize grain products and spices to kill insect pests and microorganisms.

As the population grows, preservatives become more important, as it is much easier to provide a 10% increase in food stocks with their help than by expanding agricultural production.

Spices.

At a time when there were no permanent trade routes providing for the import of spices, the food of the Europeans was extremely monotonous and unsatisfactory, not only in quantity, but also in quality. Nowadays, over 2000 different spices are in use for every imaginable use. Natural spices have a very complex composition; coffee, for example, contains over 1000 different compounds (however, usually spices are far from so complex). Most of the spices we use now are mixtures of synthetic substances.

Dyes.

The purpose of food coloring is to make processed foods look more attractive. Dyes are divided into two main groups: natural and synthetic. Now all over the world there is a craving for everything "natural" in food, and therefore, as food colorants, they increasingly tend to use purified pigments of many plants, animals (in particular insects) and microorganisms.

Texturants.

This is the name given to various additives designed to improve the texture of foods. Calcium compounds make canned tomatoes denser and stronger. Phosphates improve the taste of canned pears, making them more tender. Pyrophosphates improve the texture of instant puddings and dairy products. Emulsifiers provide stability to water and oil emulsions in salad dressings. Starch-type substances, which impart greater density to products, are found in various applications. The leavening agents provide the appropriate texture for baked baked goods and pastries.

Sweeteners.

Natural sweeteners such as sugar have been known to humans for thousands of years. They have always been mined in large quantities. However, concerns about lowering caloric intake have forced a turn to non-food sweeteners. Aspartame and acesulfame are approximately 200 times sweeter than sucrose, and work is underway to develop new, more effective artificial sweeteners.

Fillers.

This trend towards the use of non-food sweeteners has led to the search for substances that could fulfill the role traditionally played by sugars in drinks, jams, jellies and smoked meats. People have been using pregelatinized starch for centuries, but now a number of starch and cellulose derivatives have been obtained. Used polydextrose - also one of the derivatives of sugar.

Others.

A number of substances fall into this category. For example, aluminosilicate is added to food salt, so that it does not collapse into lumps, and sorbitol is added to coconut flakes so that it remains soft, etc.

Hygienic requirements for food additives

For the production of food products, food additives and auxiliaries are allowed that do not (taking into account the established regulations), according to modern scientific research, have a harmful effect on the life and health of humans and future generations. The use of food additives and auxiliaries should not impair the organoleptic properties of products, as well as reduce their nutritional value (with the exception of some products for special and dietary purposes).

It is not allowed to use food additives to hide spoilage and poor quality of raw materials or finished food products.

It is allowed to use food additives in the form of ready-made compositions - multicomponent mixtures (complex food additives). New types of food additives and aids that are not regulated by these sanitary rules are allowed in the prescribed manner.

Food products that receive food additives with raw materials or semi-finished products (secondary intake) must meet the requirements established for the finished product (the total amount of the food additive from all sources of intake is taken into account).

For food additives that do not pose a danger to human health and an excessive amount of which can lead to technical deterioration of the product, the maximum level of their introduction into food products should be determined by technological instructions (hereinafter - TI).

This TI rule does not apply to the following products: unprocessed foodstuffs, honey, wine
Food additives - acids, bases and salts are allowed for use to change the acidity of a food
Preservatives are used to prevent bacteria and fungi from spoiling food and to increase th

It is not allowed to use preservatives in the production of food products of mass consumption: milk, butter, flour, bread (except prepackaged and packaged for long-term storage), fresh meat, as well as in the production of dietary and baby food and food products designated as "natural" or "fresh".

When using nitrites in industrial food production, special precautions must be taken:

- nitrites should be delivered to the production shops only in the form of working solutions with an indication of the concentration and be there only in a specially designed closed container with the name "NITRITE";

- the use of containers intended for nitrite solutions for other purposes is not allowed.

Antioxidants are used to prevent oxidation of fats and other food components. Natural magnesium silicates must be free of asbestos.

To create and preserve a certain consistency in the finished food product, food additives are used
- consistency stabilizers, emulsifiers, thickeners, texturers, binding agents.

Food additives - thickeners and stabilizers (modified starches, pectin, alginates, agar, carrageenan and other gums) must comply with the hygienic requirements of sanitary rules for food safety and nutritional value.

To increase the baking properties of flour, food additives are used - flour and bread improvers.

Natural, synthetic and mineral (inorganic) dyes are used to add, enhance or restore the color of food products, including for coloring the shell of Easter eggs[1]...

Coloring of food products is allowed as separate (individual) dyes, and combined (mixed), consisting of two or more dyes.

Food coloring additives do not include food products with a secondary coloring effect (fruit and vegetable juices or purees, coffee, cocoa, saffron, paprika and other food products).

Food colors do not include those used for coloring the inedible outer parts of food products (casings for cheeses and sausages, for branding meat, marking eggs and cheeses).

For certain types of food, only certain colorants must be used.[2]...

For coloring the surface of some products, in addition to soluble forms of dyes, approved in accordance with the established procedure, water insoluble varnishes can be used, the maximum levels of which, when

applied, must correspond to the maximum level for soluble forms of dyes.

To increase the stability of the natural color of foodstuffs, stabilizers and color (color) fixatives are used[3]... To make food products shine and glossy, it is allowed to apply food additives - glazing agents on their surface.

To correct the taste and aroma of a food product, food additives are used - enhancers and modifiers of taste and aroma[4]...

Sweeteners are used to give food products and ready meals a sweet taste - substances of a non- sugar nature.[5]...

Sweeteners are used in foods with a reduced energy value (at least 30% compared to the traditional recipe) and in special dietary products intended for people who are advised to limit their sugar intake for medical reasons. Regulatory and technical documentation and recipes for such products are agreed in accordance with the established procedure.

The use of sweeteners in the production of baby food is not allowed, with the exception of specialized products for children with diabetes. The production of sweeteners in the form of complex food additives-mixtures of individual sweeteners or with other food ingredients (fillers, solvents or food additives for other functional purposes, sugar, glucose, lactose) is allowed. The mass fraction of individual sweeteners is indicated in the regulatory and technical documentation.

It is allowed to manufacture for retail sale of sweeteners intended for use at home and catering organizations, indicating the composition of the sweeteners on the labels, their mass fraction and recommendations for their use.

When selling sweeteners containing polyhydric alcohols (sorbitol, xylitol, etc.), a warning inscription should be applied on the label: "Consumption of more than 15-20 g per day may cause a laxative effect", and containing aspartame - "Contains a source of phenylalanine".

In food production technology, the use of filler carriers and filler solvents is allowed[6]...

To impart a specific aroma and taste in the production of food products, the use of food flavorings (flavoring substances) is allowed. Food flavoring agents (hereinafter referred to as flavoring agents) do not include aqueous alcoholic infusions and carbon dioxide extracts of plant materials, as well as fruit-berry juices (including concentrated ones), syrups, wines, cognacs, spices and other products.

It is not allowed to add flavorings to natural products to enhance their natural aroma (milk, bread, directly squeezed fruit juices, cocoa, coffee and tea, except soluble ones, spices, etc.).

It is not allowed to use flavors to eliminate the change in the aroma of food products due to spoilage or poor quality of raw materials.[7]...

The scope and maximum dosages of flavors are set by the manufacturer, regulated in regulatory and technical documents and confirmed by a sanitary and epidemiological conclusion. The use of flavorings in the production of food products is regulated by the established technological instructions and recipes for the manufacture of these products. The content of flavoring agents in food products should not exceed the established

ments should not exceed the permissible levels (mg / kg): lead - 5.0, arsenic - 3.0, cadmium - 1.0, mercury - 1.0;

regulations.

In terms of safety indicators, flavorings must meet the following requirements:

- the content of toxic ele

- in smoking flavors, the content of benzo (a) pyrene should not exceed 2 µg / kg (l), the contribution of smoking flavors to the content of benzo (a) pyrene in food products should not exceed 0.03 µg / kg (l);

The ingredient composition of flavors, including aromatic components, is coordinated with the Ministry of Health of Russia.

When using in the production of flavors raw materials of plant origin containing biologically active substances, the manufacturer is obliged to declare their content in the finished flavors. The content of biologically active substances in food products should not exceed the standards[8]...

It is allowed to enter into the composition of flavorings food products (juices, salt, sugar, spices, etc.), fillers (solvents or carriers), food additives and substances (bitterness, tonic additives and enrichment additives) that have sanitary and epidemiological conclusions.

In ready-to-eat baby food products, the content of food additives should not exceed the standardized (maximum) levels.

Nutritional supplements are used in the production of breast milk substitutes[9]...

When processing raw materials and food products in order to improve the technology, the use of auxiliary means is allowed[10]...

Assistive products are regulated by their main functional classes:

- clarifying and filtering materials, flocculants and sorbents;
- extraction and technological solvents;
- catalysts;
- nutrients (feeding) for yeast;
- enzyme preparations;
- materials and carriers for enzyme immobilization;
- other aids (with other functions not mentioned above).

In sugar production, winemaking and other sectors of the food industry, clarifying, filtering materials, flocculants and sorbents are used[11]...

Catalysts are used in the production of edible oils and other products[12]...

In the production of fatty products and some food additives (flavorings, dyes, etc.), extraction and technological solvents are used. In the production of bread and bakery products, nutritional yeast, nutrients (feeding, substrate) for yeast are used.

In the technology of processing raw materials and food products, it is allowed to use auxiliary means with other technological functions in accordance with the regulations[13]...

In the technology of food production in the food industry, it is allowed to use enzyme preparations. Enzyme activity in finished food products should not be detectable.

To obtain enzyme preparations as sources and producers, it is allowed to use organs and tissues of healthy farm animals, cultivated plants, as well as non-pathogenic and non-toxic special strains of microorganisms of bacteria

and lower fungi in accordance with the regulations[14]...

To standardize the activity and increase the stability of enzyme preparations, it is allowed to enter food additives (potassium chloride, sodium phosphate, glycerin and others) in their composition, permitted in the prescribed manner. For the production of enzyme preparations, auxiliary means may be used as immobilizing materials and solid carriers. [15]...

In the regulatory and technical documentation for enzyme preparations, it is necessary to indicate the source of the preparation and its characteristics, including the main and additional activity.

For strains of microorganisms - producers of enzymes, the following information should additionally be provided:

- information about the taxonomic position (generic and specific name of the strain, number and original name; information about deposition in the collection of cultures and about modifications);

- materials on studies of cultures for toxigenicity and pathogenicity (for strains of representatives of genera, among which there are conditionally pathogenic microorganisms);

- declaration on the use of strains of genetically modified microorganisms in the production of enzyme preparations.

In terms of safety indicators, enzyme preparations must meet the following requirements:

- the content of toxic elements should not exceed: lead - 10.0 mg / kg, arsenic - 3.0 mg / kg;

- in terms of microbiological parameters, enzyme preparations must meet the following requirements:

- the number of mesophilic aerobic and facultative anaerobic microorganisms (KMAFAnM), CFU / g, no more - 5 10 (for enzyme preparations of plant, bacterial and fungal origin), 1 10 (for enzyme preparations of animal origin, including milk-curdling) ;

- bacteria of the group of Escherichia coli (BGKP, coliforms) in 0.1 g - not allowed;

- pathogenic microorganisms, including salmonella, in 25 g - are not allowed;

- E. coli in 25 g - not allowed;

- enzyme preparations should not contain viable forms of enzyme producers;

- enzyme preparations of bacterial and fungal origin should not have antibiotic activity;

- enzyme preparations of fungal origin should not contain mycotoxins (aflatoxin B, T-2 toxin, zearalenone, ochratoxin A, sterigmatocystin).

When controlling the content of mycotoxins in enzyme preparations, it should be borne in mind that the producers of mycotoxins are most often toxigenic strains of fungi: Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus - for aflatoxins and sterigmatocystin; Aspergillus ochraceus and Penicillium verrucosum, less often - Aspergillus sclerotiorium, Aspergillus melleus, Aspergillus alliaceus, Aspergillus sulphureus - for ochratoxin A; Fusarium graminearum, less often other Fusarium species - for zearalenone, deoxynivalenol and T-2 toxin.

References

1. Aleksandra Badora, Karolina Bawolska, Jolanta Kozłowska-Strawska and Jolanta Domańska (April 9th 2019). Food Additives in Food Products: A Case Study, Nutrition in Health and Disease - Our Challenges Now and Forthcoming Time, Gyula Mózsik and Mária Figler, IntechOpen, DOI: 10.5772/intechopen.85723.

2. Available from: https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/66635

3. Chen, S.; Wu, H.; Lu, X.; Zhong, K.; Xie, X.; Li, X.; Luo, X.; Guo, L. The public's risk perception on food additives and the influence factors. J. Chin. Inst. Food Sci. Technol. 2015, 15, 151–157.

4. DuBois, G. E., & Prakash, I. (2012). Non-caloric sweeteners, sweeteners modulators and sweetener enhancers. Annual Review of Food Science and Technology, 3(1), 353-380. http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurevfood-022811-101236. PMid:22224551

5. Голубев В.Н. Пищевые и биологически активные добавки: Учеб. для студ. высш. учеб. завед. /В.Н. Голубев, Л.В. Чичева-Филатова, Т.В. Шленская.—М.: Академия, 2003

6. Нечаев А. П., Болотов В. М. Пищевые красители. Пищевые ингредиенты (сырье и добавки).- М.:2001. -214с.

[1] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 3, section 3.8)...

[2] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 3, section 3.10)...

[3] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 3, section 3.12)...

[4] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 3, section 3.14)...

[5] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 3, section 3.15)...

[6] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 3, section 3.16)...

[7] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 4).

[8] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 3, section 3.17)

[9] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 4, section 4.1)

[10] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 5).

[11] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food

additives (Appendix 5, section 5.1).

[12] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 5, section 5.2).

[13] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 5, section 5.5)

[14] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 5, section 5.6 (clauses 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.3)).

[15] SanPiN 2.3.2.1293-03 Hygienic requirements for the use of food additives (Appendix 5, section 5.6 (clause 5.6.4)).

LEGAL MEANS THAT CAN BE USED TO PROTECT COPYRIGHT

Mubariz Yolchiyev

Assoc.Prof. Dr. Baku State University, Civil Procedure of the Faculty of Law and Lecturer at the Department of Commercial Law. E-mail: mhalidoglu@yahoo.com

Azerbaijan, Orchid: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1216-0445

Abstract. Copyright is the sum of personal non-property (moral) and property (material) rights established by the legislation as a work, which are considered to be the result of human creative activity, ie mental labor, and are objectively established on the owner of the products. In case of violation of these rights, the perpetrator bears administrative or criminal liability, as well as civil liability.

Keywords: author, work, violation, civil liability, criminal liability, moral damages, compensation

Introduction.

Copyright recognized as a form of intellectual and industrial property (material) and personal non-property (moral) rights. Naturally, when any person violates these rights (material and moral rights) of the author, the scientific analysis of the means of legal protection owned by the author and the legal responsibility of the offender has always been relevant. This article will analyze the means of legal protection owned by the author in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the legal liability of the person who infringed the copyright, the conditional event,

Legal basis: Copyright and Related Rights in the Republic The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Copyright and Related Rights” No. 115-IQ of June 5, 1996 (hereinafter referred to as the “Copyright”) [9], Civil Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan The Code, the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Azerbaijan, other normative legal acts and international agreements to which we have acceded are legally protected. It is this legal framework that the author can use in case of copyright infringementtried to regulate the means of legal protection and the responsibility of the offender in a complementary way.

Conditional event and questions asked: Taking into account all these legislative acts, we believe that in case of copyright infringement, it would be more useful to analyze the legal means used by the author (other owners of works) on a conditional event.

Suppose that A wrote a poem called "Qara Gozlum" and composed it and sang it himself on the Internet.youtube ”posted to the channel. A year later, B changed the name of the song to "Ala Gozlum" and sang the same composition, but with a new arrangement on MTV, without permission from A, stating that the song belonged to him and not to A. It will be useful to identify the following questions on such an event:

Has the law created copyright for A's song

"Qara Gozlum"? Is B's action a violation of A's

copyright?

What civil claims can A make against B, and what is B's civil liability?

What are the administrative and criminal responsibilities to

which B is subject? Is MTV responsible for this incident?

1) First Question: Has the law created copyright for A's song "Qara Gozlum"? Answer:If we look at the requirements of Article 5 and other articles of the IAAC, the requirements of Article 2 of the Berne Convention, A objectively revealed the poem and the song, which is the result of a creative product, and even posted it on YouTube. That is, in this case, the copyright to A's poem and song "Qara Gozlum" was formed.

Thus, from the moment he wrote the poem "Qara Gozlum", A created a literary work. After that, A composed the poem and turned it into a work of music (art). Permission is not required here because he composed the poem he wrote, not someone else's poem. However, if A wanted to compose a poem (work) belonging to someone else, he would have to get permission. Otherwise, the author's copyright may be infringed.

After that, A sang the song himself, that is, created a "related right" and posted it on the Internet on the YouTube channel, that is, both the poem, which is a work of literature, and the song, which is a work of music, and the performance, which is a "work of connection." announced at the moment.

It should be noted that, according to Article 25 of the Law, “Copyright arises with the creation of a work and remains in force throughout the life of the author and for 70 years after his death, except as provided in Article 26 of this Law. The protection of the author's personal rights is indefinite. After the death of the author, the protection of his personal rights shall be carried out in accordance with Article 29 of this Law.

As you know, A's song "Qara Gozlum" is copyrighted by law, and this right is still valid.

2) Second Question: Did B violate the copyright of A? Answer:We believe that B's actions (that is, A's performance of the song "Qara Gozlum" on MTV

ate A's copyright.

First of all, because B used the song for commercial purposes without A's permission. Thus, it is accepted that with this performance of B on MTV, he is trying to gain new fans (perestige,

under a new arrangement under the name "Ala Gozlum") viol

performance, trend, value and slogan). This use of B is considered to be for commercial purposes, as it causes economic gain (unfair gain) in the broadest sense.

In addition, since B's use (action) is not one of the types of use restricted in Articles 17-24 of the ICCPR, his action is considered a copyright infringement.

Note that. There are three ways that B's actions violate A's copyright.

The first violation:B, A performed the song "Qara Gozlum" on MTV without the consent of the author. As it is known, the use of any work for commercial purposes without the permission of the copyright owner, ie disclosure (performance, distribution) to the public, is a violation of copyright. According to the law, copies of a work (performed) and a phonogram prepared (produced) and disseminated without the consent of the copyright owner are pirated products (see MAHQ. M.4 / p.8). In short, copies of a work or phonogram, the production (preparation) or distribution (performance) of which infringes copyright, are considered pirated copies (see Article 44.2).

The second violation: B sang the song "Qara Gozlum" by A under a different name and in a new arrangement under the name "Ala Gozlum". Thus, B made changes to the work without the permission of A, which the law considers a violation. Thus, according to the Law, the owner of the work has the right to oppose the change of the meaning of the work and other such actions (MHQ.m.14.1 / v). The law also states that changing or deleting information on the management of rights without the permission of the right holder is also a violation of the law (Article 44.3).

The third violation: B sang that he was the author of the song "Qara Gozlum (Ala Gozlum)" and that it was a new song. That is, he did not say that the author of the song was A. In doing so, B violated A's copyright and title. Thus, according to the Law, the author has the right to be recognized as the author of the work (copyright) and the right to use the work under his own name, pseudonym, or anonymously (anonymously) or to allow such use (right to name). / a and b).

With these three actions, B violated the copyright of A, A's song "Qara Gozlum", ie personal property (moral) and property (material) rights. That is, B violated the personal (non-property) rights of A and A in the article 14.1 of the CCA and the property (material) rights of the CAA in Article 15.

3) Third Question: What civil claims can A make against B, and what is B's civil liability? Answer:Article 45.1 of the ICCPR specifically regulates that A, whose copyright has been infringed due to B's actions, has the right to sue in civil proceedings. Therefore, "owners of copyright and related rights can apply to the court to protect their rights." However, even without this norm, A could have filed a civil lawsuit against B in court under Article 60 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan [1] and Article 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Azerbaijan [5].

In this case, the jurisdiction will be determined by Articles 24-32 of the CPC,

and the territorial jurisdiction will be determined by Articles 33-45 of the CPC.

According to Article 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure, exemptions from state duty on claims arising from copyright disputes are determined by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On State Duty”.

To ensure the restoration of infringed copyright and related rights, the authorized officials
Procedures ensuring civil protection of copyright and related rights must be equal, fair an
According to Article 9.1.4 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on State Duties, "on co

Of course, it is also important to determine what A can claim from B in a civil lawsuit. Article
45.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure states that "when considering disputes related to copyright and related rights, the court may, at the request of the plaintiff, decide on the following, in addition to the general means of civil protection:

1) withholding of income received as a result of infringement of copyright and related rights from the person who committed the infringement instead of compensation for damages;

2) compensation in the amount of 110 to 55 thousand manats instead of compensation for damage or deduction of income;

3) confiscation of materials and equipment used for copying (production) of pirated copies, taking into account the severity of the offense and the legitimate interests of others ("confiscation" here is not a criminal or administrative liability, but a civil liability, ie materials and equipment are transferred to the property of the plaintiff by court decision);

4) confiscation or destruction of pirated copies in court without any compensation to the party violating the rights ".

We consider that in order to bring B to the type of civil liability considered in this Article (Article 45.2), it is necessary for A to claim it. That is, the Court cannot apply it on its own initiative. For example, if A has demanded compensation from 110 to 55,000 manats under Article 45.2, paragraph 2, the Court may not apply Article 45.2, paragraphs 1, 3 or 4. Because the law gave the right to choose here to the copyright infringer (A). However, if A chooses four of the requirements of Article 45.2 and files a claim, the court may grant some of them and reject some of them, or grant all of them or reject all of them.

The main problem here will be the problem of how the court should act when the plaintiff seeks pecuniary damage under Article 21 of the Civil Code, together with paragraph 2 of Article 45.2 of the Civil Procedure Code. This, of course, will lead to doubts as to whether the Court should apply the rule "the victim can receive compensation up to the maximum amount of damages" regulated by Article 21.1 of the Criminal Code. So, let's assume that the material damage caused to A due to B's actions is 30,000 manats. A demanded compensation of 40,000 manats under Article 45.2 of the Civil Procedure Code and 30,000 manats under Article 21 of the

damage. I wonder if the Court paid AZN 40,000 under Article 45.2 of the Civil Code and AZN 30 under Article 21 of the Civil Code. 000 manats, would it be a violation of the legislation? In many developed countries, taking into

Criminal Code, ie a total of 70,000 manats for material

account the nature of copyright, it is accepted that in such cases A can receive more compensation from B than the material damage caused to him, and this is accepted as an exception to the rule "can receive compensation up to the maximum amount of damage". they do. however, we believe that violating the rule in our Legislation that "this exception may be compensated to the extent of the maximum amount of damage" without explicit regulation will result in unfair consequences. For this reason, we believe that the court must provide the maximum amount of compensation for the pecuniary damage. They accept that B can receive more compensation for the material damage caused to him, and accept this as an exception to the rule that "the victim may receive compensation up to the maximum amount of damage".

however, we believe that violating the rule in our Legislation that "this exception may be compensated to the extent of the maximum amount of damage" without explicit regulation will result in unfair consequences. For this reason, we believe that the court should provide the maximum amount of compensation for the pecuniary damage. They accept that B can receive more compensation for the material damage caused to him, and accept this as an exception to the rule that "the victim may receive compensation up to the maximum amount of damage." however, we believe that violating the rule in our Legislation that "this exception may be compensated to the extent of the maximum amount of damage" without explicit regulation will result in unfair consequences. For this reason, we believe that the court must provide the maximum amount of compensation for the pecuniary damage.

In addition, Article 45.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure states that"If the fact of violation is proved, the court has the right to decide on the reimbursement of reasonable costs incurred by the right holder, including the fee paid to the lawyer. The court may also decide whether to pay compensation to the author (other right holder) or the holder of related rights for the violation, 34 regardless of whether the offender is aware of it (whether he is guilty or not). ~~It should~~ be noted that the law regulates that an application to establish a legal fact may be filed here (Article 45.4). That is, this norm gives the plaintiff a different opportunity from Article 45.2. Thus, A accepts that B's action is a violation of the law, that is, he can apply to the court to establish a legal fact. If the court confirms that B committed the offense, In this case, the court has the right to decide on the reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by the right holder, including the fees paid to the lawyer. It should be noted that, although the application submitted here is similar to the "determination of legal facts" subject to the Special Procedure of the NPC, the person who committed the violation with the establishment of the fact was entitled to "reasonable expenses incurred by the right holder, including the lawyer's fee". differs from the Special Procedure procedure in that it can be enforced, and is similar to the procedural procedure. If the claim is subject to the rules of procedure, then the question arises as to why it is regulated in a different norm in 45.2. For this reason, we consider that the procedure of the opportunity regulated by Article 45.4 (the procedure of the claim,

Again, according to Article 45.5 of the ICCPR,"The author or the owner of related rights has the right to demand from the offender, in addition to compensation, the payment of royalties that he may receive in the normal use of the work or other object of intellectual property." Of course, this fee

must be set in such a way that it violates the rule that "the victim can receive compensation up to the maximum amount of damage."

However, as noted, the plaintiff (A) can, of course, use the general means of civil protection provided for in the Civil Code against B [4]:

According to Article 21 of the Parliament,"A person who has the right to demand compensation for damages may demand full compensation for the damage caused to him, provided that the law or the contract does not provide for a smaller amount of compensation.

Damage means expenses incurred or to be incurred by the infringer to restore the infringed right, loss of property or damage to property (real loss), as well as income (lost profit) that the person will receive in ordinary civil circulation if the infringement is not infringed. ".

According to Article 1096 of the Criminal Code,“A tort is a culpable, unlawful act (action or omission) that causes direct harm or harm to another person (victim) protected by law or law (action or omission). The perpetrator is liable under civil law.

According to Article 1097 of the Criminal Code,“Damage caused to a natural person or property as a result of a civil offense (tort), as well as damage to the property and business reputation of a legal entity, must be compensated in full by the injured party. According to the law, the obligation to compensate the damage can be imposed on the person who did not cause the damage.

According to Article 23 of the Parliament, “An individual may demand in court the refutation of information that tarnishes his honor, dignity or business reputation, violates the secrecy of personal and family life or personal and family inviolability, provided that the person who disseminated such information does not prove their veracity.

An individual who has disseminated information that tarnishes his honor, dignity or business reputation, along with the refutation of such information, has the right to demand compensation for damage caused as a result of their dissemination.

As it is known, if the ICRC regulates the author's personal non-property (moral) rights (Article 14), the ICRC does not regulate by a special norm that compensation may be required for non- pecuniary damage in case of violation of these rights. We believe that this is a shortcoming and should be regulated by a special norm, which may require moral damages. Currently, moral damages can be claimed under Articles 23 and 1096, 1097 of the Civil Code.

4) Fourth Question: What are the administrative and criminal responsibilities to which B is subject? Answer: According to Article 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, "This Law provides for civil, administrative and criminal liability for violation of copyright and related rights in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan."

According to Article 165 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, “Illegal use of copyright or related legal objects, ie publication of another's scientific, literary, artistic or other work in one's own name or misappropriation of another's authorship, illegal reprinting or distribution of such work, as well as co-authorship coercion, if as a result of these acts caused significant damage (more than 1000 manats) - is punished by the penalty at a rate of one thousand to two thousand manats or by public works from three hundred twenty to four hundred eighty hours ”[2].

According to Article 185 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Azerbaijan, “In case of damage to copyright and related rights in this small amount (up to 1000 manats) - from eighty to one hundred and fifty manats with confiscation of pirated copies, as well as materials, equipment and other means used in the production (production) and distribution of pirated copies shall be fined in the amount of ”[3].

As it is known, B, A may be held administratively liable under Article 185 of the ICC for infringing copyright. If the degree of violation is severe, B can be prosecuted under Article 165 of the Criminal Code instead of Article 185 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5) Fifth Question: Does MTV have any responsibility in this case? Answer:We believe that MTV violated the law by allowing B to perform the song "Qara Gozlum" by A. without conducting an appropriate inspection.

Thus, according to Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Mass Media, "The use of mass media from the objects of copyright and related rights is allowed in compliance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan" On Copyright and Related Rights "[8]. We believe that this action of MTV violated the requirements of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Mass Media.

Here is Europe Human Hof the Court of Rights “Neij and Kolmisoppi Sweden against” accepted in the case March 2013dated No. 40397/12 decision is also important [10]. So Europe in that caseof bn frontbmli internetalso share filema swhich is one of the sayings Pirate Baybleyhinb 2008-in Swedenalso the leaders of the site in the lawsuit opened Fredrik Neij vb Peter Sonde Kolmisoppinin They were found to have violated the Swedish Copyright Act 5 million Euro was sentenced to pay compensation. Of the Supreme Court of Sweden2012Applicants from the final decision of Fredrik Neij vb Peter Sonde Kolmisoppin Europe Human HThe European Court of Human Rights rejected the applicants' complaint, acknowledging that the European Court of Human Rights was responsible for monitoring and preventing copyright infringement of works shared by other persons on the Site. Thus, the applicants claimed that the siteheadqaThe use of copyright by persons in violation of copyright does not constitute their liability, only those who

violate those rights are liable. In addition, the applicants appealed that conviction to Europe Man

Of the Treaty of Rights 10They considered that the right to freedom of information in Article 1 was a violation. However, the Court noted that it was the duty of the Applicants to prevent copyright infringement by other persons through the Site under their control and management, and that it was unacceptable to infringe on the "right to information" in this way. Consequently, MTV could have prevented A's copyright infringement by B if it had carried out the necessary inspections. For this reason, we believe that MTV is also responsible for this violation.

Conclusion

As it is known from the above, copyright is the sum of personal non-property (moral) and property (material) rights established by the legislation on the product, which is considered to be the result of human creative activity, ie mental labor and is objectively established on the owner. In case of violation of these rights, the perpetrator bears administrative or criminal liability, as well as civil liability. While the Civil Procedure Code regulates the possibility of claiming compensation for pecuniary damage to a person whose rights have been violated, it indirectly regulates its compliance with the general norms of the Civil Code for non-pecuniary damage. We believe that in case of violation of the author's moral rights, in contrast to Article 23

of the Criminal Code, that is, it is useful to regulate in the ICRC with a special norm that the plaintiff may claim moral damages, even if he does not suffer emotionally and concussions. In addition, at the time of the claim provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 45.2 of the CCRA, or at the time of the claim in accordance with Article 21 of the CC, whether the plaintiff was able to receive more compensation than the damage caused to him, Article 45.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure states that it is important to determine which procedural procedure (claim procedure or special

procedure) the application is subject to in the CPC. Again, when the plaintiff chooses one o

References

The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan -
Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan -

3. Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Azerbaijan -http://www.e- qanun.az/code/24
4. Civil Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan -http://www.e-qanun.az/code/8
5. Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Azerbaijan -http://www.e-qanun.az/code/9
6. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on State Duty No. 223-IIQ of December 4, 2001 - http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/2860
7. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works - http://copag.gov.az/yeni/bern.az.pdf
8. Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Mass Media No. 769-IQ of December 7, 1999 - http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/30
9. About copyright and related rights Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 115-IQ of June 5, 1996 - http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/4167
10. Ünsal Önder Erol, European Court of Human Rights “Pirate Bay” Decision - Freedom of Expression v. Copyright Dispute -https://iprgezgini.org/2013/12/17/avrupa-insan-haklari- mahkemesi-pirate-bay-karari-ifade-ozgurlugu-v-telif-haklari-tartismasi/

ON AZERBAIJAN'S ECONOMY IN 2021 AND OVERCOMING THE INEVITABLE CRISIS THROUGH INTEGRATION INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Rauf Huseynov

Prof. Dr. Serbia State University, Faculty of Economics. rauf01@hotmail.com

Naghdali Rzayev

Master Student, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, rrezo@gmail.com

Abstract

As it is known, this year the systemic crisis in the Azerbaijani economy, which has manifested itself since 2016, has entered a new and more destructive level. The coronavirus pandemic and the sharp drop in oil prices caused by it have completely shaken the existing economic structure, and the war at the end of the year cost the country dearly. Since the statistics of the Azerbaijani government are, to put it mildly, questionable, it does not seem appropriate to conduct any analysis on these figures, so we cannot use other statistics, except for reliable data. However, despite all this, the country's economic picture is quite clear: the economic system based on the sale of oil has already naturally entered its final phase. From now on, the oil-based economic model will not justify itself, regardless of oil production and prices. At first glance, there is nothing here, any natural resources, after a certain period of time, begin to run out, and the state makes some adjustments in its economic development project, or takes a completely new course. However, the worrying situation in Azerbaijan is that the government does not want to change anything: reducing corruption, cosmetic changes, more fiscal policy not only changes the existing economic policy, but also serves to continue this policy. Paradoxically, the goal of the reforms is to keep the system more conservative and old-fashioned.

The point of concern is that all the measures taken by the government are aimed at compensating for lost oil revenues and finding new sources of income. The government does not intend to abandon the state capitalism that has strengthened over the past 15 years, and instead of making the country's economy more transparent and open to foreign and local investors, it intends to continue the current course by attracting some resources. For example, like the TAP and TANAP projects, the main purpose of building large gas networks is not based on a plan other than to

compensate for declining oil revenues. Or, instead of opening up liberated Karabakh to investors in a way that will stimulate the country's economic development, plans are being made to exploit its precious metal deposits in the first place. As well as,

All these facts show that the Azerbaijani government does not intend to abandon its traditional economic policy in the near future. This policy is designed to replenish the budget at the expense of oil and other sources, the unconditional domination of the state over economic entities, stable and insignificant funding from the budget in exchange for business freedom, administrative regulation of prices in the domestic market and all this to maintain internal stability. However, as noted above, the systemic crisis that began in 2016 indicates that this policy will sooner or later fail.

By 2021, Azerbaijan is entering with the weakest economic indicators in its recent history. If in recent years the country's foreign exchange earnings have been steadily generated from the export of hydrocarbon resources, tourism and remittances from Russia, the last two of these sources have disappeared. As oil revenues have fallen sharply as a result of falling prices and the OPEC + agreement, the country is still living off the reserves accumulated in previous years in the Oil Fund, protecting the national currency from devaluation through tight monetary policy and reserves. As all attempts to diversify the economy in recent years have failed from the very first step, the only hope now is a gradual recovery in oil prices.

Given all this, we can predict that 2021 will be quite difficult. Knowing that oil prices will fluctuate around $ 50 next year, production will naturally decline, and gas revenues will be used to repay loans for many years to come, the government must now find other sources of funding. It is pointless to hope for primitive local agricultural production, as it is difficult and less profitable to export agricultural products to the Russian market every year. It would be unreasonable to expect an influx of tourists next year as a result of the impact of the pandemic. Russia's current situation also has a serious impact on remittances from migrants living there. In general, it is safe to say that integration plans with Russia have failed as an alternative.

Against the background of all this, the only way out for Azerbaijan can be integration with the West. Certain positive changes can be made in the country's economy, especially if the political and economic reforms required for integration into European economic structures are carried out. In this regard, it is necessary to cooperate with Europe, as well as other developed countries in a number of areas, and first of all to integrate into this economic space. Having repeatedly written about the types and areas of reforms, we note the possible areas of cooperation with the European Union within the free trade zone:

First of all, industrial products sold in our country at high prices, including electrical and automotive equipment, will become cheaper. Also, the revival of trade will create favorable conditions for many segments of the population. Imports from the European Union do not pose a threat to Azerbaijan, whose industrial production is extremely weak and dependent on imports.

Thanks to its cheap labor resources, as well as its well-trained human resources, proximity, logistics capabilities, and local energy resources for large industrial enterprises, Azerbaijan can replace certain production areas in Southeast Asia for the European Union. By placing simple production facilities such as textiles and other light industries for starters, it

is possible to gradually reduce dependence on oil, espe

cially to prevent mass unemployment and create new sources of currency for the country. As the investment climate normalizes, the deployment of relatively complex and advanced industries in Azerbaijan may become a favorable trend for EU countries.

The strategy of selling natural resources abroad or exporting agricultural products such as tomatoes to the Russian market not only deprives Azerbaijan of economic development

incentives, but also prevents it from integrating into the Euro-Atlantic space in the long run. In the current complicated geoeconomic situation, taking steps towards the European Union is becoming increasingly important for the maintenance of Azerbaijan's existence as an independent state.

Thus, the influx of oil money into the country since the mid-2000s has had a serious impact on the price of real estate, which was previously very cheap. There is an important nuance here: along with Azerbaijan, Russia was also experiencing economic growth in those years, and a significant part of the income of our compatriots living in that country flowed into the housing market in Baku. Land in the Absheron region was rapidly becoming more expensive, as it is still difficult to find a small area without construction. The transformation of Absheron into a major construction site has also created a huge source of corruption. Usually, construction is carried out without following any norms, environmental regulations were not taken into account. Despite billions of investments, the Absheron Peninsula is unregulated,

We must first answer this question: Why was the interest in the real estate market so great? Here we can list the important role of mental factors, the rapid population growth, the influx of people from the regions to Baku, the large number of IDPs, the plans of Azerbaijanis living in Russia to return here in the future. On the other hand, the lack of construction for many years also increased the demand for housing. As noted, mental factors also played a role, some people bought several or even dozens of houses, and the number of houses became an indicator of people's success. Also, the de facto absence of property taxes and compulsory insurance premiums made it easy and profitable to own property. But what interests us is completely different: The structure of the Azerbaijani economy made it necessary to turn the proceeds into
real estate. Simply put, limited investment opportunities and high risk, unhealthy economic

 management, weak banking sector and the lack of stock exchanges, stock markets, encouraged people to turn their incomes into non-verbal assets. can be listed as the main factors that make.
This factor should be taken into account when talking about the prospects of the real estate market.

As the classics point out, there is a simple reason for the onset of any economic crisis: in years of "satiety", banks release excessive funds to the market, and the sector in which these funds accumulate is dangerously burdened. Sooner or later, that money will collapse the market and lead to an economic crisis. In developed Western countries, we usually see this with the bursting of artificially inflated "bubbles" on the stock exchanges, but as noted above, the weakness of the Azerbaijani banking sector and the complete absence of stock exchanges preclude this. So, where is the huge financial mass created during the flow of oil money to the republic? With the help of the axiom that capital always prefers calm, it is not difficult to find: the vast majority of oil money entering the country (and remaining in the country), He owns real estate on the Absheron Peninsula. From villas to wedding palaces, from small huts to skyscrapers, tens of billions in artificially inflated real estate are dangerously located in the market. Also,

the construction sector continues, albeit at a slower pace, because its stagnation as the main locomotive and multiplier of the economy means a sharp rise in unemployment and economic stagnation, and the government stimulates construction at any cost, but continued construction can lead to a sudden market collapse. can cause.

The main reason for the threat to Azerbaijan's real estate sector is its strong dependence on foreign exchange inflows, as the budget, which is the source of national income, depends on hydrocarbon exports, and other national income-generating institutions are non-existent. Until

now, the real estate sector has been increasing in value, being traded and mortgaged, highly valued and considered very reliable. Because real estate was attractive, because of its high liquidity, it was possible to find a client in any case. But if we assume that a sharp economic crisis will occur immediately when the inflow of foreign currency into the country is cut off, then we can predict that the economic crisis will sharply reduce the value and liquidity of real estate, so construction will not be attractive, which in turn will hit the real estate market again (as the main multiplier fails, unemployment and stagnation will widen slightly). The scale of construction so far shows that enough apartments have been built in Absheron for almost the entire country, people with relatively normal incomes have received several apartments, and the number of apartments that construction companies cannot sell is very large. We must add another factor: when the economic downturn and unemployment make it unattractive to live in Baku, the return of a small part of the population to such areas, as well as the sale of a small part of Russia's property, can have a devastating effect. as revenues declined sharply, any downward trend will lead to a domino effect. We must add that the fact that some construction companies, which are in the swamp of credit and debt, start selling at a lower price in the market is a catastrophic scenario for others. The above-mentioned construction irregularities, climatic conditions and environmental friendliness do not make this market attractive for foreign investors. The government will also be forced to impose property taxes or compulsory insurance at some point in the face of declining oil revenues. Given these factors, the downward trend may inevitably continue for some time, but the sharp deterioration of the economic situation in the country will sooner or later lead to a sharp crisis, not a decline in the real estate market.

References

1. Ramil Huseyn, Rashad Huseynov, Koronavirus pandemiyasinin kənd təsərrüfatı məhsulları ixracına təsirinin qiymətləndirilməsi.İSSN: 2078 - 6042 Azerbaijanian journal of Agricultural Economics. İSSN: 2078 – 6042. https://atm.gov.az/pdf/magazine/5.pdf

2. Savary, S., Akter, S., Almekinders, C., Harris, J., Korsten, L., Rötter, R., Rötter, D. (2020). Mapping disruption and resilience mechanisms in food systems. Food Security, 12(4), 695–717.

3. Singh, S., Kumar, R., Panchal, R., & Tiwari, M. K. (2020). Impact of COVID-19 on logistics systems and disruptions in food supply chain. International Journal of Production Research. https://doi.org/10.1080/00207543.2020.1792000

4. SSCRA, 2020a. The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Available at: https://www.stat.gov.az/source/labour/

5. az, 2020. Sputnik.az. https://sputnik.az/russia/20201208/425673207/Rusiya-Azrbaycandan-pomidor-v-alma-idxalna-qadaa-qoydu.html

6. SSCRA, 2020a. The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. https://www.stat.gov.az/news/macroeconomy.php?

p
a
g
e
=
1
&

lang=en

7. SSCRA, 2019a. The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. https://www.stat.gov.az/news/macroeconomy.php?page=5&arxiv=1?lang=en

8. SSCRA, 2020b. The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. 2020. https://www.stat.gov.az/source/agriculture/?lang=en

SSCRA, 2019c. The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. 2019.
SCCRA, 2021a. State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
2021.
SCCRA, 2021b. State Customs Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. 2019-2021.
SSCRA, 2015-2020. The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

13. OECD, 2020. The impact of COVID-19 on agricultural markets and GHG emissions. The OECD Economic Outlook. 2020. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=1059_1059106- 6g8ilorfb1&title=The-impact-of-COVID-19-on-agricultural-markets-and-GHG-emissions

14. OECD, 2020. The impact of COVID-19 on agricultural markets and GHG emissions. The OECD Economic Outlook. 2020. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=1059_1059106- 6g8ilorfb1&title=The-impact-of-COVID-19-on-agricultural-markets-and-GHG-emissions

15. OECD/FAO,2020. “OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook”, OECD Agriculture statistics (database). http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en

16. USDA, 2020c. United States Department of Agriculture, 2020. “Egg Markets Overview,”
Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, May 1.

THE IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC ON THE ECONOMY IN IRAN

Javad Farhadi

Dr. Azadi Islami University, Tabriz, Iran Islamic Republic, javadi77@gmail.com

Hakim Emami

Dr. Azadi Ismali University

Tabriz, Iran Islamic Republic, hakemi@hotmail.com

Dr. Rashid Soltani Puriyar

Azadi Islami University, Tabriz, Iran Islamic Republic, rashidsoltani@gmail.com

Introduction

The coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak is becoming a global issue as the virus spreads dramatically in most of the countries. Like any other similar global issue, especially those related to global health, such a human tragedy will affect the global economy (Dana, Etemad, and Wright 1999; Ahani and Nilashi 2020; Dai, Hu, and Zhang 2020; Evans 2020). Meanwhile, startup companies are also profoundly affected by the outburst of this global issue. According to a series of well-known definitions of startups, these companies are temporary organizations who search for profitable, repeatable and scalable business models (Salamzadeh 2015; Salamzadeh and Kawamorita Kesim 2015). A question remains unanswered, "What are the major challenges that these organizations could/shall face, while they are temporary, fragile and highly sensitive companies that deal with the highest uncertainty level, especially during such a pandemic?" (Hudecheck et al. 2020; Buheji and Ahmed 2020); however, some scholars such as Fuentelsaz et al. (2015) and Jiménez et al. (2015) believed that these formal institutional factors could affect the level of opportunity-based and necessity-based entrepreneurship. More recently, Kuckertz et al. (2020) investigated the financial impacts of the crisis on startups, and overlooked the other essential challenges.

The World Economic Forum (2000) announced its platform[1] for companies around the world to help them face COVID-19 pandemic. Their goal is to help resource and support mobilization from every single interested entity to face this challenge. Simultaneously, governments have offered different types of packages (Megginson and Fotak 2020). For instance, the US government considered a $2.3 trillion rescue package to minimize the effect of this pandemic. Despite their importance, a small portion of this package (estimated amount: $337 billion) was dedicated to small business loans and grants in general. The amounts of rescue packages for small businesses and startups were similar in other countries. For instance, the German and French governments respectively dedicated rescue packages of 2 and 4 billion euros, and the UK established a £500 million Future Fund to support small businesses, half of which came from private sources. According to a report released by the OECD, most of the countries considered some policy responses to help startups face the pandemic; however, those responses and initiatives were also marginal. In Turkey, for example, technological ventures in Techno Parks were exempt of rent for only two months. Most of the other initiatives and support measures were dedicated to more mature SMEs rather than startups. Saudi Arabia, among the most supportive countries in the region, dedicated $13.3 billion as a stimulus package for SMEs, most of which about $8 billion was allocated to banks and financial institutions to delay their loan payments. There is limited information about the other countries in the Middle East in global reports (OECD. 2020). Thus, startups remained among the most vulnerable companies in this battlefield. While some startups were offering new solutions to handle this global challenge, many of them were entirely losing their customers. For example, we were witnessing more exceptional innovations in health-tech startups.

Nevertheless, the situation is more complicated in emerging economies; Since the pandemic is

"*dramatically worsening the economic outlook for emerging economies*" ~~(Herrero~~ 2020), like Iran, India, Brazil, Russia, Singapore, Turkey, and Mexico are experiencing the next waves of the pandemic (Kawamorita et al. 2020; Herrero 2020). As these countries have priorities about improving their limited public health capabilities, and also have tighter mobility restrictions, most of their resources were allocated to their basic needs (Ojha and Shubha 2020). Besides, the IMF is expecting the emerging world to enter a severe recession in 2020. Issues such as a significant decrease in capital inflows, fewer systematic markets, higher investment risks, as well as their reliance to export and tourism, made these countries more susceptible than developed ones (Herrero 2020). All of the mentioned issues led to paying less attention to SMEs in general, and specifically to startups in countries like Iran.

Moreover, Iranian policymakers are mostly trying to help medium-sized, and large firms survive in order to save the national employment rate (Ahadi and Kasraie 2020). Therefore, startups suffered more from these contextual factors of the heavily-sanctioned economy. According to the data published by Iran's Statistical Research and Training Center, thirty-eight percent of the Iranian firms were inactive for at least two months in the last six months. Also, the data showed a significant drop in liquidity, human resources and production rates of the startups in general. A significant number of startups were shocked in the first months of the pandemic. Some

of them took precautionary cuts, some froze their activities, and some halted their services. Besides, Iranian startups do not have access to international customers, and therefore their markets are generally limited to the national customers, which is a significant issue. Consequently, it seems necessary for Iranian startups to understand and address their challenges better, as a preliminary stage in managing crisis (Etemad 2020). As Jack Ma [the founder of Alibaba] mentions: "*If I*

want to write a book that will be "Alibaba 1001 mistakes".", because startups could learn from each other's challenges and mistakes more than the ways they survive, as their survival depends on quite a lot of different elements.

Therefore, this research is conducted to investigate the main challenges of high tech startups in a heavily-sanctioned developing economy, i.e., Iran, in which an ever-growing startup ecosystem was shaped during the past decade (Rezaei, Dana, and Ramadani 2017; Salamzadeh and Kesim 2017). The main research question is then: "*What are the main challenges faced by the Iranian startups during the coronavirus pandemic?*". In order to answer this, we first reviewed the existing literature on the topic. Then, we interviewed co-founders of fifteen startups, which experienced a monthly growth rate of more than ten percent in the past year. Afterwards, the authors analyzed the gathered data, and the findings are presented. The paper concludes with some remarks for future research, as well as some implications for startups and policymakers.

Literature review

2.1. Entrepreneurs and the global crisis

Given the recency of this pandemic, publications in this domain are mainly focused on health rather than business issues. Even, a few studies that have pointed out subjects such as business opportunities (Buheji and Ahmed 2020), occupational risks (Koh 2020), continued addressing the issues at the macro-economic level. Moreover, there was a little stream of research on how nascent entrepreneurs act in the time of global crisis. Some of the relevant studies which investigated entrepreneurial activities in the time of crisis- at an individual level- include Bullough and Renko (2013); Doern, Williams, and Vorley (2019); Egan and Tosanguan (2009); Haynie and Shepherd (2011); Shepherd and Williams (2014); Terjesen, Guedes, and Patel (2016); Williams and Shepherd (2016a); and Williams and Shepherd (2016b). For instance, Davidsson and Gordon (2016) investigated nascent entrepreneurs' persistence through the global crisis. They found the trend that the number of startups had decreased after the global crisis and argued that it might be due to potential entrepreneurs' lack of will to initiate a startup activity. Most of these studies were conducted to evaluate less severe economic crises than the one we are facing at this interim. The situation in which we faced very critical limitations which went beyond a typical global crisis. Moreover, a body of literature has paid attention to startup issues during the crisis at business (e.g., Latham 2009; McDonald and Eisenhardt 2020) and society (Bennett and Nikolaev 2020; Fairlie 2013) levels.

Keeping the points suggested by the above-mentioned works, we tried to include and review the comments and suggestions published as conceptual notes or policy recommendations, including the relevant facts and figures. Just a couple of months have passed, and startups faced a series of challenges ranging from daily customer retention issues to fundraising problems. Nevertheless, there are currently a few published academic manuscripts and publications regarding their challenges (Kuckertz et al. 2020). As noted by TechCrunch report, they were urged to "*prepare for the worst and cut spending.*" Then, it is evident that fundraising institutions and

venture capital funds were warning startups and suggested that they avoid any developments according to their approved plans; instead, they asked startups to follow strategies like downsizing and cost reduction (TechCrunch, 2020). According to a recent study (CBInsights 2020), a twenty-two percent decline in the first quarter of 2020 was projected globally, compared to the same period in 2019. The same report showed a fall in the Asian based seed funding, which is more severe.

This remains a challenging issue for seed-stage startups, which continued striving to survive in this challenging era. In the Iranian entrepreneurial ecosystem, according to the report published by Iran's Statistical Research and Training Center, startups cut their expenses in order to survive. Moreover, just a few state-backed venture capital funds are still investing in early-stage startups. The number of investments in startups has fallen dramatically during the last six months. As reported by TechinAsia (2020), at the same time, some countries including South Korea acted differently. They insisted to use technology startups to fight this pandemic. Even, a series of startups have started actions, such as developing diagnostic kits and using artificial intelligence, to decrease the infection rate and manage the crisis. The interesting point is that the government has opened new windows of opportunities to collaborate more closely with agile startups. Unleashing the power of startups to manage the pandemic in South Korea might be due to the government's efforts, and more specifically, the actions taken by the Ministry of SMEs and Startups. The European startup ecosystem was also moving fast and did not want to lose time. For instance, the tech and startup community in Norway launched an online hackathon, between March 27th and 29th, 2020, to face the COVID-19 outbreak (EU Startups, 2020a). In Italy, the Fintech District, a leading open ecosystem for fintech startups, warned that the fintech startups of Italy should cope with the current pandemic. Therefore, they prepared a series of initiatives to handle fundraising and consultancy issues of the Italian fintech startups (EU Startups, 2020b). In the United States, the situation was almost the same. Although the viral effect of the COVID-19 has been dramatically revealed in the United States, the infrastructure was more appropriate to use the competencies of startups. For instance, more than twenty-five Y Combinator based biotech and health-tech startups were actively involved in responding to the outbreak (Y Combinator 2020). Among the growing startups, several were at the seed stage and had difficulties in raising funds. In Iran, some startups have provided solutions regarding harnessing

the pandemic. Moreover, the National Innovation Fund has offered them new funds and grants to help them develop new solutions, products and services, such as online tracking of the infected individuals, Nano masks, medical instruments, diagnostic kits, and disinfectants. Most of the supports were provided by the National Innovation Fund and the Vice-Presidency for Science and Technology. Nevertheless, according to Eghtesad Online [a well-known Iranian economic analyst institution,] "*Fifty percent of Iranian startups go bust under Covid-19*".

Just a few recent studies have concentrated on the challenges of startups during this crisis. For instance, Kuckertz et al. (2020) used bricolage theory to investigate the financial challenges of startups in this period. They proposed a framework for startups to manage such crises and the potential responses of startups to become more resilient. However, their approach was mainly focused on the economic aspects of startups. Eggers (2020) also focused on small and medium- sized enterprises and tried to enlist a series of challenges and opportunities for these entities during the crisis by conducting a literature review. Finally, Maritz et al. (2020) listed a series of narratives from multiple resources to highlight how entrepreneurs could turn challenges into opportunities in an Australian context during the crisis; however, their study did not pay attention to any challenges. In sum, startups were experiencing several challenges to survive or hopefully,

keeping track of their extraordinary growth during this pandemic. As there was no specific treatment for the COVID-19, no one could estimate how long this would take to reach a normal situation. Therefore, we should identify the challenges and consequently devise some policies and suggest some solutions for handling those issues. Otherwise, the global economy will indeed experience an unfortunate situation.

2.2. The Iranian context and startups

2.2.1. General context

The Iranian startup ecosystem has grown in terms of both quality and quantity in the past decade (Ojaghi, Mohammadi, and Yazdani 2019). The enterprising communities and the entire startup ecosystem have taken several steps and became more mature during this period (Yalcintas and Alizadeh 2020). This evolutionary trend was well-presented in a study by Salamzadeh and Kesim (2017). They have described how traditional firms have turned to startups and new technology-based firms within four decades. According to this study, the emergence of entrepreneurship in its modern sense went back to the late 1990s, which were followed by an ICT based startup boom in the early 2000s. During the 2000s, entrepreneurship was expanded as an academic field, and the government introduced several initiatives. In the 2010s, this trend was accelerated by all the players of the Triple Helix, i.e., universities, industries, and the government (Guerrero, Urbano, and Salamzadeh 2014; Kawamorita et al. 2020). More recently, several leading startups, such as Snapp, Digikala, and the like, have grown dramatically and changed the whole startup ecosystem (Beigi, Nayyeri, and Shirmohammadi 2020). Currently, several key players exist at different levels, including international (e.g., international venture capitalists/venture capital funds; international startup studios, and non-resident Iranian experts and entrepreneurs), national (e.g., vice-presidency for science and technology; ministries; universities; funds; national elites foundation; Iran lab expo; national technomart of Iran; Iranian knowledge-based leaders federation; export development & technology exchange corridor; Labs' net; the center for progress and development of Iran), industrial (e.g., innovation centers; innovation factories; sector-specific accelerators, venture capital funds, and incubators), firm (e.g., new technology-based firms (NTBFs)-knowledge-based firms; startups; creative firms), the team (e.g., independent and supported teams), and individual (e.g., freelancers; intended/potential entrepreneurs; young talented individuals) players. However, as it is mentioned previously, the Iranian entrepreneurial ecosystem has changed dramatically after the coronavirus pandemic. The number of failed startups has increased, and there have been limited options for startups to fund their entrepreneurial journeys, such as the state-backed venture capital funds, the Vice-presidency for Science and Technology, and the National Innovation Fund. Moreover, some of the accelerators and incubators were offering customized services, which led to a limited number of success stories, most of which were dealing with health-related solutions.

2.2.2. Challenges faced by Iranian startups

Startups generally face several types of challenges in both local and global economies: In the one hand, there are several indigenous and exogenous factors which could turn into challenges for startups. On the other hand, the coronavirus pandemic has already affected the national and global economies (Reeves, Lang, and Carlsson-Szlezak 2020). Both developing and developed economies are still suffering from such a crisis and are forecasting new types of recession. Issues such as threatening their performance and highly turbulent economic situations made these entities more vulnerable during such a global crisis (Kuckertz et al. 2020).

Therefore, crisis management has become a critical issue to be taken into account by startups. For managing such a crisis, startups should get prepared. To do so, they must know where they stand before choosing which actions to take or which ways to go. Thus, understanding their challenges has become mandatory for these innovative entities (Etemad 2020). Nevertheless, just a few recent studies have already published in this domain, most of which were investigating the challenges in the world's top economies, such as Germany (e.g., see, Maritz et al. 2020; Kuckertz

et al. 2020), and a few studies have previously investigated the challenges faced by startups in emerging economies like Iran (Eggers 2020). Based on the mentioned above issues, we categorized these challenges into two groups: (i) general challenges, and (ii) crisis-related challenges.

2.2.2.1. General challenges of Iranian startups

These challenges are a function of the business environment's general conditions. For instance, according to Salamzadeh and Kesim (2017), Iranian startups faced challenges related to financial issues, human resources, and support mechanisms. They considered a lack of access to various types of financing, such as IPOs, bank credits, venture capital funds, and seed finance, as the most critical financial challenges of startups. Hopefully, during the last five years, the situation has improved to a great extent, and only the possibility of IPO has remained as a financial challenge. It is noteworthy that the government has recently announced that five leading startups will be entered into the Tehran Stock Exchange until 2021. The lack of team management skills, as a human resources management issue, remained a challenge for Iranian startups. This might be due to the cultural aspects of the country, as Javidan and Dastmalchian (2003) called it the "*Land of Individual Achievers*". In the last category, the ecosystem still lacks enough support for securing intellectual property rights. In another study, Kanani and Goodarzi (2017) highlighted the government's challenges and mentioned that lack of enough knowledge about startups activities has led to the enactment of irrelevant rules and regulations. Generally, this was a significant issue, and still is in some domains. Nevertheless, we were witnessing that the Vice- presidency for Science and Technology has paved the way for startups to grow more quickly by removing irrelevant rules and regulations, and dedicating special offices for handling their insurance and tax-related concerns. Moreover, Haghighi et al. (2018) conducted a gap analysis to

measure the challenges of ICT-based startups in Iran. According to their study, startups have legal and infrastructural concerns. In sum, there are a few studies which have already paid attention to the general challenges of Iranian startups.

2.2.2.2 Crisis-related challenges of Iranian startups

The few studies on challenges of startups in emerging economies such as Iran (Kawamorita et al. 2020; Herrero 2020), have mainly focused on the pre-crisis period (Kuckertz et al. 2020). Given the fact that information on the immediate impact of the crises on Iranian startups is not available, the authors reviewed some of the relevant publications and listed the main challenges through a qualitative research design in the next sections of this manuscript. As a highly sanctioned emerging economy, Iranian startups have faced several challenges, even before the coronavirus pandemic. For instance, as the sanctions increased, several challenges were imposed on Iran's entrepreneurial or startup ecosystem (Afshar Jahanshahi, Brem, and Shahabinezhad 2018). Iranian startups still face a series of challenges due to a lack of access to international markets, which could provide them with several profitable opportunities (Ranjbari, Esfandabadi, and Scagnelli 2019). As these sanctions were an integral part of the economy in the past four decades (Chubin 2009), the previous Global crisis did not affect Iranian

SMEs and startups as much as this pandemic did (Ahadi and Kasraie 2020). However, issues such as the depreciation of the local currency (Salamzadeh 2018), limited access to international funds and markets (Tadjalli 2018), and challenges faced by female entrepreneurs (Cinar, Hienkel, and Horwitz 2019) were among the most significant challenges which affected the startup ecosystem in the past decades. Nevertheless, there were several opportunities existed exploited by startups during these crises. For example, improvements in the Blockchain and Fintech industries were

outputs of the pivots made by Iranian startups during these crises (Assarzadeh and Aberoumand 2018). In sum, given the lack of data on how Iranian startups were acting during the pandemic, limited evidence exists regarding their challenges. Therefore, this study resorts to qualitative research design in order to shed light on those significant challenges.

Research methods

3.1. Research design and procedures

As an inductive research, this study uses two stages of coding techniques to lower the risk of circularity, which is higher in the deductive research approach (Groenland and Dana 2020). This approach allowed us to reach a better understanding of the challenges of Iranian startups during this crisis. This research follows a qualitative research design due to the exploratory nature of its research question (Hlady-Rispal and Jouison-Laffitte 2014). In order to lower the risks associated with the qualitative approach, the following actions are considered (Dana and Dumez 2015).

Display full size

3.2. Sources of data

The collected data were gathered from both primary resources (including observations, interviews, and a focus group session) and secondary sources (including websites, press releases, reports, and databases of well-known organizations such as the World Economic Forum) (Guerrero, Urbano, and Salamzadeh 2014). We used a semi-structured interview protocol to interview co-founders of fifteen startups, which experienced a monthly growth rate of more than ten percent in the past year. Therefore, in-depth interview techniques were considered to reach more appropriate data (Dana and Dana 2005). Startups were facing several types of challenges in this pandemic. The variety of the difficulties was so great, and thus there were fragmented issues proposed by startup co-founders as their challenges. Therefore, we had to improve the interview protocol accordingly based on interviewees' attitudes, feelings, opinions, intentions, actions, and experiences (Dana and Dana 2005; Castillo-Montoya 2016). First, we asked general questions like, *what are the main challenges you faced during the coronavirus pandemic? Please explain; Is there any specific challenge that you could consider as critical for your success or failure? Please explain*. Then, we added more specific questions in the second round. For example, *what are the main financial challenges you experienced in this period? Do you have any problems with your investors or to raise fund? Please explain.* The startups were selected from the list provided by the ecosystem .ir, as the leading database for Iranian startups. The selected startups had to fulfil the following criteria for being selected: (i) being listed in the ecosystem.ir, (ii) founded in the last three years, (iii) monthly growth rate of ten percent in the last year of operation, and (iv) passed their break-even point. To do so, we listed the qualified cases, and we reached twenty-three cases. We contacted their co-founders and shared more information about our aims and objectives. Then, we asked for their consent and interest to get involved in this study. Among them, only fifteen cases accepted to contribute. At least two of the co-founders of the selected startups were interviewed. Table

1 shows information regarding the selected startups. Ta

ble 1. Selected startups.

CSVDisplay Table

crisis, we considered the issues raised by Selmer and Littrell (2010), who argued that business managers might change during the global crisis. We considered this issue in the interview sessions. Therefore, we tried to consider the fact that if they had the same work values before this pandemic. Moreover, we considered the contingencies raised by Olivas-Luján, Harzing, and McCoy (2004). Then, we used data triangulation, as a test of validity, to corroborate the findings (Halcomb and Andrew 2005). We concentrated on a limited number of startups, which shows that instead of generalizability issues, we were conducting local research and were not looking for a global generalization (Mook 1983). Instead, we aimed to identify the challenges that the selected Iranian startups were facing. The interview sessions took an average of 75 +/- 15 minutes in each round. Online Skype meeting sessions were held to interview the interviewees to comply with the social distancing rules and regulations issued by the government. With the interviewees' consent, we took notes while asking questions and recorded the meetings for further processing (Yin 2008).

3.3. Data analysis

In order to analyze the data, we used two step coding method. Then, the first-order and second- order codes were determined, and the final framework shaped. To make sure the findings and codings were appropriate, we asked two other scholars to do the coding based on their approach. Therefore, we provided them with case histories and the list of narratives and first-order codes. The overall agreement rate was higher than eighty-eight percent. Table 2 shows the first and second-order codes. Finally, we held an online focus group session to finalize the proposed framework. In this session, we invited five of the previously interviewed interviewees, two professors, and three government officials. During this semi-structured session, we ensured that

the second-order codes and the aggregate dimensions were labeled well. We used an online focus group session due to several benefits associated with this type of session, such as less time- dependency and quickness. Participants received an invitation email as well as a text message with relevant instructions, the date, and time to take part in the session. Before the session, we assured them of their confidentiality and asked for their permission to let us take notes during the session. After reading the guidelines and entering the online room, the topics were divided into six sections according to the framework's early draft. Before each section, a brief review of the main findings was presented to the participants. Afterwards, the authors asked them for their comments and suggestions about each of the sections. Then, we reviewed the first-order codes and the key narratives and asked them for their suggested second-order and aggregate dimensions. We asked additional questions depending on the emerged themes during the session.

Table 2. Data structure.

CSVDisplay Table

4. Findings

Startups suffer from several issues, which makes them struggle harder for

existence (Salamzadeh and Kirby 2017). These challenges ranged from minor issues like finding appropriate distribution channels to major ones like losing their customers. We categorized those challenges as follows.

4.1. Financial challenges

Financial matters were among the most global challenges of startups during their whole lifecycle. In the one hand, starting from an idea, all needed different types of financial support- such as

bootstrapping, family, friends, and fools, angel investment, and the like- to flourish and
more mature (Knight ; Lee ; Talaia, Pisoni, and Onetti ; Salamzadeh and
Kesim). All these funding alternatives were associated with many critical issues to be tak
into account. Now, think that investors were taking their steps back and avoiding f
investment, the market would ne tricky, and the uncertainty level would remain quit
(Brown and Rocha). As one of the interviewees argued: "We were just concentrated o
meeting our KPIs, while this happened, and instead of being more focused on our plans,
to hold different meeting sessions with our partner venture capital fund. We were witne
dramatic decrease in sales, and simultaneously, we had to negotiate, negotiate and neg
(Case #12). On the other hand, some other financial issues existed like handling the decr

"*we had to pay the salary of our employees and cover our fixed costs, while a significant drop happened in our sales… it was confusing… our customers also had several new needs which we had to take into account*" (Case #1). These might lead to lower customer acquisition and retention rates, which makes startup co-founders think more creatively. Also, it urged them to use their management capabilities (Ruiz-Jiménez and del Mar Fuentes-Fuentes 2016; Leonelli, Masciarelli, and Fontana 2019) in designing more creative marketing campaigns, finding new marketing mediums and distribution channels. Last but not least was startups' commitment to financial institutions and banks, which was related to government policies (Chohan 2020). Public funds that have invested in such technology-based ventures will also want to get the highest output from their R&D expenditures (Diochon, Menzies, and Gasse 2007; Afcha and López 2014). As another interviewee mentioned that "*banks were calling us to pay the instalments of our loan… the Iranian new year was close, and they had to close the accounts before the new year… we had to pay all we earned to them and asked suppliers to be more patient*" (Case #3).

4.2. Human resources management challenges

Human resources management remained a challenging topic for startups that were in their early stages, and those who had limited resources to recruit talented human resources (Siemens 2010). Moreover, generally, human resources practices were not affordable for these small and fragile entities (Salamzadeh, Tajpour, and Hosseini 2019). With the advent of the Coronavirus, the situation has become more complicated for startups. Some of them were cancelling their contracts, and others were firing their valuable human resources, which, according to the resource-based view, were the sources of inspiration and competitive advantage for them (Madhok and Marques 2014). One of the interviewees mentioned that: "*we had to fire half of our employees including some of the main team members to whom we had to pay more than others… it was regrettable to see that we are losing our team members… however, the co-founders remained!*" (Case #5). On the other hand, the other startups which found a solution might need to recruit new human resources, as it happened for Digikala- the leading online store in Iran. They needed to hire from a big pool of human resources, which was tricky at first glance, but it could have been harder to choose the right individuals. Otherwise, they needed to cancel their contracts with those who were recruited by mistake soon. Thus, they would lose those individuals on whom they have invested a

Such decisions are mainly made based on entrepreneurs’ social identity and type of decision making (EstradaCruz, VerdúJover, and GómezGras 2019). Another interviewee argued that: “*We are hopefully recruiting new staff, although we told them from the beginning that it might not take so* considerable amount of time and money in training them.

long, and asked them to consider it a temporary job opportunity… this was both good and

4.3. Support measures and mechanisms

There were several types of support measures and mechanisms in most of the emerging s

interviewees: "*our angel investors asked us to stop spending the money and propose a new plan… that was just like a heart attack to the body of our startup… we need time to do so, and how could we stop our operations… then, we decided to limit our activities… we added a post on our website and also sent a newsletter to our customers… I hope they understand us*" (Case #6). Government bodies were considering plans which were full of trial and errors. As mentioned earlier, different countries were allocating funds to help vulnerable individuals and small firms. Another interviewee mentioned that: "*the social security organization and other similar governmental bodies do not have enough flexibility… although they wish they could help us, they asked us to pay the insurance fee… it seems that the government is asking them to consider some initiatives… also, the government would pay some loans to small businesses… this looks perfect!… but we are not even considered as a small business*" (Case #8). Nevertheless, most of the seed-stage startups were not even considered as small companies, as they continued

searching for a profitable business model and were not generally making a profit out of a

particular market. Instead, they remained like passionate plants that were only thinking about how to grow faster. Moreover, some of the entities, like equity funds and venture capitalists, were cancelling their contracts. They stopped paying the budget they had to allocate since they already had the right to do so based on the signed termsheets. Such issues made startups more fragile and sensitive (Ross, Strevel, and Javadizadeh 2020). An interviewee also mentioned that: "*we did not have enough money to hire an excellent legal consultant, and then we overlooked the legal commitments we accepted by signing the extended contract with our partner, i.e., the venture capital fund… now they are asking what is legally acceptable, but if we agree, we will lose a great amount of our startup!*" (Case #11).

4.4. Market and marketing challenges

Startups are still challenged by a lack of market and marketing research in this period more than ever before (Salamzadeh and Kesim 2017). The market they studied before has changed to a great extent. Moreover, their market penetration strategies might not work anymore. An interviewee mentioned that: "*we have to consider a pivot at this stage since our market is becoming different. We cannot render our services to our previous customers due to the limitations such as social distancing rules and regulations imposed by the government… we took them for granted, and we are planning for new market research… who knows how long would it take,*

and if we insist on this market, we will be a loser" (Case #13). Thus, they had to revise their market and marketing plans according to the new facts in the market (Zinger and LeBrasseur 2003). To do so, they needed to consider further segmentation, target market research, and positioning in a newly shaped market. As mentioned earlier, in some countries such as South Korea, the government-startup nexus helped some startups survive and experience

a dreamy growth rate. This was the very point that one could see the startup pivot scene. Thinking out of the box remained a challenging issue to be considered by startup co-founders; otherwise, they might lose the competition and fail faster. "*We had discussions with the government officials and convinced them to promote our services in line with the social distancing rules… we started delivery of goods and services and helped the government handle the traffic in the streets… our customer base is growing each day, and we are trying to handle this market push effect*" (Case #9), another interviewee argued.

4.5. Crisis management challenges

Sequoia Capital dubbed this pandemic "*the black swan of 2020.*"[2] In fact, a lack of crisis management skills remained as another challenge for startup owners in facing this black swan (Yue et al. 2020). Startup teams are generally composed of young talented members with a lower level of prior experience and knowledge (Allen et al. 2016). This made crisis management even harder for these entities. One of the co-founders mentioned that: "*We did not and still do not have sufficient skills to manage such a crisis… it seems that we are not alone… we keep tracking the news about the similar startups around the globe, and think about how we could manage it… we absolutely need to know more about such issues…*" (Case #2). Some of the co-founders struggled about their co-founders' agreements as well as some terms in their contracts with other parties, like venture capital funds. These issues made them less concentrated, and therefore they lost the chance to navigate the business. "*We have many challenges with our team members… some of them are stressful and worried about the future… some want to leave the team by selling their share to other members… this is really unbelievable for me… we used to be a good team in the last three years*" (Case #4), an interviewee argues. Thus, stress management, time management, and other sub-categories of crisis management could have been helpful for startup co-founders. Some scholars such as Baluku, Kikooma, and Kibanja (2016), and Baluku, Kikooma, and Otto (2018) have pointed this issue by elaborating on psychological aspects as a vital element for startups. Some startups have already ended their business in this short time after the pandemic. It seems that it was due to the lack of such skills. Turning these threats to opportunities needs a set of entrepreneurial skills the co-founders already had or must have to survive the business (Buheji and Ahmed 2020). Generally speaking, supply-side disruptions could endanger the life of startups. However, it depends on their reaction to such a crisis. Another interviewee argued that: "*we believe in our team and will find a way to pass through this hard time… it was and will never be like this*" (Case #7).

4.6. Further challenges

Our findings included the challenges that could not be classified under a particular category. For instance, their current business models did not work correctly, and they required significant revisions to continue their activities. As mentioned by one of the co-founders "*we need to revise all the building blocks of our business model to cope with the conditions imposed by the pandemic*" (Case #15). Among the other substantial challenges that startups faced in this interim, were their liabilities and commitments to

customers and all other third parties. They have already signed a series of contracts, and they should have found some ways to deal with their responsibilities. As one of the co-founders mentioned: “*we used to be responsible for our commitments and will remain so… we had several meetings to specify our commitments and to find some ways to handle them… Although we had problems and would still have some, we would rather be trustable that profitable in this period.*” (Case #14). Moreover, they faced supply chain issues, as they required to deal with logistics for service or product provision

(Morrison 2020). The customers should have not to be missed (see section 4.4). They had to find a reasonable solution to keep in touch with their customers and make sure that they understand the challenges. Another interviewee argued that: "*the logistic management is hard in this interim... we need to find new staff to handle the orders... otherwise, we would become the second or the last choice for online customers... it seems easy to convince our customers, but in fact, it is not...*" (Case #10). Besides, some exogenous elements would affect their existence. For instance, facility closure and government social distance policies could profoundly affect a typical startup's daily business processes.

5. Conclusion

Startups in emerging economies generally are facing a series of challenges which could affect their success or failure (Salamzadeh and Kesim 2017). Crises could also change these challenges and priorities (Herrero 2020). The coronavirus pandemic has affected almost every single building block of their evolving business models. Then, startups should be more focused on different aspects of their business as well as their connection to the business environment (OECD. 2020). In other words, startups in emerging economies face some general challenges, which are endogenous and exogenous. Moreover, they might face a series of specific challenges during a crisis like a coronavirus pandemic. Although a few scholars marginally studied the first type of challenges, the second type is rarely investigated (Kuckertz et al. 2020), especially in emerging economies such as Iran. Therefore, this study attempted to identify the main challenges of Iranian startups in this coronavirus pandemic. Findings of this research could be considered as a cornerstone for startups to understand their real challenges better in order to become able to face the coronavirus pandemic and manage the impacts of the crisis on their startups. Thus, the authors interviewed co-founders of the fifteen selected startups in Iran and also held a focus

group session to finalize the categories. We concluded that startups were facing six types of challenges, including financial challenges, human resources management challenges, support measures and mechanisms, marketing challenges, crisis management challenges, and further challenges.

As mentioned above, this research mainly focused on the identification of the second type of challenges, i.e., crisis-related challenges, faced by Iranian startups during the pandemic. In contrast, the first type of challenges was previously studied by Kanani and Goodarzi (2017), Salamzadeh and Kesim (2017), and Haghighi et al. (2018). Generally, our findings regarding financial challenges were significantly in line with a recent study conducted by Kuckertz et al. (2020), who used a bricolage approach to investigate the financial challenges of startups in times of crisis in a developed economy, i.e., Germany. Nevertheless, their study overlooked the other types of challenges, which were of paramount importance, such as the issues startup teams faced, which might have even led to their failure. Moreover, Eggers (2020) explored the challenges and opportunities for SMEs in times of crisis. He reviewed sixty-nine papers that studied the challenges faced by SMEs in previous crises and categorized them in three main categories, i.e., finance, strategy, and the institutional environment.

His findings were also limited to the previously published manuscripts and lacked paying enough attention to "*startups*". Besides, our findings were in line with Maritz et al. (2020) insights, which were mainly focused on turning these challenges into opportunities by entrepreneurs within an Australian context. They identified a series of narratives from fragmented sources regarding entrepreneurial aspects of responding to the crisis.

More specifically, among the financial challenges which were also mentioned by OECD. (
and Kuckertz et al. (), fundraising problems, cash flow problems, and financi
commitments and liabilities were of paramount importance for Iranian startups durin
pandemic. Kuckertz et al. () found that German startups had challenges such as cutting t
expenses, improving their cash flows, and accepting governmental emergency aid pa
Managing financial commitments and liabilities was considered critical for Iranian sta
which were implicitly pointed out by Diochon, Menzies, and Gasse () and Afcha and Lópe
() during a similar crisis in developed countries. Hiring and firing team members during t
crisis were the most critical human resources challenges faced by Iranian startups. Am
few relevant publications (e.g. OECD.), most of them were focused on firing issues (Eter

venture capital funds and other support mechanisms, as well as discontinued/cancelled contracts. Ramesh, Siddaiah, and Joseph (2020) and OECD. (2020) also found that support mechanisms acted more precautiously during the pandemic. Moreover, irrelevant governmental initiatives and limited rescue packages which were poorly tailored for startups were among the critical challenges for Iranian startups. As mentioned earlier, most of the governments dedicated a small portion of their rescue packages to SMEs (e.g. see, World Economic Forum 2000; Megginson and Fotak 2020). Substantial changes in the market and the need for creative marketing also remained as critical challenges faced by Iranian startups. Iranian startups lacked general crisis management, conflict management, as well as entrepreneurial skills, which made them more vulnerable while facing the pandemic. Startups in other countries have also experienced similar issues (e.g. see, Herbane 2019; Yue et al. 2020). Last but not least, issues such as revising their business models, handling multiple responsibilities, managing their supply chains were among the most critical challenges for Iranian startups. Some of these issues were implicitly referred by Herbane (2019) and Morrison (2020) in similar contexts. Finally, governmental responses to the crisis were both irrelevant and insufficient, which made the playground less prepared for startups to run their business.

5.1. Directions for future research

Future research could measure the impact of the mentioned challenges on the success or the failure of Iranian startups in various fields, such as Fintech, Health-tech, and the like, as well as their interactions, considering the formal and informal institutional factors (Kolade, Obembe, and Salia 2019). Moreover, each of our findings could open new windows of opportunity for future researchers. First, researchers could investigate the drivers and impeding factors that could affect financial institutions and their propensity to continue their investments. Besides, they could measure the effectiveness and efficiency of appropriate cash flow management approaches and handling commitments during crises. Therefore, researchers could scrutinize different approaches and propose the most relevant ones. Secondly, as human resource management practices are critical during this period, future researchers could investigate the most effective and efficient compensation techniques and talent management practices to help startups survive. Thirdly, future researchers might use various tools and techniques

to measure market volatility and investigate how creative marketing techniques could help these entities. Fourthly, they could measure the impact of crisis management, conflict management, and entrepreneurial skills on startup performance during the crisis. Finally, future researchers could use multiple-criteria

decision-making techniques to highlight the most critical challenges and rate them accord

5.2. Implications for startups and policymakers

Governmental officials and policymakers must devise relevant policies to help the startup

5.3. Limitations

A significant limitation of this research was the lack of access to the relevant extant literature (Kuckertz et al. 2020), as the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic were unique. Moreover, previous research on crisis management by entrepreneurs and startup founders was also limited (Herbane 2019; Etemad 2020). Besides, as the long term impacts of the pandemic are not clear, proposing implications for startups and policymakers is not applicable. Indeed, there are some short term implications and suggestions to face the crisis or exploit entrepreneurial opportunities, which are mentioned in Table 3 (Kuckertz et al. 2020).

Table 3. Implications for startups and policymakers. CSVDisplay Table

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Additional information

Notes on contributors

Aidin Salamzadeh

Aidin Salamzadeh is an assistant professor at the Faculty of Management, University of Tehran. He has several publications in journals such as Journal of Economic Psychology, Journal of Enterprising Communities, Journal of Enterprising Culture, and International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business. His main areas of interest are start-ups, new venture creation, media entrepreneurship, and social entrepreneurship. He serves as an editor, a member of the editorial board of journals such as The Bottom Line (Emerald),and SAGE Open (Sage), as well as a reviewer in a series of distinguished international journals such as Baltic Journal of Management, Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development, Journal of Cleaner Production, Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences, and Economic Research. He is also a member of the European SPES Forum (Belgium), the Asian Academy of Management (Malaysia), Institute of Economic Sciences (Serbia), and Ondokuz Mayis University (Turkey).

Leo Paul Dana

Léo-Paul Dana is Professor at Dalhousie University, and at Montpellier Business School. A graduate of the Faculty of Management at McGill University and of HEC-Montreal, he has served as Marie Curie Fellow at Princeton University and Visiting Professor at INSEAD. He has

published extensively in a variety of journals including Entrepreneurship & Regional Deve

Notes

1 The COVID Action Platform has three main priorities: "(i) to galvanize the global busines

response" https://www.weforum.org/platforms/covid-action-platform

2 https://www.techinasia.com/sequoia-warns-startups-turbulence-covid-19

Previous article**View** issue table of contents**Next** article

References

1. Afcha, S., and G. L. López. 2014. "Public Funding of R&D and Its Effect on the Composition of Business R&D Expenditure." *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*17 (1): 22–30. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
2. Afshar Jahanshahi, A., A. Brem, and M. Shahabinezhad. 2018. "Does Thinking Style Make a Difference in Environmental Perception and Orientation? Evidence from Entrepreneurs in Post-Sanction Iran." Sustainability10 (5): 1546. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
3. Ahadi, S., and S. Kasraie. 2020. "Contextual Factors of Entrepreneurship Intention in Manufacturing SMEs: The Case Study of Iran." Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development27 (4): 633–657. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
4. Ahani, A., and M. Nilashi. 2020. "Coronavirus Outbreak and Its Impacts on Global Economy: The Role of Social Network Sites." Journal of Soft Computing and Decision Support Systems7 (2): 19–22. [Google Scholar]
5. Allen, T. J., P. Gloor, A. F. Colladon, S. L. Woerner, and O. Raz. 2016. "The Power of Reciprocal Knowledge Sharing Relationships for Startup Success." Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development23 (3): 636–651. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
6. Assarzadeh, A. H., and S. Aberoumand. 2018. "FinTech in Western Asia: Case of Iran." *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*3 (3): 1850006. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
7. Baluku, M. M., J. F. Kikooma, and G. M. Kibanja. 2016. "Psychological Capital and the Startup Capital–Entrepreneurial Success Relationship." *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*28 (1): 27–54. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Google Scholar]
8. Baluku, M. M., J. F. Kikooma, and K. Otto. 2018. "Positive Mindset and Entrepreneurial Outcomes: The Magical Contributions of

iness & Entrepreneurship 30 (6): 473–498. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Google Scholar]

Psychological Resources and Autonomy.," *Journal of Small Bus*

9. Beigi, M., S. Nayyeri, and M. Shirmohammadi. 2020. “Driving a Career in Tehran: Ex
Behavior116: 103347. ,

Bennett, D. L., and B. Nikolaev. 2020. “Historical Disease Prevalence, Cultural Values, a
Boot, A. W., E. Carletti, R. Haselmann, H. H. Kotz, J. P. Krahnen, L. Pelizzon, S.
M. Schaefer, M. G. Subrahmanyam. 2020. The coronavirus and financial stability(No. 78).
Brown, R., and A. Rocha. 2020. “Entrepreneurial Uncertainty during the Covid-19 Crisis

*Venturing Insights*14: e00174. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]

13. Buheji, M., and D. Ahmed. 2020. “Foresight of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Opportunities for a Better World.” *American Journal of Economics*10 (2): 97–108. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
14. Bullough, A., and M. Renko. 2013. “Entrepreneurial Resilience during Challenging Times.” *Business Horizons*56 (3): 343–350. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
15. Castillo-Montoya, M. 2016. “Preparing for Interview Research: The Interview Protocol Refinement Framework.” *Qualitative Report*21 (5): 811–831. [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
16. 2020. "How Covid-19 Could Impact Seed-Stage Startup Investing." Last accessed 2 April 2020. https://www.cbinsights.com/research/coronavirus-seed-stage-startup-impact[Google Scholar]
17. Chohan, U. W. 2020. “Forecasting the Economic Impact of Coronavirus on Developing Countries: Case of Pakistan.” CASS Working Papers on Economics & National Affairs, Working Paper ID: EC016UC (2020) [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
18. Chubin, S. 2009. “Iran's Power in Context.” *Survival*51 (1): 165–190. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
19. Cinar, E. M., T. Hienkel, and W. Horwitz. 2019. “Comparative Entrepreneurship Factors between North Mediterranean and North African Countries: A Regression Tree Analysis.” *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*73: 88–94. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
20. Dai, R., J. Hu, and X. Zhang. 2020. *The Impact of Coronavirus on China’s SMEs: Findings from the Enterprise*. China: Center for Global Development. [Google Scholar]
21. Dana, L. P., and T. E. Dana. 2005. “Expanding the Scope of Methodologies Used in Entrepreneurship Research.” *International Journal of Entrepreneurship & Small Business*2 (1): 79–88. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
22. Dana, L. P., and H. Dumez. 2015. “Qualitative Research Revisited: Epistemology of a Comprehensive Approach.” *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*26 (2): 154–170. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
23. Dana, L. P., H. Etemad, and R. W. Wright. 1999. “The

Impact of Globalization on SMEs." *Global Focus* 11 (4): 93–106. [Google Scholar]
24. Davidsson, P., and S. R. Gordon. 2016. "Much Ado about Nothing? The Surprising Persistence of Nascent Entrepreneurs through Macroeconomic Crisis." *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 40 (4): 915–941. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]

Diochon, M., T. V. Menzies, and Y. Gasse. 2007. "Attributions and Success in New Vent
Doern, R., N. Williams, and T. Vorley. 2019. "Special Issue on Entrepreneurship and Cri
Literature." Entrepreneurship & Regional Development31 (5–6): 400–412. ,
Egan, V., and P. Tosanguan. 2009. "Coping Strategies of Entrepreneurs in Economic Re
Pattaya." Journal of Asia Entrepreneurship and Sustainability5 (3): 17–36.
Eggers, F. 2020. "Masters of Disasters? Challenges and Opportunities for SMEs in Time

of Crisis." *Journal of Business Research*116: 199–208. [Crossref], [PubMed], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]

29. EstradaCruz, M., A. J. VerdúJover, and J. M. GómezGras. 2019. "The Influence of Culture on the Relationship between the Entrepreneur's Social Identity and Decision- Making: Effectual and Causal Logic." *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*22 (4): 226–244. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
30. Etemad, H. 2020. "Managing Uncertain Consequences of a Global Crisis: SMEs Encountering Adversities, Losses, and New Opportunities." *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*18 (2): 125–144. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
31. EU Startups. 2020a. "Apply by Midnight Today to Join the Online COVID-19 Hackathon run by Norway's Tech Community." Last accessed 2 April 2020. https://www.eu- startups.com/2020/03/apply-by-midnight-tonight-to-join-the-online-covid-19-hackathon-run- by-the-norweigan-tech-community/[Google Scholar]
32. EU Startups. 2020b. "Our Fintech Community has Come Together to Fight Against COVID-19: Interview with Head of Fintech District, Alessandro." Last accessed 2 April 2020. https://www.eu-startups.com/2020/03/our-fintech-community-has-come-together-to-support-the-fight-against-covid-19-interview-with-head-of-fintech-district-alessandro[Google Scholar]
33. Evans, O. 2020. "Socio-Economic Impacts of Novel Coronavirus: The Policy Solutions." *BizEcons Quarterly*7: 3–12. [Google Scholar]
34. Fairlie, R. W. 2013. "Entrepreneurship, Economic Conditions, and the Great Recession." *Journal of Economics & Management Strategy*22 (2): 207–231. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
35. Fuentelsaz, L., C. González, J. P. Maícas, and J. Montero. 2015. "How Different Formal Institutions Affect Opportunity and Necessity Entrepreneurship." *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*18 (4): 246–258. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
36. Groenland, E., and L. P. Dana. 2020. *Qualitative Methodologies and Data Collection Methods: Toward Increased Rigour in Management Research*(Vol. 1). Singapore: World Scientific. [Google Scholar]
37. Guerrero, M., D. Urbano, and A. Salamzadeh. 2014. "Evolving Entrepreneurial Universities: Experiences and Challenges in the Middle Eastern Context." In*Handbook of Research in Entrepreneurship Education: Entrepreneurial University Handbook*, edited by A. Fayolle and D. T. Redford, Vol. 4, 163–187.

Scholar]

Cambridge: Edward Elgar Publishing. [Crossref], [Google

Haghighi, N. F., H. Hajihoseini, G. R. Nargesi, and M. Bijani. 2018. “Gap Analysis of Curr
Halcomb, E. J., and S. Andrew. 2005. “Triangulation as a Method for Contemporary Nursing Research.” Nurse Researcher13 (2): 71–82. , ,
Haynie, J. M., and D. Shepherd. 2011. “Toward a Theory of Discontinuous Career Trans Events.” Journal of Applied Psychology96 (3): 501–524. , ,

Herbane, B. 2019. “Rethinking Organizational Resilience and Strategic Renewal in SMEs.” *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*31 (5–6): 476–495. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]

42. Herrero, A. G. 2020. “El Covid-19 en Las Economías Emergentes.” *Política Exterior*34 (195): 116–125. [Google Scholar]
43. Hlady-Rispal, M., and E. Jouison-2014. “Qualitative Research Methods and Epistemological Frameworks: A Review of Publication Trends in Entrepreneurship.” *Journal of Small Business Management*52 (4): 594–614. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
44. Hudecheck, M., C. Sirén, D. Grichnik, and J. Wincent. 2020. “How Companies Can Respond to the Coronavirus.” *MIT Sloan Management Review*. [Google Scholar]
45. Javidan, M., and A. Dastmalchian. 2003. “Culture and Leadership in Iran: The Land of Individual Achievers, Strong Family Ties, and Powerful Elite.” *Academy of Management Perspectives*17 (4): 127–142. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
46. Jiménez, A., C. Palmero-Cámara, M. J. González-Santos, J. González-Bernal, and J. A. Jiménez-Eguizábal. 2015. “The Impact of Educational Levels on Formal and Informal Entrepreneurship.” *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*18 (3): 204–212. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
47. Kanani, M., and M. Goodarzi. 2017. “Fostering New Technology-Based Firms in Iran: Inspiration of World Models in Solving Domestic Challenges.” In *The Development of Science and Technology in Iran*, edited by Abdol S. Soofi and Mehdi Goodarzi, 29–43. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
48. Kask, J., and G. Linton. 2013. “Business Mating: When Startups Get It Right.” *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*26 (5): 511–536. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Google Scholar]
49. Kawamorita, H., A. Salamzadeh, K. Demiryurek, and M. Ghajarzadeh. 2020. “Entrepreneurial Universities in Times of Crisis: Case of Covid-19 Pandemic.” *Journal of Entrepreneurship, Business and Economics*8 (1): 77–88. [Google Scholar]
50. Knight, R. M. 1985. “The Financing of Small High-Technology Firms in Canada.” *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*3 (1): 5–17. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Google Scholar]
51. Koh, D. 2020. “Occupational Risks for COVID-19 Infection.” *Occupational Medicine (Oxford, England)*70 (1): 3–5. [Crossref], [PubMed], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]

52. Kolade, O., D. Obembe, and S. Salia. 2019. "Technological Constraints to Firm Performance." *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development* 26 (1): 85–104. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]

Kuckertz, Andreas, Leif Brändle, Anja Gaudig, Sebastian Hinderer, Carlos Arturo Morale
C. Berger. 2020. "Startups in Times of Crisis–a Rapid Response to the COVID-19
Pandemic." Journal of Business Venturing Insights13: e00169. ,

201. ,
Lee, W. 2019. "Character-Based Lending for Micro Business Development: Empirical In
16. doi:10.1080/08276331.2019.1701256. ,
Leonelli, S., F. Masciarelli, and F. Fontana. 2019. "The Impact of Personality Traits and

Abilities on Entrepreneurial Orientation in SMEs." *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*: 1–26. doi:10.1080/08276331.2019.1666339. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Google Scholar]

57. Madhok, A., and R. Marques. 2014. "Towards an Action-Based Perspective on Firm Competitiveness." *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*17 (2): 77–81. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
58. Maritz, A., A. Perenyi, G. de Waal, and C. Buck. 2020. "Entrepreneurship as the Unsung Hero during the Current COVID-19 Economic Crisis: Australian Perspectives." *Sustainability*12 (11): 4612. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
59. McDonald, R. M., and K. M. Eisenhardt. 2020. "Parallel Play: Startups, Nascent Markets, and Effective Business-Model Design." *Administrative Science Quarterly*65 (2): 483–523. 0001839219852349. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
60. Megginson, W. L., and V. Fotak. 2020. "Government Equity Investments in Coronavirus Rescues: Why, How, When?" *How, When*. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3561282. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
61. Mook, D. G. 1983. "In Defense of External Invalidity." *American Psychologist*38 (4): 379–387. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
62. Morrison, T. 2020. "The Coronavirus and America's Small Business Supply Chain." In *Testimony before the US Senate Committee on Small Business & Entrepreneurship*, 12 March. [Google Scholar]
63. 2020. "Coronavirus (COVID-19): SME Policy Responses." http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/coronavirus-covid-19-sme- policy-responses-04440101/[Google Scholar]
64. Ojaghi, H., M. Mohammadi, and H. R. Yazdani. 2019. "A Synthesized Framework for the Formation of Startups' Innovation Ecosystem." *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*10 (5): 1063–1097. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
65. Ojha, S., and M. Shubha. 2020. "COVID-19: Anticipating a Dramatic Collapse and a Recessionary Phase in the World Economy." *Archives of Business Research*8 (5): 1–7. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]

66. Olivas-Luján, M. R., A. W. Harzing, and S. McCoy. 2004. “September 11, 2001: Two Quasi-Experiments on the Influence of Threats on Cultural Values and Cosmopolitanism.” *International Journal of Cross Cultural Management* 4 (2): 211–228. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]

Ramesh, N., A. Siddaiah, and B. Joseph. 2020. "Tackling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (C
Ranjbari, M., Z. S. Esfandabadi, and S. D. Scagnelli. 2019. "Sharing Economy Risks: Op
Reeves, M., N. Lang, and P. Carlsson-Szlezak. 2020. "Lead Your Business through the C
Rezaei, S., Dana, L. P., and Ramadani, V., eds. 2017. Iranian Entrepreneurship: Decipheri

the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem in Iran and in the Iranian Diaspora. Cham, Switzerland: Springer. [Google Scholar]

71. Ross, J., H. Strevel, and B. Javadizadeh. 2020. "Don't Stop Believin': The Journey to Entrepreneurial Burnout and Back Again." *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*: 1–24. doi:10.1080/08276331.2020.1717897 [Taylor & Francis Online], [Google Scholar]
72. Ruiz-Jiménez, J. M., and M. del Mar Fuentes-Fuentes. 2016. "Management Capabilities, Innovation, and Gender Diversity in the Top Management Team: An Empirical Analysis in Technology-Based SMEs." *BRQ Business Research Quarterly* 19 (2): 107–121. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
73. Salamzadeh, A. 2015. "New Venture Creation: Controversial Perspectives and Theories." *Economic Analysis* 48 (3–4): 101–109. [Google Scholar]
74. Salamzadeh, A. 2018. "Start-up Boom in an Emerging Market: A Niche Market

Approach." In *Competitiveness in Emerging Markets*, edited by Datis Khajeheian, Mike Friedrichsen, and Wilfried Mödinger, 233–243. Cham: Springer. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
75. Salamzadeh, A., and D. A. Kirby. 2017. "New Venture Creation: How Startups Grow?" *AD-minister* 30: 9–29. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
76. Salamzadeh, A., M. Tajpour, and E. Hosseini. 2019. "Corporate Entrepreneurship in University of Tehran: Does Human Resources Management Matter?" *International Journal of Knowledge-Based Development* 10 (3): 276–292. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
77. Salamzadeh, A., and H. K. Kesim. 2017. "The Enterprising Communities and Startup Ecosystem in Iran." *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy* 11 (4): 456–479. doi:10.1108/JEC-07-2015-0036. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
78. Salamzadeh, A., and H. Kawamorita Kesim. 2015. "Startup Companies: Life Cycle and Challenges." In *4th International Conference on Employment, Education and Entrepreneurship (EEE)*, Belgrade, Serbia. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
79. Selmer, J., and R. Littrell. 2010. "Business Managers' Work Value Changes through down Economies." *Journal of Chinese Human Resources Management* 1 (1): 31–48. [Crossref], [Google Scholar]

80. Shepherd, D. A., and T. A. Williams. 2014. "Local Venturing as Compassion Organizing in the Aftermath of a Natural Disaster: The Role of Localness and Community in Reducing Suffering." *Journal of Management Studies*51 (6): 952–994. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]

Siemens, L. 2010. “Challenges, Responses and Available Resources: Success in Rural S
Tadjalli, S. A. 2018. “The Legitimacy of Transnational Startups: The Case of Canadian-
Talaia, M., A. Pisoni, and A. Onetti. 2016. “Factors Influencing the Fund Raising Process
Tech in Asia. 2020. "Korea’s Response to Covid-19 was Widely Praised. Startups had a

85. 2020. "Investors Tell Indian Startups to ‘Prepare for the Worst’ as COVID-19 Uncertainty Continues." Last accessed 2 April 2020. https://techcrunch.com/2020/03/31/investors-tell-indian-startups-to-prepare-for-the- worst-as-covid-19-uncertainty-continues/[Google Scholar]
86. Tello, S., Y. Yang, and S. Latham. 2012. “Nascent Entrepreneurs Access and Use of Network Resources in a Technology Incubator.” *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*25 (3): 375–397. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Google Scholar]
87. Terjesen, S. A., M. J. Guedes, and P. C. Patel. 2016. “Founded in Adversity: Operations- Based Survival Strategies of Ventures Founded during a Recession.” *International Journal of Production Economics*173: 161–169. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
88. Tsai, H. F., and C. J. Luan. 2016. “What Makes Firms Embrace Risks? A Risk-Taking Capability Perspective.” *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*19 (3): 219–231. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
89. Williams, T. A., and D. A. Shepherd. 2016a. “Building Resilience or Providing Sustenance: Different Paths of Emergent Ventures in the Aftermath of the Haiti Earthquake.” *Academy of Management Journal*59 (6): 2069–2102. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
90. Williams, T. A., and D. A. Shepherd. 2016b. “Victim Entrepreneurs Doing Well by Doing Good: Venture Creation and Well-Being in the Aftermath of a Resource Shock.” *Journal of Business Venturing*31 (4): 365–387. [Crossref], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
91. World Economic Forum. 2000. Last accessed 2 April 2020. https://www.weforum.org/platforms/covid-action-platform[Google Scholar]
92. Y Combinator. 2020. "YC Companies Responding to COVID-19." Last accessed 2 April 2020. https://www.ycombinator.com/covid[Google Scholar]
93. Yalcintas, A., and N. Alizadeh. 2020. “Digital Protectionism and National Planning in the Age of the Internet: The Case of Iran.” *Journal of Institutional Economics*: 1–18. [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
94. Yin, R. K. 2008. *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*. 4th ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. [Google Scholar]
95. Yue, X. G., X. F. Shao, R. Y. M. Li, M. J. C. Crabbe, L. Mi, S.

Hu, J. S. Baker, and G. Liang. 2020. "Risk Management An alysis for Novel Coronavirus in Wuhan, China." *Journal of Risk andFinancial Management* 13 (2): 22 [Crossref], [Google Scholar]

*Entrepreneurship*17 (1): 1–15. [Taylor & Francis Online], [Google Scholar]

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE NEED TO TURN THE BENEFICIARY INTO TAXPAYERS

Yunus Ibrahimov

PhD, Azerbaijan University. Baku, irras@gmail.com

Namig Abdullayev

PhD, Azerbaijan University. Baku. namig_abdulla@mail.ru

Israfilov Ramin

PhD, Azerbaijan University, Baku. ramiirem@internet.ru

Abstract

The return of 70 percent of the taxes they paid last year to entrepreneurs suffering from the coronavirus is a commendable step. Only time will tell how transparent and effective this step will be, but the idea itself is quite progressive.

Introduction

Because in the current difficult situation, for the first time, a citizen can feel the benefits of being a taxpayer in his own example. The concept of the taxpayer has the potential to have a better impact on the development of the country than hundreds of thousands of educational books and propagandists. Unlike a citizen who is poorly fed from the budget, the taxpayer plays an invaluable role in the formation of democratic values, as he is interested in demanding the protection of their rights and freedoms.

The French philosopher Tom Picetti believes that the ideas that prevail in a society actually play the role of the "ideology" of that society. As the budget is the only source of national income in modern Azerbaijan, people rely on the mercy of the state, and economic ideas are usually formed on the basis of requests for assistance from the state. However, the aid programs implemented by Western countries are based on the principle of compensating the losses of taxpayers, not on the principle of mercy, except for the poor.

The main condition for political and economic development in Azerbaijan should be the transformation of citizens from the recipient to the taxpayer, for which the economic potential of Azerbaijan is very large. So far, the government has been interested in feeding the population from the budget, not from being taxpayers, in order to ensure its legitimacy. As a result of this economic policy, millions of people are now struggling to get a small grant of 190 manat from the state. It should be noted that there were opportunities to ensure that the population of Azerbaijan became active taxpayers, the formation of national income by small and medium- sized businesses, and these opportunities still remain.

Against the background of the current crisis, many are nostalgic for the USSR, pointing to the capitalist system and the market economy as the only culprits. We believe that the financial oligarchy that dominates the modern world, in a sense, has shaken the mechanism of development of capitalism, but in general, there is no alternative to a market economy, the principles of a free market. In Azerbaijan, on the other hand, if a number of necessary reforms are carried out that will lead to the application of the principles of a market economy, there are opportunities to ensure sustainable economic development over the next 20 years. We would like to briefly list some of the factors that can promote rapid development in a market economy (of course, the legislative framework and judicial reform are necessary for the implementation of these principles).

1) Azerbaijan is not integrated into any of the global and regional markets. The opening of customs borders and representation in any global or regional economic union will, on the one hand, reduce the cost of a number of consumer goods, on the other hand, will allow the emergence of local production and our country's place in the global division of labor. Azerbaijan has great prospects as a producer of light industry and agriculture for large markets such as

Europe and Russia. Honestly, the excellent infrastructure created by the government, the relatively educated and active population, access to energy sources, and favorable climatic conditions allow for low-cost industrial and agricultural production.

2) Carrying out tax reforms, and at the same time shifting the main focus of taxes from business to property, can lead to major changes. In addition to collecting large sums of money in the budget, the property tax is very useful in terms of reducing the tax burden on business, stimulating the development of production and service sectors by exempting small businesses from taxes, reducing the artificially inflated price of real estate.

3) Privatization of state-owned property, banks, manufacturing enterprises and large state-owned companies, which are a burden on the budget due to inefficient management, is necessary for the establishment of medium and large businesses in the country. Also, the money issued in the form of currency will remain in the country, huge amounts of money invested in real estate by businessmen and bring little income, along with reducing unemployment and poverty in the country, will bring great benefits to entrepreneurs.

As a result of the proposed reforms, it is realistic that the Azerbaijani economy will become a stable, independent state that does not depend on oil prices, but uses its hydrocarbon resources for economic development. For example, the supply of oil and gas only to industrial enterprises at discounted prices can give a great advantage to industry and agriculture in competition with countries such as Armenia, Georgia and even Turkey. The privatization of large state-owned companies will eliminate unemployment, leading to the creation of hundreds of small and medium-sized businesses that serve them in a highly competitive environment. In view of all

this, it is necessary to start reforms in the direction of a market economy immediately,

References

Gottheil, F.M. 2013. Principles of Microeconomics. 7th Edition. Cengage Learning: EEUU. 5
Ma, N. L., Peng, W., Soon, C. F., Hassim, M. F. N., Misbah, S., Rahmat, Z., Sonne, C. (2020)

3. Popovic, J., Kvrgic, G., Popovic, J., Coric, G., Avakumovic, J., & Milosevic, D. (2020). Uncertainty in SMEs' assessment of coronavirus pandemic risk impact on agri-food sector in Western Balkans. Economics of Agriculture, 67(2), 445–460.

4. az, 2021. Official web-site of Presidential Administration of the Republic of Azerbaijan. https://president.az/articles/36228

5. Presidential decree, 2020. Statute on Agrarian Credit and Development Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Baku, 2020. http://www.e- qanun.az/framework/30386

6. Preferential Trade Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Government of the Republic of Turkey. 2020. http://www.e-qanun.az/framework/45319

7. TRTWorld, 2017. Turkey and Russia’s tomato crisis explained. Zeynep Şahin. 2017. https://www.trtworld.com/turkey/turkey-and-russia-s-tomato-crisis-explained-9738

8. TradeMap, 2015-2019. International Trade Center. TradeMap. https://www.trademap.org/Country_SelProductCountry_TS.aspx?nvpm=1%7c031% 7c%7c%7c%7c070200%7c%7c%7c6%7c1%7c1%7c2%7c2%7c1%7c2%7c1%7c1%7c1

9. com, 2021. Global Agriculture Industry in 2020 - Impact of Coronavirus on the Market. 2021. https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2021/02/04/2169678/0/en/Global- Agriculture-Industry-in-2020-Impact-of-Coronavirus-on-the-Market.html

THE ROLE OF JUDICIAL BODIES IN PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES IN UKRAINE

Chystokletov Leontii Grugorovych,

doctor of law, professor, Professor of Department of Administrative and Informational, Law Educational and Scientific Institute of Law, Psychology and Innovative Education, Lviv Polytechnic National University,

E-mail: leon1949@ukr.net, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3306-1593

Ostapenko Oleksii Ivanovych,

doctor of law, professor, Professor of Department of Administrative and Informational Law Educational and Scientific Institute, of Law, Psychology and Innovative Education, Lviv Polytechnic National University,

E-mail: ostapenko.oleksiy8@gmail.com, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9833-3043

Khytra Oleksandra Leontiivna,

doctor of law, docent, Professorof Department of administrative law and administrative procedure of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs,

E-mail: olexandrahitra@gmail.com, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3632-5101

Baik Oksana Ivanivna,

doctor of law, Associate Professor of Civil Law and Process
Law Educational and Scientific Institute of Law, Psychology and Innovative Education Lviv Polytechnic National University, E-mail: Oksana.I.Bayik@lpnu.ua, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4819-7722

Kryzhanovskyi Anatolii Stanislavovych

Senior Lecturer, Department of Criminal Law and Process, Educational and Scientific Institute of Law, Psychology and Innovative Education

Lviv Polytechnic National University, E-mail: anatolii.s.kryzhanivskyi@lpnu.ua

ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2432-5286

Abstract.

Theoretical and legal principles and practice of judicial bodies in proceedings on military administrative offences, which is very relevant not only in Ukraine but also abroad have been analysed in the article. The mentioned above problems once again emphasize the importance of the effectiveness of justice in the special conditions of military service during the aggravation of the military situation due to illegal military formations in eastern Ukraine, which negatively affects military discipline, legality and law and order.

The need to strengthen the administrative responsibility of servicemen, conscripts and reservists during training (inspection) and special gatherings in order to prevent them from committing offences, their conscious attitude to military service, ensuring high combat readiness and combat capability of military units and subdivisions has been proved. It has been noted that one of the reasons for committing military administrative offences and crimes by the military men is their insufficient legal competence.

Outlining the peculiarities of proceedings in cases of military administrative offences by judicial authorities, the problematic issues in determining the qualifications of wrongful acts (inaction) committed by servicemen and persons equated to them have been indicated.

Taking into consideration foreign and national legislation, proposals and recommendations of the military and law enforcement agencies, the attention was drawn to the issues of standardization of the legal framework for the administration of justice by military courts both in peacetime and in wartime.

Keywords: administrative responsibility, military administrative offence, servicemen, conscripts, military courts, qualification of the offence, judicial authorities, justice.

Introduction

Since 2014 until present days, the world community has been anxiously

watching the escalation of the military situation in eastern Ukraine, which brings death to servicemen and civilians and sorrow to their families every day, which undermines the country's political and socio-economic

development. During this period, according to court practice, the number of administrative offences and criminal encroachments among servicemen and persons equated to them also has increased greatly. This situation in the field of national defence forces the government to take urgent organizational and legal measures to prevent the offences commission among servicemen, finding out on the basis of fair justice the conditions and reasons for their commission and, if necessary, to prosecute the perpetrators.

2. Purpose and objectives of the study

The purpose of the study is to determine the role of the judiciary in dealing with cases of military administrative offences in Ukraine and to study the peculiarities of their activity.

To achieve this purpose, the following tasks have been solved:

- to investigate normative and literary data on the state of counteraction to the commission of military administrative offences;

- to analyse and determine the essence of the military administrative offence and administrative liability of servicemen and persons equated to them;

- to outline the problematic issues of judicial practice regarding the consideration of cases of military administrative offences;

- to substantiate the reasons and conditions for the military courts restoration.

3. Research of normative and literary data on the state of counteraction to committing military administrative offences

In the context of many years of hostilities because of the illegal armed groups of the so-called

"DPR" and "LPR", and the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Ukraine, in compliance with international and national law, is forced to mobilize its defence efforts to combat crime and administrative offences. Henceforth, with the adoption on February 5, 2015 of the Amendment under the № 158-VIII to the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Strengthening the Responsibility of Servicemen, Granting Additional Rights to Commanders and Imposing Duties in a Special Period" [1], Code of Ukraine on the Administrative Offences (hereinafter - Code) was supplemented by Chapter 13-B "Military Administrative Offences", where Articles 172-10 - 172-20 of the Code define the composition of military administrative offences in a special period associated with the violation of the order of passage or military service. In addition, Article 15 of the Code was supplemented by Part 5, which stipulates that <...> servicemen shall be liable for military administrative offences under Chapter 13-B of this Code, provided that these offences do not entail criminal liability. [2].

Also, on March 16, 2017, the Law of Ukraine of 1952-VIII "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Strengthening the Responsibility of Servicemen and Certain Other Persons" [3], part five of Article 15 of the Code, for the second time since 2015, was supplemented with the content stating that in addition to servicemen serving in the

military troops under a contract, conscripts and reservists will also be held liable for military administrative offences during their military service. The above-mentioned changes in the legislation once again indicate the urgency of the regulations adopted by the parliament, which are aimed at improving the discipline and legality of servicemen, as well as conscripts and reservists during training (inspection) and special gatherings to prevent them from committing

offences, conscious attitude to military service, ensuring high combat readiness and combat capability of military units and subdivisions.

4. Analysis and definition of the essence of military administrative offences and administrative liability of servicemen and persons equated to them

As Professor O. I. Ostapenko indicates, <…> the generalized analysis of offences committed by servicemen, shows the presence of 59 types of offences enshrined in the current legislation of Ukraine, which by object and subject of encroachment are illegal, socially dangerous and harmful, committed by servicemen and persons equated to them under the time of their military service in peacetime and in other periods of time. Of course, most articles that provide for administrative liability for military administrative offences are "non-working." At the same time, during legal measures with servicemen and persons equated to them, the explanation of the content of these articles is of preventive direction [4].

Administrative liability for a violation of a military administrative offence is defined in the military legal dictionary as <…> a form of legal liability of a serviceman for an offence that is not related to the performance of official duties and is not criminally punishable. It also applies to conscripts during their military training. [5]

Regarding the definition of the essence of a military administrative offence, it is mostly, referring to Article 9 of the Code, defined in the order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine from 02.03.2021 № 54 and interpreted as <…> illegal culpable (intentional or negligent) servicemen action or inaction, which provides for administrative liability, defined by Chapter 13-B of the Code [6]. And in the previous order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine dated 29.11.2018 № 604 the content of a military administrative offence is defined only as <…> an offence committed by a serviceman, which entails administrative liability under Chapter 13-B of the Code [7].

5. Problematic issues of judicial practice in dealing with cases of military administrative offences

Improving the legality and discipline of servicemen, conscripts and reservists depends to some extent on their legal culture and level of the law awareness. However, insufficient legal competence is the reason for committing military administrative offences and crimes. And one of the legal guarantees of proper protection of the rights and legitimate interests of servicemen and persons equated to them, the interests of the state in the field of defence and security, as well as the application of administrative measures to combat military administrative offences is the system of courts, which, according to the Article 221 of the Code have the right to investigate cases of administrative offences in the mentioned above area.

When considering cases of military administrative offences, the courts, in accordance with the task of administrative proceedings, must find out all the causes and conditions of the offence, their timely, comprehensive, complete and objective solution, with mandatory enforcement of the decision and prevention of offences, servicemen, conscripts and reservists education in the spirit of discipline and strengthening the rule of law. Judges should pay particular attention to the fact-finding phase of the case,

which aims to gather evidences that confirm or deny the

guilt of servicemen, conscripts and reservists.

According to the juridical practice, a significant part of the proceedings in the case of military administrative offences in connection with the insignificance of the offence and in connection with the expiration of the administrative penalty are closed for lack of administrative offence.

An example of this is the decision of Novozavodsky district court of Chernihiv city from August 16, 2017 in respect of G., which closed the proceedings in connection with the absence in the actions of the accused of an administrative offence, provided by Part 2 of the Article 172-15 of the Code, and the decision of the Novgorod-Siversky district court of the Chernihiv region from January 31, 2017 in proceedings in case concerning Sh. about commission of the administrative offence provided by Part 1 of the Article 172-18 of the Code, which was also closed due to the lack of an administrative offence [8].

Another factor influencing the strengthening of the legality and the prevention of offences is the improper preparation of materials by the Military Law Enforcement Service on the commission of an administrative offence by persons, which makes it impossible for the courts to consider these cases objectively.

An essential disadvantage in the theory of administrative proceedings in matters of military administrative offences is also the imperfect practice in determining the qualification features of these illegal actions or inactivity, committed by servicemen and persons equated to them. It is the administrative and legal qualification that precedes the judicial prosecution of servicemen, conscripts and reservists. This problem is still out of the attention of most scientists and requires careful review and research.

Clarifying the terminology of the word "qualification" (Latin gualis - quality, facere - make) in the dictionary of the Ukrainian language, it is interpreted as <…> 1) action with the meaning “to

qualify”; 2) the degree of suitability, readiness for any type of work; 3) speciality, profession, job [9]. Already in the legal encyclopaedia, the term "qualification" is defined as <…> characteristics of the subject, phenomenon, its assignment to a certain category, group, level of theoretical and practical knowledge in the profession or speciality [10 p. 71]. V. Kolpakov, characterizing the counteraction to organized criminal corruption, points out that <…> one of the prerequisites for the qualification of administrative torts is the factual circumstances under which the wrongful acts or omissions were committed [11].

Taking into account the information mentioned above, as the military administrative offence qualification, in our opinion, should be understood the actions of the judicial body directed to legal evaluation of the definition of objective and subjective features, that characterize the wrongful (intentional or negligent) action or inaction of servicemen, conscripts and reservists, in order to establish the presence or absence of an administrative offence and certain grounds and limits of bringing them, if necessary, to administrative responsibility. The qualification of a military administrative offence once again emphasizes the importance of the inseparable link between the judiciary and the person who committed the offence, giving them certain rights and responsibilities.

However, courts when dealing with cases of military administrative offences often encounter circumstances that require clarification of additional facts about the commission of an administrative offence by servicemen, conscripts and reservists. Such a practice, in accordance with the criminal procedure legislation, exists in the investigation of crimes, where in order to obtain factual data during the judicial investigation; the court by a reasoned decision instructs the judicial body conducting the investigation to perform certain investigative actions. In our

opinion, this positive practice will be fully justified in administrative proceedings when co
Given the large number of complaints received from servicemen, conscripts and reservis
The newly discovered circumstances, as it has been noted by the Supreme Court of Ukr
the case of 20 February 2020 № 815/6834/15, <…> include the substantive and legal f

which the claims and objections of the parties are based, as well as other facts relevant to the correct resolution of the dispute .. <…> grounds for review of the court decision on the newly discovered circumstances are, in particular, essential to the case circumstances that were not and could not be known to the applicant at the time of the case… <…> and necessary and common features of the newly discovered circumstances are:

- the existence of these circumstances during the consideration and resolution of the case and the adoption of a court decision to review the application;

- at the time of the hearing these circumstances could not objectively have been known to either the applicant or the court;

- the materiality of these circumstances for consideration of the case (i.e. when taking into account these circumstances by the court would result in a different court decision than the one that was made) [12].

However, according to the judicial practice, not all new circumstances can be grounds for reconsideration of cases. Yes, such circumstance can be the new circumstance which has appeared or changed after consideration of case. New circumstances discovered after the court's decision, as well as a change in the court's legal position in other similar cases, shall not be considered as newly discovered.

Circumstances established on the basis of evidence that were not submitted in time by the parties or other persons involved in the case may not be considered as newly discovered. Circumstances that arose or changed after the court's decision, as well as circumstances referred to by the participant in the trial in his explanations, cassation appeal, or which could be established if the court complied with the requirements of procedural law, also can not be considered as newly discovered [12].

Considering the issue of administrative and legal regulation of Chapter 13-B of the Code, scholars of the theory and practice of administrative law are always faced with new tasks regarding their social conditionality, which should be the main determinant in the activities of judges in making reasonable decisions in cases with the military administrative offences. The social conditionality of the life of servicemen and persons equated to them depends entirely on the conditions and circumstances of the life of the society. Thus, aspects of social conditionality of administrative and legal opposition to the norms of the Article 172-10 - 172-20 of the Code are

undoubtedly related to the conditionality of administra

tive wrongful acts or omissions of servicemen, conscripts and reservists.

In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine dated 02.03.2021 № 54, which approved amendments to the Instruction on the submission of reports and denunciations on events, criminal offences, military administrative offences and administrative offences related to corruption, violations of military discipline and their registration in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the State Special Transport Service (see, in particular: [6]), the governing bodies of the Military Law Enforcement Service identify persons who collect information, summarize it, and record information about events, criminal offences, military administrative offences and administrative offences. In addition, the Military Law Enforcement Service is also required to submit the materials of a military administrative offence to a court, which considers them at the place where the military administrative offence was committed.

6. Search and substantiation of positions of military courts restoration in Ukraine

The question of restoration of the military courts, which were liquidated in 2010, is controversial today. The activity of the institute of military courts allegedly with one of the parties is justified. Strong arguments for this are:

- strengthening the state's defence capabilities;

- ensuring proper administration of justice during military operations in Luhansk and Donetsk regions;

- protection of the civilian population of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine;

- ensuring prompt, objective, impartial and professional dispute resolution;

- strengthening discipline and law and order;

- educating servicemen to respect the law and order, etc.

In this regard, Myroslav Peremoha quite logically proves his rightness, claiming that <…> there is no higher state interest or even common sense behind the liquidation of military courts. They were cut of their duties because of their independence from the top state and judicial authorities, as well as due to the relative secrecy of their activity, as it was associated with the traditionally closed part of society such as the army [13].

In support of the above, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee of Ukraine on National Security, Defence and Intelligence Oleksandr Zavitnevych adds to the indicated reasons that
<…> the current system of pre-trial investigation does not provide effective and prompt investigation of war crimes, which negatively influences the combat readiness of military units and subdivisions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations [14].

These reasons were the reason in 2014 for the resumption of military prosecutors. As noted by A. Matios <…>, the total number of proceedings committed by more than 43,000 servicemen and conducted by investigators of the military prosecutor's office during 2015-2018 exceeded 20,000 cases. The most common among them were unauthorized leaving of a military unit or place of service, and desertion [15].

However, despite the fact that draft laws were submitted to the Verkhovna

Rada of Ukraine for three times, № 1896, dated 30.01.2015 [16], № 2557, dated 06.04.2015 [17], and № 8392, dated 22.05.2018 [18], all of them were rejected on an indefinite term.

Taking into account Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms which states that <...> everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing

within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law [19], and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, it should be noted that the opinion of European lawyers concerning the military courts still remains steadfast. It goes down to the single assertion that <...> participation in the administration of justice by a military judge, who is on military service and holds the rank of an officer, as a member of the judicial board, in spite the certain guarantees of his independence, justifiably raises doubts in his independence and impartiality, what can be considered as a violation of the Article 6 §1 of the Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. [20]; <...> such proceedings do not comply with the democratic principles of justice; the jurisdiction of this court violates a person's rights to "his" judge; cases considered by military courts do not have any features, etc. (see, in particular: [21]).

In the search for a concept to substantiate the positions of the restoration of military courts, there is an urgent need today in a balanced professional consideration of the proposals and recommendations of the military and law enforcement. It should be mentioned that the prospects for the establishment of military courts in the national judicial system are confirmed in foreign jurisprudence. Military courts operate in many countries around the world, regardless of whether that country is involved in military conflicts or not.

One of the ways, in our opinion, to solve this important for society in Ukraine issue is to regulate the legal framework, namely: amendments to Article 126 of the Constitution of Ukraine (in 2016 it was forbidden to create emergency and special courts) to administer justice by military courts as in peacetime, with their assignment to the system of courts of general jurisdiction, and in the war period with the granting of powers to consider criminal and administrative cases of offences by servicemen and persons equated to them.

7. Conclusions

With the increase in hostilities in eastern Ukraine, which has been going on since 2014, there is an urgent need to strengthen defence capabilities and strengthen national security, law and order, military discipline of servicemen, conscripts and reservists. This need is dictated by the time and state of military offences, the number of which is increasing year by year. Therefore, the exact fact of involvement of the serviceman in administrative-jurisdictional process provides in necessary cases a possibility of application to it of the measures of administrative penalty provided by the law on the basis of the court decision. However, a serviceman must be clearly aware that the administrative proceedings initiated against him presuppose the existence of the right to defence. In our opinion, one of the additional guarantees of the right to defence for servicemen is the legislative consolidation of postponing the initiation of an administrative offence case to an earlier period, which will create additional guarantees in judicial protection of the rights of servicemen and persons suspected of committing

military administrative offence. Measures to strengthen

military discipline and combat military administrative offences among servicemen and conscripts and reservists should be aimed at:

- raising the level of legal culture as one of the most important elements of the mechanism of general culture in order for servicemen to acquire legal knowledge in compliance with military discipline and to prevent the commission of offences;

- regulation of social tensions among military units because of the conflicts' emergence on the basis of terms of service and conditions of its passage;

- eradication of "hazing", which still remains in military relations and is one of the causes and preconditions for the creation of existing physical violence against subordinates, suicide attempts and offences;

- in order to identify problems and miscalculations that negatively affect the state of military discipline and the commission of offences to constantly improve the level and quality of problem-based work among servicemen and persons equated to them, applying problem-based measures to influence them and resolve identified social contradictions.

One of the reasons for the troubles in the judicial practice regarding the proceedings in cases of military administrative offences are:

- non-compliance of protocols with the requirements of Article 254, and 256 of the Code and departmental normative and legal regulations on the preparation of materials on administrative offences, which is a consequence of the return of materials for revision;

- non-appearance at the court hearing of servicemen and persons equated to them, who were not properly notified of the time and place of the hearing, forcing the judicial authorities to re-send court summonses for their arrival for the court;

- superficial examination of evidence related to the interrogation of witnesses in court, examination and evaluation of other evidence, which leads to an early court decision;

- inattention and simplified approach to the study of cases, as well as to their consideration on the merits and court decision.

References

1. On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Strengthening the Responsibility of Servicemen, Granting Additional Rights to Commanders and Assigning Duties in a Special Period: Law of Ukraine of February 5, 2015, № 158- VII.URLhttps://zakon.rada.gov.ua/law.
2. Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10#Text s / show / 158-19 / print.
3. On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Strengthening the Responsibility of Servicemen and Certain Other Persons: Law of Ukraine of March 16, 2017 № 1952-VIII. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1952-19#Tex.
4. On the terms and their impact on the understanding of military administrative offences. URL: http://science.lpnu.ua/sites/default/files/journal-paper/2017/may/2141/vnulpurn 201582416.pdf
5. Military-legal dictionary / compiled by: I. V. Avdoshyn, A.M. Berezhny, S.Ya. Beskorovainy, etc. ; edited by A.M. Kolodiy, V.Y. Pashinsky. K .: NUOU, 2009. 152 p.
6. On approval of Amendments to the Instruction on submission of reports and papers on events, criminal offences, military

administrative offences and administrative offences related to corruption, violations of military discipline and their registration in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the State Special Transport Service : order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine dated 02.03.2021, № 54. URL: http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/RE36108.html.

7. On approval of the Instruction on submission of reports and papers on events, crimi
Generalization of judicial practice. URL: https: //su.arbitr. gov.ua/sud2590/5864/476

8.
9.
Legal encyclopaedia. Volume 3. Kyiv. Publishing House "Ukrainian Encyclopedia" name
Kolpakov V. K., Kuzmenko O.V. // Fight against organized criminal corruption (Theory a

12. Resolution of the Supreme Court of Ukraine of February 20, 2020 in case №815 / 6834/15. URL: https://zakononline.com.ua/court-decisions/show/87758278
13. Miroslav Peremoga. About military courts. URL: https://www.facebook.com/OVKCHUA/posts/1530200617097427.
14. Alexander Zavitnevich. The case of General Viktor Nazarov has provoked widespread debate about the need to return military courts. URL: rmyinform.com.ua/2021/01/sprava- generala-viktora-nazarova-vyklykala-shyroku-dys kusiyu-shhodo-neobhidnosti- povernennya-vijskovyh-sudiv-oleksandr-zavitnevy ch/.
15. Matios A. spoke about the most popular crimes of the Ukrainian military. Today. URL: https://ukr.segodnya.ua/ukraine/matiosrasskazal-pro-samye-populya rnye-prestuplenie- ukrainskih-voennyh1142343.htmlю.
16. On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” (on restoration in the system of general jurisdiction of military courts): draft Law of Ukraine of 30.01.2015 № 1896. URL: http: //w1.c1. rada.gov. ua / pls / zweb2 / webproc4_1? pf3511 = 53765.
17. On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine (Regarding the Establishment of Military Courts and Certain Organizational Issues): Draft Law of Ukraine of April 6, 2015 № 2557. URL: http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/ zweb2 / webproc4_1? pf3511 = 546683.
18. On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” concerning Military Courts: Draft Law of Ukraine of May 22, 2018 № 8392. URL: http: // w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1 ? pf3511 = 64070.
19. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. URL: http: https://protocol.ua/ua/konventsiya_pro_zahist_ prav_ lyudini_ i_ osnovopolognih_svobod_stattya_6/.
20. See Judgment of THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: ÇIRAKLAR v. TURKEY (70/1997/854/1061), 28 October 1998, Published in Reports of Judgments and Decisions, 1998-VII.
21. Overchuk S.V. Military courts are a necessary component of military justice in Ukraine. Journal of the National University "Ostroh Academy". 2015. № 1 (11).

URL: https://lj.oa.edu.ua/articles/2015/n1/15osvyvu.pdf.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE REAL ESTATE SECTOR IN AZERBAIJAN

Eldar Jalilov

PhD on ecoomical Sciences, Sumgayit State University, e_jalilof@bk.ru

Panah Mammadov

Dr. Plekhanov Russia State University of Economics,

panahmammad89876@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the areas in which oil money flowed into the country during the oil boom was the real estate sector. Especially in Baku and Absheron, the repeated, sometimes astronomical, rise in real estate prices reflects the influence of local factors, rather than global trends. Therefore, when we talk about the real estate sector in Azerbaijan, we focus more on Baku (it should be borne in mind that Baku refers to the entire Absheron Peninsula, including Sumgayit, because this area has become an economic zone and concept). Also, due to the inaccuracy and tendency of local statistics, more theoretical considerations were preferred.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, economic sector, budget policy, price reflects

Thus, the influx of oil money into the country since the mid-2000s has had a serious impact on the price of real estate, which was previously very cheap. There is an important nuance here: along with Azerbaijan, Russia was also experiencing economic growth in those years, and a significant part of the income of our compatriots living in that country flowed into the housing market in Baku. Land in the Absheron region was rapidly becoming more expensive, as it is still difficult to find a small area without construction. The transformation of Absheron into a major construction site has also created a huge source of corruption. Usually, construction is carried out without following any norms, environmental regulations were not taken into account. Despite billions of investments, the Absheron Peninsula is unregulated,

We must first answer this question: Why was the interest in the real estate market so great? Here we can list the important role of mental factors, the rapid population growth, the influx of people from the regions to Baku, the large number of IDPs, the plans of Azerbaijanis living in Russia to return here in the future. On the other hand, the lack of construction for many years also increased the demand for housing. As noted, mental factors also

played a role, some people bought several or even dozens of houses, and the number of houses became an indicator of people's success. Also, the de facto absence of property taxes and compulsory insurance premiums made it easy and profitable to own property. But what interests us is completely

different: The structure of the Azerbaijani economy made it necessary to turn the proceeds into real estate. Simply put, limited investment opportunities and high risk, unhealthy economic management, weak banking sector and the lack of stock exchanges, stock markets, encouraged people to turn their incomes into non-verbal assets. can be listed as the main factors that make. This factor should be taken into account when talking about the prospects of the real estate market.

As the classics point out, there is a simple reason for the onset of any economic crisis: in years of "satiety", banks release excessive funds to the market, and the sector in which these funds accumulate is dangerously burdened. Sooner or later, that money will collapse the market and lead to an economic crisis. In developed Western countries, we usually see this with the bursting of artificially inflated "bubbles" on the stock exchanges, but as noted above, the weakness of the Azerbaijani banking sector and the complete absence of stock exchanges preclude this. So, where is the huge financial mass created during the flow of oil money to the republic? With the help of the axiom that capital always prefers calm, it is not difficult to find: the vast majority of oil money entering the country (and remaining in the country), He owns real estate on the Absheron Peninsula. From villas to wedding palaces, from small huts to skyscrapers, tens of billions in artificially inflated real estate are dangerously located in the market. Also, the construction sector continues, albeit at a slower pace, because its stagnation as the main locomotive and multiplier of the economy means a sharp rise in unemployment and economic stagnation, and the government stimulates construction at any cost, but continued construction can lead to a sudden market collapse. can cause.

The main reason for the threat to Azerbaijan's real estate sector is its strong dependence on foreign exchange inflows, as the budget, which is the source of national income, depends on hydrocarbon exports, and other national income-generating institutions are non-existent. Until now, the real estate sector has been increasing in value, being traded and mortgaged, highly valued and considered very reliable. Because real estate was attractive, because of its high liquidity, it was possible to find a client in any case. But if we assume that a sharp economic crisis will occur immediately when the inflow of foreign currency into the country is cut off, then we can predict that the economic crisis will sharply reduce the value and liquidity of real estate, so construction will not be attractive, which in turn will hit the real estate market again (as the main multiplier fails, unemployment and stagnation will widen slightly). The scale of construction so far shows that enough apartments have been built in Absheron for almost the entire country, people with relatively normal incomes have received several apartments, and the number of apartments that construction companies cannot sell is very large. We must add another factor: when the economic downturn and unemployment make it unattractive to live in Baku, the return of a small part of the population to such areas, as well as the sale of a small part of Russia's property, can have a devastating effect. as revenues declined sharply, any downward trend will lead to a domino effect. We must add that the fact that some construction companies, which are in the swamp of credit and debt, start selling at a lower price in the market is a catastrophic scenario for others. The above-mentioned construction

irregularities, climatic conditions and environmental f

riendliness do not make this market attractive for foreign investors. The government will also be forced to impose property taxes or compulsory insurance at some point in the face of declining oil revenues. Given these factors, the downward trend may inevitably continue for some time, but the sharp deterioration of the economic situation in the country will sooner or later lead to a sharp crisis, not a decline in the real estate market.

References

1. Blay-Palmer et al., 2020. Blay-Palmer, A., Carey, R., Valette, E. et al.Post COVID 19 a

food pathways to sustainable transformation. Agric Hum Values **37,** 517–519 (2020).

Cabmin, 2020a. Report of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the activiti

Cabmin, 2020b. Special Action Plan of Cabinet of Ministries according to the Presidenti

4. Cariappa, AGA, Acharya, KK, Adhav, CA, et al. (2020a) Pandemic led food price anomalies and supply chain disruption: evidence from COVID-19 incidence in India. SSRN. DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3680634

5. Chen, S.; Brahma, S.; Mackay, J.; Cao, C.; Aliakbarian, B. 2020. The role of smart packaging system in food supply chain. Journal of Food Science 85(3): 517-525.

6. Carberry, P, Padhee, 2020. Containing COVID 19 impacts on Indian agriculture. Available at: https://www.icrisat.org/containing-covid19-impacts-on-indian-agriculture

7. Doing Business, 2020. World Bank Group. Doing Business report, 2020. https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020

8. EDF, 2021. Reports of the Entrepreneurship Development Fund. Available at: http://edf.gov.az/az/content/30

http://edf.gov.az/uploads/Statistik_melumatlar/Illik_hesabatlar/%C4%B0llik%20Hesabat%2020 20.pdf

http://edf.gov.az/az/news/2645

9. FAO, 2020. As more go hungry and malnutrition persists, achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 in doubt, UN report warns. http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1297810/icode/

10. FAO, 2020b. FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization. FAO Director-General urges G20 to ensure that food value chains are not disrupted during COVID-19 pandemic. 2020. Available in: http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1268254/icode/

11. FAO, 2020c. FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization. Q&A: COVID-19 pandemic - impact on food and agriculture. 2020. Available in: http://www.fao.org/2019-ncov/q-and-a/en/

12. IFAD, 2021. International Fund for Agricultural Development. 2021. https://www.ifad.org/en/covid19

13. Kalsi et al., 2020. Kalsi, SS, Sandoval, L, Sood, D, 2020. COVID-19 in India – Trade Situation Update Report Highlights.Report No. IN2020- 0017.

https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName= COVID-19%20in%20India%20-%20Trade%20Situation%20Update%20_Mumbai_India_04-09- 2020

14. IMF,2019-2021.InternationlMonetaryFund.WorldEconomicOutlook reports.

THE HISTORY OF THE LIBRARIES IN TURKISTAN (1870-1917 years)

Olimjonov Khabibjon Abdukhalim ogli

PhD student of History Faculty, National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Introduction

It is well known that the 21st century is the age of information, science and technology, as well as computers, telephones and the Internet. In such an era of innovative globalization, in the development of highly spiritual, intellectual and competitive personnel, educated in the spirit of love for the motherland, loyalty to the family, respect for our values, the role of libraries and books is growing. The fourth of 5 important initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev is called as “the rise in the spirituality of the youth and propogandising readership among them”. It helped to start a new level of the reformation in this sector in Uzbekistan[1].

According to Andrew Carnegie, an American billionaire, reading must be planned as daily nutrition[2]. Andrew, whose family moved from Scotland to America, earned money by cleaning people’s shoes during the days. He spent his money on bying fine books and read them late under the nightlight.

Years later, Andrew Carnegie became “the father of steel industry” and the richest man in the world. As his wealth increased, Andrew Carnegie built 2,811 libraries bearing his name by the end of his life. He spent $ 40,000 on it. Today, 25 percent of Americans use these libraries[3].

According to the history, the first libraries were established in Uzbekistan in the last centuries of the first millennium BC. Libraries were established in many Central Asian countries, especially in ancient Sogdiana and Khorezm, at the end of the 2nd century and became rich libraries by the early 3rd century.

In Zarioastrians’ sacred book “Avesto” [4], Bekhistun written during the period of Ahemmenid Empire, and on the carved rock stones of Nakshi Rustam, which are thought to be primary written source on the territory of

Uzbekistan, contain information about the nature and nations of Turan and Moverannakhr[5].

In the period from the 14th century and 15th century, during the reign of Amir Temur and his grandson Mirzo Ulugbek, Samarkand became the most beautiful and prosperous city of that time, literally the beauty of the earth. The largest and richest libraries in the world, famous educational institutions such as observatories and madrasas, great scholars were on this land."[6] In particular, the "Temur codes" written about the history of that period contain important information about the formation of Amir Temur and the Temurid kingdom[7], domestic and foreign policy, socio-economic and cultural life of the country.[8]

There is a lot of information about Amir Temur's attitude to reading books. In the book named as "I am lucky and conqueror Temur" written by French temurologist Marceille Brion quotes the following words of Amir Temur, "Although I was young, I spent most of my time doing fencing, archery and horse-riding, and I found time to read books. At that time, I received two books. Both were written in Persian in poetry, one of them was "Masnaviyi masnaviy" by Mavlaviy (Jalaliddin Rumiy) and the other one was "Shabistoni khayoli" ("Nights of Misteries") by Makhmud Shbustaniy".

In the early 19th century, Central Asia was invaded by the Russian military. Uzbek khanates - Bukhara, Kokand and Khiva were conquered and replaced by the General Governorship of Turkestan.[9]

Turkestan General Governorship is an administrative and territorial unit established on July 11, 1867 on the territory of West Turkestan occupied by the Russian Empire. In the same year, the Turkestan Military District was formed. The first governor-general of Turkestan was a close official of the Russian tsar, adjutant-general K.P. fon Kaufmann (1818–1882) was appointed. He ruled Turkestan with his strictness for 14 years.

In the late 19th century, the General Governorship of Turkestan consisted of Syrdarya, Yettisuv, Samarkand, Fergana and Caspian regions. The total area of the General Governorship of Turkestan was 1,779,618 versts. Russian ruling circles used all means to make Turkestan an integral part of the empire and to Russify its peoples. Cultural reforms in the country, especially in the field of library work, were the main aims.

There are three publications on the history of library work in Turkestan (1870-1917): works written during the colonial period of the Russian Empire (Dmitrovskiy N., Dobromislov A., Lakhtin, I. Bekhbudiy), works written during the Soviet period (Kasimova G., Abramov K., Betger E., Chabrov G., Burov N.), conducted during the years of independence (Karmilitsin A., Akhunjanov E., Berdieva Z., Kasimova O., Yesimov T., Yuldashev E.).[10]

A comparative analysis of the opening of public libraries and reading rooms in Turkestan by period (by region) can be made as follows. The first can be the Public library and reading rooms in Tashkent, the second can be the Public library and reading rooms established in the military governorship of Fergana, the third can be the Libraries and reading rooms opened in Syrdarya and Caspian regions.

In Turkestan, the preparation and reproduction of books by calligraphy took a long time. Xylography emerged as a result of research into the mass reproduction of book copies. In the 1910s in Turkestan, there were

publishing companies “Russian outsirts”, “Turkestan com

radeship of printing”, “Culture”, “School”, “Turkestan Library” engaged in publishing and distribution of books. Wealthy and enlightened people of the local population and Jadids, as well as progressive Russian and Tatar intellectuals worked here.[11]

The first edition of the book in Turkestan was published in 1870[12]. The establishment of
At the beginning of the 20th century, the first articles on the problems of library work in T

need to know not only the history of the homeland, but also the history of Europe and the world.

Bekhbudiy wrote all his books in the way of human interest and enlightenment. He was a man who knew the history of the world very well, who had an in-depth analysis of the current political events in the world. In particular, he studied the reasons for the dependence of not only Turkestan, but also the entire Muslim world on other countries, and conveyed these ideas to the people through his books.

Ibrat Turakurganiy (1862–1937), the son of Iskhakkhon Junaydullokhoja, a historian from Fergana who lived in the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century, emphasized the need for people to know the history of their homeland.[13] Ibrat was the first effective organizer and promoter of the National Library and readership as well. The Iskhokiya Library Fund, which he founded, was quite rich in this respect, the giving and receiving of books was in accordance with a certain procedure in that.

Many libraries were established in Turkestan due to the need for books. The first of them is the Public Library (the State National Library of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi)[14] opened on May 21, 1870 in Tashkent. Its book fund included 2,200 copies of 1,200 titles. For a short time the number of books increased, and in 1876 it reached 4401 copies.

It should be noted that libraries in Turkestan were established and put into operation by the letter[15] of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Governor-General of Turkestan dated September 4, 1896” On common and public libraries and free reading rooms in the General Governorship of Turkestan.” A copy of the letter was sent by the governor to all regional and district centers, requesting the establishment of local libraries and approval of its charter. According to the letter, public libraries and reading rooms were opened in the cities like Osh, New Margilan, Kokand, Namangan, Andijan, Skobelev, and Jizzakh City (Samarkand Region), Lepsinsk, Omsk, Kazala and Przhevalsk Cities (Syrdarya and Uratepa Regions).

According to archival documents, the letter of the Governor-General of Turkestan No. 3150 of May 10, 1897, in Lepsinsk City of Yettisuv (Semirchens) Region[16], a common library and a reading room were opened[17].

According to the decision of the military governor of Akmola region,

General M.A. Levintsov (1825–1896)[18] No. 1840 of the year 1897 on the “Omsk City Library”, a library was opened in Omsk. On September 2, 1897, the charter of the library was made up[19]. The public library in Kazala[20] City was opened on October 28, 1899.[21]

In 1900, another library was opened - Przewalsk City Library. The Przewalsk City Library, like other libraries, had a task to elaborate the library's charter and submit it to the military governor.

The charter of the Avliyota city library was approved on December 19, 1907 by the governor- general of the Syrdarya region, lieutenant general M.Y. Romanov (1848–1915).[22]

According to the order of the Governor-General of Turkestan No. 16468 of December 18, 1899, the Amudarya library was opened and its temporary charter was adopted. The library's reading room was located at the Farob station of the Central Asian Railways. By 1907, the Petro- Aleksandrovsk Library was established in the Amudarya District of the Syrdarya Region.[23]

The libraries followed strict procedures, storing only the literature permitted by the imperial Ministry of the Internal. The ministry even took control of information about the content of books in bookstores and prevented illegal sale of books[24].

In accordance with the decision of the military governor of Samarkand region No. 6 of May 1910, a library was opened in Jizzakh City.[25]The services of the head of the district lieutenant colonel Rukin and the people's adviser of the Jizzakh city council Mulla Yusuf Abdullaboev in opening the library deserve special recognition because they were directly involved in the formation of the library fund.

In 1907, with the initiative of Makhmudhoja Bekhbudi, the Bekhbudiya Library was established in Samarkand[26] in honor of his father. His library was considered one of the richest Muslim libraries in Turkestan.[27]There were school textbooks such as "Adibi Avval", "Adibi Soni", "Yer Yuzi" created by Munavvar Kori, as well as a newspaper "Shukhrat" and "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", "Turkiy Guliston Yokhud Akhlok" founded by Abdulla Avloni.

The library had 200 copies of historical and scientific books, in particular, a translation of the Holy Koran and historical books, 15 copies of newspapers and magazines. Books and newspapers were mainly in Arabic, Persian and Russian. Scholars from about 15 of the world's most famous cities, such as Mecca, Medina, Istanbul, Saint Petersburg and Moscow. Makhmudkhoja Bekhbudiy and librarian, secretary Abdukholiqov played an important role in the establishment of the library.[28]

Samarkand City public library (now Samarkand regional scientific library named after A.S. Pushkin) was founded in 1909. Book storage, literature processing, reader service, periodicals, information and bibliography, technical and agricultural literature, family classroom, art, foreign literature, scientific-methodical catalogs and card indexes, literature on local lore and legal information centers available were included in the library. There was a storage of about 2,000 copies of literatures.[29]

According to the archival documents, in 1898, the Fergana regional administration adopted a Resolution No. 421 "On the opening of public libraries and classrooms in regional and city centers."[30]In accordance with the resolution, libraries were immediately established in various cities of Fergana region.

In 1898, the Osh Public Library and Study Room of the F

ergana Military Governor's Office were opened.[31] On January 14, 1899, in accordance with the decision of the governor of Fergana region, the city public library of New Margilan (renamed Skobelev from 1907) was established. On October 24, 1900, a library was opened in Kokand. On January 26, 1901, the

Namangan Public Library[32] started to function. It contained about 250 books, and a list
In 1907, by order of the military governor of the Fergana region, the library was reorganiz
Several libraries were opened in Fergana region and their number was growing. In Andijan

The Uratepa city library of Jizzakh district was opened in August, 1909 by Artsishevsky, a local police officer. In 1911, there were 1,623 books in its reading room.[35]

In the same year, a free library and a reading room were opened in Tashkent by local Muslim intellectuals. This was reported in the 24th issue of the Turkestan Bulletins[36] in 1913. A citizen Kasim Tyumen and domla Olimjon donated to the library the most valuable books they had collected for 50 years. Reading room of the library was opened with the money raised from Muslim performances held in Tashkent twice a month and charitable donations. Its charter was written in Russian, and library books were also required to be formed from Russian language literature.[37]

On January 9, 1911, the library of the Turkestan branch of the Russian Society of Technology was opened. Also, in 1910 the reading room of the Tashkent Central Railway Library was opened. The library itself was established in 1902. In 1913, a library for police officers was opened in Tashkent.[38]

Many books were stored in the libraries. The manuscript fund included books on history, country study, geography and linguistics. They contained copies of books written by great scholars that were not available in the libraries of the world. The creation of this fund had a long history. Twenty years after the opening of the first public library in Tashkent in 1870, E. Kal registered 87 volumes of the manuscript collection.

This list incudes “Sharkh al-mulakhas fi-l-khayati” (the commentary on the summary in Astronomy) the book by Makhmud bin Mukhammad bin Umar-al-Cjagminiy al-Khorazmiy (died in 1344) which is about spheric astronomy, “Risolai istiorai Khoja Abulkosim Samarkandiy”(a treatise on the metaphor of Hodja Abul Qasim Samarkandi) (XV) the manuscript giving information about the meeting dedicated to the metaphor in which great scholars such as Taftazoniy and Jurjoniy who had been to Amir Temur’s, “Zafarnoma” (the book of victories) the work by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdiy written about Amir Temur (was translated from Persian to French).

The rare work “Fatava al-Akhsikati” (“Ethical and legal decisions of the mufti al-Akhsikati”) by Abu Bakir Akhsikatiy (1123–1194) dedicated to Legal, moral and social relations of Central Asian society in the X-XII centuries.

Also, the famous Sufi moral-educational masnavi by Abdurakhman Jomiy (1414–1492)
“Silsikhat ul-zakhab” (“Golden chain”). The work is dedicated to Mavlono Jomiy’s son and

future generations, the third chapter about the qualities of public administration and a fair (just) king. The work was copied by the famous calligraphist Darwish Ali Mashhadi's school.

In particular, in an article written in 1895, N.V. Dmitrovskiy noted that the Turkestan library has 90 volumes of manuscripts in Eastern languages.[39] This fund of the library was enriched in various ways, such as purchases and gifts. From 1918 to 1943 the department of "Oriental manuscript" of the library was replenished with unique books stored in Samarkand and Bukhara.[40] Well-known orientalist A.A. Semyonov called these collections "an opportunity to reflect the intellectual activity and needs of Central Asian society."[41]

It should be noted that the Public Library in Tashkent was located in two rooms of the building near the office of the Governor-General in Tashkent. Most of the books were confiscated from the authorities during the occupation of Tashkent (later sent to the Saint Petersburg Public Library by fon Kaufmann), and they also consisted of the sources from the Tashkent Book Publishing House, founded in 1870, as well as books from Russian scientific societies.

On December 13, 1882, the Governor-General of Turkestan M.G. Chernyaev closed the Public Library in Tashkent. The books were sent to the Tashkent Museum and were placed in the "Book Storage Room" of the museum. In 1884, N.O. Rosenbach, who had been appointed as the Governor-General of the country instead of M.G. Chernyaev, managed to restore the library to its former state.

The Supervisory Committee, established in 1883, played a positive role in these difficult periods in the history of the library. In different years this committee consisted of N.A. Maev, N.V. Dmitrovsky, A.A. Semenov, A.A. Divaev, N.G. Malisky and similar famous scientists, educators, historians, ethnographers.

On January 13, 1887, Tashkent, in the name of the library, was replaced by the word Turkestan and renamed the Turkestan Public Library. The name remained until August 26, 1906, during the time of the new governor, D.I. Subbotich (1852–1920). From 1906 to 1919 it functioned as the Turkestan People's Library.

The library contains many books about Central Asia. The Turkistan Collection is a particularly important source. The collection was regularly compiled by the famous bibliographer V.I. Mejov (1830–1894) until 1887, and in 1920 he prepared 416 volumes and published them 3 times with alphabetical and systematic indexes. The collection was continued in 1907 by bibliographers such as N.V. Dmitrovskiy, A.A. Semyonov, E.K. Betger after a 20-year break.

In the early days of the library's history, the creation of the "Album of Turkestan" was of great importance. In creating this unique photo album, the orientalist A.L. Kun played a big role.

According to the academician A.A. Semyonov, who compiled the "Catalog of Manuscripts of the Turkestan Public Library", by 1917 the manuscript fund of the library reached 250

volumes.

During this period, the first lithographic books published in Khiva and Tashkent were purchased. These lithographic books include A. Navoiy’s “Khamsa” (1880), “Devoni Munis”, “Devoni Raji”, and also “Stoykost Slabikh” written by the famous poet of the 17th century Sufi Alloyor and others.

In 1920, the library was given the status of the State Library, and it changed dramatically. By 1925, the library fund had grown to 140,000 volumes. In early 1920, the Library began accepting copies of publications made in Turkestan[42].

Thus, libraries have become scientific and educational centers telling stories from the pag
Today, the functions of the National Library have expanded significantly. It serves as a co

References

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will build our great future with our courageous and noble nation. –
Tashkent, "Uzbekistan", 2017. – p. 205.

2. Andrew Carnegie – is known as one of the richest people who contributed to the development of the steel industry in America in the late 19th

3. https://ru.wikipedia.org/Carnegie,_Andrew

4. The sacred book of Zoroastrianism which appeared in the territory of Central Asia (ancient Khorezm) in the first half of the 1st millennium BC.

5. Kormilisin A.I. Some information about the libraries in Maverannakhr (the second half of the
14th century and the late 15th century.). // The collection of scientific works, Tashkent State
University, 1980, 649. – pages 93-103.

6. Mirziyoyev Sh. M. A Great nation has great deeds, bright life and abundant future. –
Tashkent; "Uzbekistan" publishing house, 2019. – p. 252.

7. Ziyaev F. The role of literature and arts in the development of the culture of the Temurid period // "Main problems of the development of the cultural life and social-humanitarian sciences in the countries of Central Asia" The International Scientific and Practical Online Conference – Tashkent, "Tafakkur", 2020. – pages 321–325.

8. Siddikov Kh.S. About the destiny of Ulugbek's libraries. // Vesin. The Karakalpakistan branch of the Academy of Sciences of UzSSR. 1971, No.4, ¬ pages 67-69.

9. Abdurakhimova N., Ergashev F. The tsarist colonial system in Turkestan. – Tashkent, "the
Publishing House of the Academy", 2002. – 240.

10. Olimjonov H. The documents of the personal fund of the bibliographer E.K.Betger kept in the National archive of Uzbekistan / EPRA International Journal of RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (IJRD). Volume-5, Issue-5, may 2020. – pages 370-373.

11. Solieva G. A. The factors in the development of the book trade in Uzbekistan and increasing its socio-economic efficiency. PhD of economic

sciences, thesis. – Samarkand, 2018.
– p. 33.

12. Abduazizova N.A. The history of the press of Turkestan (1870 – 1917). – Tashkent;
"Academia", 2000. – p. 27.

13. Ilkhomov Z.A. The methodology of historical science. – Tashkent; “Tashkent State University of Pedagogy named after Nizami”, publishing house, – p. 36.

14. Public library //Turkestan bulletins.–1870, may 21, 2. p. 12.

15. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-1, list 13, collected volume 112, page 9.

16. Lepsinsk – a city which was founded as a part of Yettisuv Region of the General Government of Turkistan in April 14, 1867. To date, it is situdated in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

17. The National Archive of Uzbekistan fund I-1, list 12, collected volume Page 9.

18. Stepanov V. S., Grigorovich P. I. In memory of the centenary anniversary of the Impreial Military Order (medal) of Holy Martyr and Triumphant George (1769—1869). — Saint Petersburg, 1869. – p. 29.

19. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-17, list 1, collected volume 15769. Page.8.

20. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-17, list 1, collected volume 15533, pages 1-9.

21. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-17, list 1, collected volume 16295, pages 1- 38.

22. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-1, list 12, collected volume 70, pages 1-2.

23. The National Archive of Uzbekistan fund I-18, list 1, collected volume 8255, page 9.

24. Saidboboev Z.A. Historical and cartographic sources for Central Asia during the Middle Ages in Western Europe // "Young scientist" journals. 2014, No. 13 (72). - Page 206.

25. The list of the people who collected money for the Muslim Library // “The Newspaper of Turkestan Region”, 1910. No. 7.

26. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-18, list 1, collected volume 8255, page 9.

27. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-18, list 1, collected volume 14931, pages 1- 38.

28. The National Archive of Uzbekistan fund I-1-фонд, list 13, collected volume 102, page 2.

29. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-19, list 1, collected volume 28789, page 56.

30. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-19, list 1, collected volume 26646, pages 1- 15.

31. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-19, list 1, collected volume 27604, page 18.

32. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-12, list 1, collected volume 26608, page 17.

33. The National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund I-18, list 1, collected volume 8209, page 16
34. The Bulletins of Turkestan, 1911, No. 46.– p. 3.
35. The Bulletins of Turkestan, 1911, No.24. – p. 10.
36. The Bulletins of Turkestan, 1911, No.24. – p. 9.

37. Kal Yevgeniy Fyodorovich (1863–1891), a philologist, orientalist, archeologist, collector who trevelled through Turkestan.

38. Betger Y. K. From the history of publishing books in Uzbekistan (for 70th anniversary of emergence of the first Uzbek lithographic book). – in the journal “Izvestiya”, the Academy of Sciences of UzSSR., 1951, No. 2. pages 75-78.

39. The collection of oriental manuscripts of the Academy of Sciences of UzSSR. Voume 1. Tashkent, 1952, p.6.

40. Mustafaeva N. The importance of “the Collection of Oriental Manuscripts” in studying the history of Uzbekistan in IX-XII centuries // “Main “Main problems of the development of the cultural life and social-humanitarian sciences in the countries of Central Asia“ The International Scientific and Practical Online Conference – Tashkent, “Tafakkur”, 2020. – pages 167-170.

41. Islomov Z. Tashkent treasure of valuables.// The role of Uzbekistan in the development of Islamic civilization. – Tashkent, 2007. – p. 6.

42. Saidboboev Z.A. Historical geography. - Tashkent: “Noshir”, 2010. – p. 83.

ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL DIMENSION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN A PANDEMIC AND POST-PANDEMIC WORLD

Anna Barikova

Legal Adviser at the Supreme Court, Educator at National Academy of Internal Affairs

Yan Bernaziuk

Professor at V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University

Abstract

It has been proposed to train public servants and other authorities related to law enforcement, starting with children of senior school age, regarding critical thinking, algorithms of fair, reasoned, lawful and effective behaviour, established universal law enforcement practices. In the educational component of law enforcement in a pandemic and post-pandemic world, artificial intelligence technology will achieve the following goals: optimization of analytics (rapid and comprehensive study of situation and problems with unclear factors and relationships that determine possible development scenarios); prognostic quality (full and impartial consideration of changes in the external environment, identification of trends and real intentions of the authorities and private entities in law enforcement; diversified identification of possible options for the situation taking into account consequences of decisions, comparison of cases); ensuring sustainable development (strategy development for using objective trends in the interests of public authorities, society and the individual for cooperation to achieve sustainable development).

Keywords*:* cognitive thinking; artificial intelligence; Bayesian model; law enforcement; COVID-19.

1. Introduction

Regarding artificial intelligence, legislative initiatives in Europe are to set requirements for digitalisation in order to promote better access to justice and improved cross-border cooperation.

Appropriate safeguards are needed to guarantee protection of fundamental rights, including equal treatment and data protection, and to ensure the responsible, human-centric development and use of AI tools where it is in principle appropriate. However, the final decision-making must remain a human-driven activity and decision (Digitalisation of justice, 2020). China hopes artificial intelligence can help streamline court procedures and boost judicial credibility (Lau, 2021).

Within this research, a primary idea is that the Internet must contribute to legal education (Plotnikov, 2019), taking into account the case study as a method in legal education (Afanasieva, 2019):

In this process, the prospects for using artificial intelligence are obvious. Inclusive AI education and training, in order to ensure that AI is non-discriminatory and inclusive, prepares for socio- economic changes by encouraging modernisation of education and training systems, nurturing talent, anticipating changes in labour market, supporting transitions and adaptation of social protection systems. The European Institute of Innovation and Technology will integrate AI across curricula in the education courses it supports, in order to contribute to developing a talent pool for AI in Europe (Communication, 2018).

Potential benefits of AI for our societies are indisputable to better education. The legal framework will apply to both public and private actors inside and outside the EU as long as the AI system is placed on the Union market or its use affects people located in the EU. It can concern both providers and users of high-risk AI systems. High-risk stands for a limited number of AI systems, creating an adverse impact on people's safety or their fundamental rights as protected by the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. This includes safety components of products covered by sectorial Union legislation. They will always be high-risk when subject to

third-party conformity assessment under that sectorial legislation. In order to ensure trust and a consistent and high level of protection of safety and fundamental rights, mandatory requirements for all high-risk AI systems cover the quality of data sets used; technical documentation and record keeping; transparency and the provision of information to users; human oversight and robustness, accuracy and cybersecurity. In case of a breach, the requirements will allow national authorities to have access to the information needed to investigate whether the use of the AI system complied with the law (New rules for Artificial Intelligence, 2021).

Moreover, online education will eliminate arbitrariness of results evaluation (Mürsel Eren v. Turkey, 2006). Continued attendance at schools, colleges and universities is no longer considered consistent with efforts to combat the spread of Coronavirus. Although no specific aims are specified as the basis for imposing restrictions, public health would be regarded as a legitimate one for doing so (McBride, 2020). The caretaker Government was granted special powers in order to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic (Rule of Law Report, 2020). Implementing judgments of the European Court of Human Rights also has progress despite COVID (Council of Europe, 2021):

The COVID-19 crisis has shown the need for fast development of online public services that allow citizens to deal with the authorities remotely. The

pandemic has demonstrated the need for digital skills and has motivated citizens to acquire such skills in order to adjust to teleworking and other ways of digital involvement, such as using digital education methods due to schools and universities lockdown during pandemic (Council conclusions, 2020).

Definitely, strong safeguards are crucial, according to the Communication ‘A European roadmap
to lifting coronavirus containment measures’ (Communication– A European roadmap, 2020) of

the Commission on a European roadmap to lifting coronavirus containment measures (European roadmap, 2020):

On that basis, we can develop an AI ecosystem that brings the benefits of the technology to the whole of European society and economy for services of public interest, for example by reducing the costs of providing services in education. We need to establish and support through the advanced skills pillar of the Digital Europe Programme networks of leading universities and higher education institutes to attract the best professors and scientists and offer world-leading masters programmes in AI (White Paper, 2020).

The skills of its people are Europe's strongest asset. In a global race for talent, the European education and training systems and labour markets need to quickly adapt to new and emerging skills needs. This requires high-quality data on qualifications, learning opportunities, jobs and the skill sets of people. Over the past years, the Commission has put in place a range of open standards, reference frameworks and semantic assets to increase data quality and interoperability.
E.g. Europass Learning Model; European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning (EQF); European Skills, Competences, Qualifications and Occupations (ESCO), Digital Competence Framework (DigComp) (Communication, 2020).

The updated Digital Education Action Plan will help make better use of data and AI-based technologies such as learning and predictive analytics with the aim to improve education and training systems and make them fit for the digital age. The Plan will also increase awareness of AI at all levels of education in order to prepare citizens for informed decisions that will be increasingly affected by AI (Communication – Digital Education Action Plan, 2020).

In a pandemic and post-pandemic world, affected by the COVID-19 crisis, with regard to electronic education regarding law enforcement, it is considered expedient to create a base of legal positions, which should be integrated in the future into the common cross-border base, according to which the authorities and private entities in law enforcement could be taught to make decisions correctly.

2.2. The state of scientific development of the problem

Law enforcement in a digital era covers the following issues:

dialogue of supranational and national legal systems and methodology (Maydanyk, 2019), perception and introduction of foreign experience in national legislation not rejecting national traditions of legal regulation, and in this aspect the continuity of norms, the doctrines (Sambor, 2019);

activity of the government which is only one of the means of legal support, distinguishing between governmental and non-governmental (public) legal support on the legal provision of IT- sphere (Kharytonov, Kharytonova & Tolmachevska, 2019), cross-border public administration within the electronic state (Barikova, 2016; Melnyk, Barikova, 2019); analysis based on public interest grounds as recognition of transaction null and legal grounds for intervention in activity (Podtserkovnyi, 2019); role of individual

empowerment over personal data, the right to erasure personal information with balance between privacy and freedom of expression (Kivalov, 2019);

use of modern digital technologies by states which may involve violation of the fundamental values of a democratic society (Andreichenko, 2019); digital personality (virtual identity),

network and social clusters and platforms which formulate new narratives that differ by st

3. **Promotion and justification of the hypothesis**

General methods of logics have been used in this article (analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, abstraction, generalization), as well as formal and legal ones on the law enforcement component.

Regarding the system of artificial intelligence (the corresponding base of legal positions) as methods of solving such problems, algorithms such as Lazy-Learning could be used (Wettschereck, Aha & Mohri 2008). This is a one-criteria approach to the classification of methods and systems for intrusion detection based on the choice of a machine learning method: neural networks, reference vectors, Bayesian networks, fuzzy logic, decision trees, etc (Singh & Nene, 2013).

Solution trees have been used as a method of studying the relationship in the form of a hierarchical structure ('tree') between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables. The typology covers: classification trees (on the basis of the categorical target variable, forecast of values of the dependent variable on values of predictors is formed); regression trees based on the quantitative target variable, when values of the dependent variable are classified according to values of predictors in 'Bayesian Trust Networks' (Pearls, 1992) for automatic model-to-model transformation (Parasiuk, Yershov, Alieksieienko, 2006).

Regarding law enforcement, the optimal model is dynamic Bayesian networks, in which values of nodes change over time. It is a network that describes the states of a dynamic system for modeling processes that change over time. Their advantage is that they use a tabular representation of conditional probabilities, which facilitates, for example, representation of various nonlinear phenomena (Zweig, 1998). It is assumed that the structure of the model does not change. Usually, model parameters do not change over time, but you could always add additional hidden nodes to the network structure to clarify the description of the current state of the process (Murphy, 2001).

The simplest type of dynamic Bayesian network is the 'hidden Markov model' (Bargi, Xu, Piccardi, 2018; Kohlmorgen, Lemm, 2001; Kriukova, 2018), in each layer of which there is one discrete hidden node and one discrete or continuous observation node (Murphy, 2002). As a such a network, we will understand a computer information system that provides assistance in making decisions of various kinds (calculation, search, conclusion, convenient presentation of results, etc). Expert systems are a

variety (Cooper, 1990; Dagum & Luby, 1993).

Intelligent agents (IA) based on precedents (Case-Based Reasoning, or CBR), are widely used to solve poorly formalized problems. Precedence-based inference is a method of constructing IAs that make decisions about a current problem based on the search for analogies stored in the

precedent database (Funk & González-Calero, 2004). Such an analogue is called a relevan
=
The metric on space of signs has been proposed. In this regard, the point corresponding t

where – weight of k sign, sim – similarity function (metric), i – the value of the sign for the current cases i and j of the precedent, accordingly. After calculating the degrees of proximity, all precedents are ranked. The current situation refers to the precedent with the highest rank.

Most of existing methods of constructing the structure of Bayesian networks could be divided into two categories (Cheng, Bell & Liu, 1997; Cheng, Greiner, Kelly, Bell & Liu, 2002; Dedabrishvili, 2017): based on estimating functions (search & scoring); based on test for conditional independence (dependency analysis). The algorithm is used on the basis of statistical analysis of data series characterizing the evolution of network variables (Bidiuk, Demkivskyi, 2021; Levenchuk, Bidyuk , 2020; Zgurovsky, Bidyuk, Terentyev, 2008). To explain the procedure of network adaptation, the following notation is to be introduced:

Z = {X1,...,Xn} – a set of nodes that is determined by the number of variables in the database; E =={(Xi, X j)| Xi, X j∈Z } – set of network arcs; Xi – node that corresponds to the observation of one variable from the database; BS – structure; D0 – initial database of observations; S0 – structure obtained as a result of pre-batch processing of the database D0; D1 – database of new observations not used in the construction of S0; S1 – structure obtained after adaptation of S0 to new data. The task concerns development of an algorithm for adapting the original Bayesian network G = Z,E with the structure S0, built on the initial base of observations D0, to the new observations D1. An algorithm for adapting the network structure to new data coming in real time is to be implemented, i.e. it is necessary to create an updated network structure S1óD1. In this case, experimental (statistical) data may have an arbitrary distribution of probabilities, and the processes described by this data might be non-stationary. That is a mathematical expectation M[Xi] ≠const with dispersion M{Xi − M[Xi]}2 ≠ const. The essence of analysis of the informational importance of arcs is as follows. At the stage of checking the arcs for the need to remove for each node, the value of Kdelete (S0) is calculated for the current configuration of the set of ancestral nodes, as well as the value delete (1) K Sm− for configurations that are the result of deleting one of M (1≤ m ≤ M) input arcs from the current node. If the condition Kdelete (S−m1) ≤ Kdelete (S0) is met, then the arc remains in the network structure, because the removal of this arc reduces the value of the local quality functional (i.e. for the current node). Otherwise, the arc is entered in the list of arcs to be further checked for removal. The list could be sorted in ascending order delete (1) K Sm−. The list (set) of arcs is

analysed sequentially. Further verification is to calculate the value of the local quality functional in the original configuration and the configurations that we obtain when deleting one of the arcs remaining in the list (Bidiuk, Kozhukhivskyi, Kozhukhivska, 2013).

One of the most famous classifiers based on Bayesian networks is the naive Bayesian classifier. It is based on the probabilistic model of Bayes' theorem. To work with algorithms using this classifier, you need to create a Bayesian model for each user who evaluated any objects, based on the characteristics of these objects. To find the most probable category, it is necessary to calculate the conditional probabilities of belonging of any object to each category and choose the one that has the highest probability (1) (Meleshko, Semenov & Khokh, 2018):

Pr(C | O) = Pr(O | C) · Pr(C) /

Pr(O); (1) Pr(O | C) = Pr(O|C)

= Pr(Wi |C) (2)

where O – object; C – category; W – word (sign); n – number of words (signs); Pr(C) – probability that a randomly selected object falls into a category C; Pr(O) – full probability of the object O appearing; Pr(Wi |C) – conditional probability that in the presence of a word Wi in the description of the object O, object O belongs to the category C.

Regarding the system of artificial intelligence (appropriate base of legal positions for learning to make correct and effective decisions) the main subsystem of analysis should be the following: data processing (modules of data completeness analysis, deleting records with incomplete data, filling in incomplete data, data aggregation); structure construction (calculation modules, search of optimal structure, construction of probabilistic conclusion, checking of presence of instantiated vertices of graphs, construction of table of conditional probabilities, construction of matrix of empirical values, joint distribution of probabilities of all network, construction of probabilistic conclusion).

4. Problem solving and conclusions

At the heart of law enforcement, there is cognitive thinking (Drucker, 1986; Mintzberg, 1990). The conceptual structure is based on the content inherent in cognitive models and is a form of representation that carries information related to the conceptual system (Evans, 2009). It is a question of extending the idea of topological types on all areas of semantics: in perception of concepts the person operates not by separate semantic signs, and integral images. The contours, or profiles of these images, allow drawing analogies between different concepts, to compare them, to replace each other in contexts (Talmy, 1978).

In a pandemic and post-pandemic world, use of artificial intelligence software should consider the structures used in the information processing process, taking into account the data acquired through operational activities, i.e. human interaction with external environment in law enforcement. The educational component of law enforcement is to be focused on cognitive structures on quantitative and qualitative grounds. That is, not all experience should be used, but common to law enforcement. The analytical dimension of this process covers the integrated result of research in various subject areas of law enforcement. Even during education of children in senior school, it is necessary to take into account

the cognitive thinking approach with an emphasis on the diversified subject dimension of interpersonal relations in the evolutionary dimension. It is necessary to develop skills of an analytical way of representing the object with symbolic formula constructions on the basis of formal logical operations. As a result, a mental model of perception of the world is formed according to the theory of algorithms.

The Numbered Heads Together learning model is effective in empowering students' critical thinking skills and cognitive learning outcomes. Thus, this learning model and a metacognitive strategy could be recommended to be implemented in science learning or other learning to empower critical thinking skills and cognitive learning outcomes (Tuaputty, Leasa, Corebima & Batlolona, 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to train public servants and other authorities related to areas of law enforcement activity, starting with children of senior school age, regarding critical thinking, algorithms of fair, reasoned, lawful and effective behaviour, established universal law enforcement practices.

The mental model is directly correlated with the interpreted fragment of reality. This model is independent of language, because its main source is a sensory perception. At the same time, mental models could be transformed according to various tasks, in particular, interpreted linguistically and deduce inferences (Johnson-Laird, 1983). It is necessary to take into account the evolution of theorizing and methodologizing software systems design, indirectness of the system analysis of the subject area (analogue of the theoretical model 'essence-connection' in database theory), the introduction of object-oriented design in the tradition of complex science systems, transforming it into science and art; revealing the importance of creating unified representations in Unified Modelling Language (Stankevych, Tiharieva, 2014). It determines the objective and real existence of the system in physical, network and social dimensions. The growth of constructiveness of the subject area is shown in the Methodology of the Unified Process, the transformation of the model of the subject area into the basis of options for using the created system as a form of influence on the social context. This allows to reveal the transition from cognitive thinking to ontological as mechanisms of the knowledge area transgression, in which theorizing and methodologizing design becomes the basis for creating a new social functionality (Rubanets, 2008). In the evolutionary paradigm from the understanding of cognitive thinking as adaptive to the environment, the transition to cognitive thinking as a spiritual basis of systemic transformations is inevitable, taking into account the purposeful component of behaviour design, determining the strategic vector of law enforcement development based on theorizing and methodologizing processes:

Mental representations, in particular conceptual structures, are built with the help of executive components, which are semantic features. Acquisition and expression of certain information occurs through selective coding, which highlights the most important information for a particular purpose, and selective combination, so that fragments of information could be combined into an internally connected whole. It is about perception and transmission of information, combining it into a single whole, its correlation with the previously known person relying on previous experience, which is summed up under certain scenarios, frames, domains, schemes. Despite the universality of the ability to cope with novelty and automation of information processing, manifestations of the components of intelligence in empirical experience depend on the cultural context, cognitive thinking abilities of the individual, motivation, values, emotions (Sternberg, 2005).

Therefore, the electronic educational dimension of law enforcement in a

pandemic and post-pandemic world should take into account encyclopedic knowledge and knowledge gained by human experience, successful cases of law enforcement entities through selective combination (taking into account the comparative semantic, associative, situational categories with content profiling). In this dimension, law enforcement should be limited to logical and legal formalism and utilitarianism. The situation in which humanity finds itself in a pandemic and post-pandemic

world is quite a negative phenomenon, but it might allow us to make a leap in evolutionary development, particularly, in relation to the electronic educational dimension of law enforcement.

As for artificial intelligence in the electronic educational component, affected by the COVID-19 crisis, in law enforcement practice, then based on process, knowledge, decision-making, actor and national security, a new definition of intelligence has been presented:

as characterized by actionable knowledge of foreign / other countries that is disseminated in the form of information towards end users, i.e. decision makers. However, in order to define the term uniformly, it is important to include all Intelligence Studies stakeholders, both those who consider intelligence on the theoretical level and those who are involved in intelligence in practice. The creation of a large base of professional and academic knowledge over which quantitative and qualitative analysis of extracted elements was conducted, as was the case in this research, imposes itself as the most appropriate model for the study of defining intelligence uniformly. Until now, scientific and empirical knowledge has not focused on the unambiguous definition of the term, although this deficiency has often been referred to. One of the possible reasons for this is the lack of understanding of the term itself, as well as the traditions of individual states in conducting the activity (Dokman, 2019).

Knowledge acquisition within the constructivist approach might be fruitful (Slussareff & Šisler, 2020). The use of artificial intelligence in the educational component of law enforcement practice in a pandemic and post-pandemic world, affected by the COVID-19 crisis, should be based on a system-forming adaptive-compensatory model. The individual behaviour of the authorities and private entities in law enforcement is to be consistent with general requirements for the relevant activities and living conditions of public authorities, society and the individual. It is necessary to take into account strengths and weaknesses of a particular act of conduct, which allows, on the one hand, to form a personal unique way of performing activities, and, on the other hand, to influence key aspects of public authorities, society and the individual:

Thinking about AI decision-making processes as an institution that brings about transformative effects might be a proper way to conduct the activities. As a result, one gains insight into how the cumulative use of automated decision-making processes is likely to impact on individuals and society at large from the vantage point of social justice. Of significance is that there is a parallel between the elements comprising human and the AI decision-making processes. The term AI decision-making system fails to capture this important element. This is because society does not conceive of human beings and their deliberation as a system. However, one can talk about similarities in the decision-making process human beings engage in and the AI systems carry out because human beings develop the AI decision-making process. Given that human beings exercise their judgement in developing AI decision-making processes, it is not surprising that there can be a degree of similarity between human and AI decision-making processes (Krupiy, 2020).

Consequently, in the educational component of law enforcement in a pandemic and post- pandemic world, artificial intelligence technology in a short time at a qualitative level will achieve the following program goals: optimization of analytics (rapid and comprehensive study of the situation and problems with unclear factors and relationships that determine possible development scenarios); prognostic quality (full and impartial consideration of changes in the external environment, identification of trends and real intentions of the authorities and private

entities in law enforcement; diversified identification of possible options for the situation taking into account the consequences of decisions, comparison of cases); ensuring sustainable development (development of a strategy for using objective trends in the interests of public authorities, society and the individual; formation of clear and transparent mechanisms for the cooperation of the latter to achieve sustainable development).

References

5. Afanasieva, M.V. (2019). "The practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the case study method in legal education". *Paper presented at the International scientific conference "ECHR's jurisprudence in digital era", Odesa, Ukraine.*

6. Andreichenko, S.S. (2019). "The role of the European Court's practice in protection of the right to respect of private and family life during the era of digital technologies". *Paper presented at the International scientific conference "ECHR's jurisprudence in digital era", Odesa, Ukraine.*

7. Bargi, A., Xu, R.Y.D. & Piccardi, M. (2018). AdOn HDP-HMM: An adaptive online model for segmentation and classification of sequential data. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networksand Learning Systems, PP*(99), 1–16.

8. Barikova, A. (2016). *E-State: New Management Effectiveness*. [Text in Ukrainian]. Kyiv: Yurinkom Inter.

9. Bidiuk, P. I., Kozhukhivskyi, A. D. & Kozhukhivska, O. A. (2013). Decision support system for analysis and forecasting of the enterprise. [Text in Ukrainian]. *Radio Electronics, Computer Science, Control, 1*, 128–136.

10. Bidiuk, P.I., Demkivskyi, Ye.O., Bidiuk, O.P. (2012). Data analysis using Bayesian models. [Text in Ukrainian]. *Research Bulletin of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute", 1*, 40–54.

11. Cheng, J., Bell, D. A. & Liu, W. (1997). Learning belief networks from data: an information theory based approach. *Paper presented at the sixth international conference on information and knowledge management, CIKM, Las Vegas, Nevada*.

12. Cheng, J., Greiner, R., Kelly, J., Bell, D. A. & Liu, W. (2002). Learning Bayesian networks from data: an information-theory based approach. *The artificial intelligence journal, 137*, 43–90.

13. Cooper, G. F. (1990). The computational complexity of probabilistic inference using Bayesian belief networks. *Artificial Intelligence, 42*(2–3), 393–405.

14. Dagum, P. & Luby, M. (1993). Appximating probabilistic inference in Bayesian belief networks is NP – hard. *Artificial Intelligence, 45*, 141–153.

15. Dedabrishvili, M. (2017). Study of Activity Recognition Dataset Using Combined Probabilistic and Instance Based Algorithms. *Journal of Technical Science & Technologies, 6*(2), 27–33.

16. Dokman, T. (2019). Defining the term "intelligence" – insight into existing intelligence knowledge. *Informatologia, 52*(3-4), 194–204. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://doi.org/10.32914/i.52.3-4.7.

17. Dovhan, A.D., Bernaziuk, Y.O. & Tkachuk, T.Y. (2019). Internet of things technologies in medical sector: cyber security issues. *Wiadomości Lekarskie, 72*(12 cz 2), 2563- 2567. https://wiadlek.pl/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/WL-12-cz-II-2019.pdf.

18. Drucker, P. (1986). *Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Practice and Principles)*. London: Pan Books.

19. Duniewska, Z. (1999). Istota i granice dyskrecjonalnej wladzy administracyjnej w swietle standardow europejskich. [Text in Polish]. *Studia Prawno-Ekonomiczne, LIX*, 9–11.

20. Dyntu, V.A. (2019). "The establishment of cryptocurrency". *Paper presented at the International scientific conference "ECHR's jurisprudence in digital era"*, Odesa, Ukraine.

21. Ennan, R.E. (2019). "The concept of digital content". *Paper presented at the International scientific conference "ECHR's jurisprudence in digital era"*, Odesa, Ukraine.

22. European Commission (2018). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Artificial Intelligence for Europe. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0237&from=EN.

23. European Commission (2020). A European roadmap to lifting coronavirus containment measures. [Online]: Retrieved on 2-2021, at URL: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/factsheet-lifting-containment-measures_en.pdf.

24. European Commission (2020). Communication – A European roadmap to lifting coronavirus containment measures. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/AC_20_679.

25. European Commission (2020). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. A European strategy for data. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-european-strategy-data- 19feb2020_en.pdf.

26. European Commission (2020). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0624.

27. European Commission (2020). Communication from the Commission

conomic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – Digitalisation of justice in the European Union. A toolbox of opportunities. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/ALL/?uri=COM:2020:710:FIN.

28. European Commission (2020). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of

the Regions – Rule of Law Report. The rule of law situation in the European Union. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/be_rol_country_chapter.pdf.

29. European Commission (2020). White Paper on Artificial Intelligence. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/commission-white-paper- artificial-intelligence-feb2020_en.pdf.

30. European Commission (2021). New rules for Artificial Intelligence – Questions and Answers. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_21_1683.

31. European Court of Human Rights (2006). Mürsel Eren v. Turkey, no. 60856/00. *HUDOC* (February, 7). [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-72293.

32. Evans, V. (2009). *How words mean: lexical concepts, cognitive models, and meaning- construction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

33. Funk, P. & González-Calero, P.A. (2004). Advances in Case-Based Reasoning. *Paper presented at the 7th European Conference, ECCBR, Madrid, Spain.*

34. Johnson-Laird, P. N. (1983). *Mental Models: Towards a Cognitive Science of Language, Inference, and Consciousness (Cognitive Science Series)*. Harvard : Harvard University Press.

35. Kharitonova, T.E. & Pavlyha, A.V. (2019). “Use of drones in Ukraine as a method of digitalization in agriculture sector”. *Paper presented at the International scientific conference “ECHR’s jurisprudence in digital era”, Odesa, Ukraine.*

36. Kharytonov, Eu.O., Kharytonova, H.I. & Tolmachevska, Yu.O. (2019). “Digital technologies as a threat of human rights: prevention of the rule of law crisis”. *Paper presented at the International scientific conference “ECHR’s jurisprudence in digital era”, Odesa, Ukraine.*

37. Kivalov, S.V. (2019). “Silencing human rights in digital era”. *Paper presented at the International scientific conference “ECHR’s jurisprudence in digital era”, Odesa, Ukraine.*

38. Kohlmorgen, J. & Lemm, S. (2001). “A dynamic HMM for on-line segmentation of sequential data”. *Paper presented at the 14th International Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems: Natural and Synthetic, Cambridge, MA, USA: MIT Press.*

39. Kriukova, G. (2018). A discrete regularization method for hidden Markov models embedded into reproducing kernel Hilbert space. [Text in Ukrainian]. *Mohyla Mathematical Journal, 1*, 15–20. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://doi.org/10.18523/2617- 7080i2018p15-20.

40. Krupiy, T. (2020). A vulnerability analysis: Theorising the impact of artificial intelligence decision-making processes on individuals, society and human diversity from a social justice perspective. *Computer law & security review, 38*, 1–

25. to bring AI to legal system. *Inkstone* (March, 11). [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://www.inkstonenews.com/tech/china-may-become-worlds-first-bring-ai-legal- system/article/3125009.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clsr.2020.105429.

41. Lau, M. (2021). China may become world's first

presented at the International scientific conference "ECHR's jurisprudence in digital era", Odesa, Ukraine.

46. McBride, J. (2020). An Analysis of Covid-19 Responses and ECHR Requirements. *ECHR blog* (March, 27). [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://www.echrblog.com/2020/03/an-analysis-of-covid-19-responses-and.html.

47. Meleshko, Ye. V., Semenov S. H. & Khokh V. D. (2018). Research of methods of constructing recommendation systems on the Internet. [Text in Ukrainian]. *Systems of Control, Navigation and Communication, 1*(47), 131–146.

48. Melnyk, R. & Barikova, A. (2019). Cross-border public administration: prospects for introducing blockchain jurisdiction. *Informatologia, 52*(1–2), 74–89. https://doi.org/10.32914/i.52.1-2.8.

49. Mintzberg, H. (1990). The Design School: Reconsidering the Basic Premises of Strategic management. *Strategic management Journal, 11*, 171–195. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.4250110302.

50. Murphy, K. (2001). "A brief introduction to graphical models and Bayesian networks". *Technical report 2001-5-10 at the department of computer science, University of British Columbia, Canada*.

51. Murphy, K. P. (2002). *Dynamic Bayesian networks: representation, inference and learning*. PhD thesis, University of California, Berkeley.

52. Parasiuk, I.M., Yershov, S.V., Alieksieienko, O.A. (2006). Model-to-model transformational approach for the implementation of Bayesian data mining mechanisms. *Problems in programming, 2–3*, 511-518.

53. Pearls, J. (1992). In *Encyclopedia of Artificial Intelligence* (pp. 89–98). New York: Wiley-Interscience Publication.

54. Plotnikov, O.V. (2019). "The need for specific approach towards informing members of marginalised groups of their rights: practitioner's reflections". *Paper presented at the International scientific conference "ECHR's jurisprudence in digital era", Odesa, Ukraine.*

55. Podolieva, A.I. (2019). "Legal mechanisms of content protection for unlawful use in the Internet". *Paper presented at the International scientific*

tal era”, Odesa, Ukraine.

42. Levenchuk, L.B., Bidyuk, P.I. (2020). Bayesian data analysis in modeling and forecas
nonlinear nonstationary processes. [Text in Ukrainian]. Research Bulletin of the National

43. Lytvyn, V. V. (2011). Intelligent search agents for relevant precedents based on ada
ontologies. [Text in Ukrainian]. Mathematical Machines and Systems, 3, 66–72.

44. Maydanyk, R.A. (2019). “The legal methodology of the ECHR’s jurisprudence in t
context of the interaction and the ratio between the law of the Member States and the co

45. Mazurenko, S.V. (2019). “Legal problems of supply of the cyber security”. Pap

56. Podtserkovnyi, O.P. (2019). "On the decisions of the European Court of Human Rig which are most often used in the practice of economic courts of Ukraine". Paper presente

57. Rubanets, O. M. (2008). Systemic manifestations of cognition in the evolutio science. [Text in Ukrainian]. Dr.hab. thesis, Taras Shevchenko National University of K

58. Sambor, M.A. (2019). "Continuity in Ukraine's administrative-tort law: legislati necessity or vector for development". Paper presented at the International scientific con "ECHR's jurisprudence in digital era", Odesa, Ukraine.

59. Savinova, N.A. (2019). "Two episodes of criminal justice of the future: a futuris forecast". Paper presented at the International scientific conference "ECHR's jurispruder

digital era", Odesa, Ukraine.

60. Singh, J. & Nene, M. J. (2013). A Survey on Machine Learning Techniques for Intrusion Detection Systems. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, 2*(11), 4349–4355.

61. Slussareff, M. & Šisler, V. (2020). Higher sustainability of mental models acquired from a digital game in comparison with a live action role-playing game and a traditional lecture. *Masaryk University Journal of Law and Technology, 14*(1), 29–52. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://doi.org/10.5817/MUJLT2020-1-2.

62. Stankevych, I.V., Tiharieva, V.A. (2014). Advantages and disadvantages of using the unified UML language when modeling business processes of complex organizations. *Science and economics, 4*(36), 207–216.

63. Sternberg, R. (2005). *Cognitive psychology*. Fort Worth: Wadsworth Publishing.

64. Talmy, L. (1978). Figure and ground in complex sentences. *Universals of human language, 4*, 625–649.

65. Tarasenko, L.L. (2019). "Domain name disputes". *Paper presented at the International scientific conference "ECHR's jurisprudence in digital era", Odesa, Ukraine.*

66. The Council of Europe (2020). Council conclusions on shaping Europe's digital future. [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/44389/st08711-en20.pdf.

67. The Council of Europe (2021). Implementing ECHR judgments: Progress in 2020 despite COVID, but further efforts needed. *Newsroom* (March, 31). [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/implementing-echr-judgments- progress-in-2020-despite-covid-but-further-efforts-needed.

68. Tuaputty, H., Leasa, M., Corebima, A. D. & Batlolona J. R. (2021). The Correlation between Critical Thinking Skills and Cognitive Learning Outcomes. *Ilkogretim Online – Elementary Education Online, 20*(1), 302–317. https://doi.org/10.17051/ilkonline.2021.01.029.

69. Tuliakov, V.O. (2019). "Virtual identity and jurisprudence". *Paper*

presented at the International scientific conference “ECHR’s jurisprudence in digital era”, Odesa, Ukraine.

70. Wettschereck, D. A., Aha, D. & Mohri, T. (2008). Review and Empirical Evaluation o
Feature Weighting Methods for a Class of Lazy Learning Algorithms. Artificial Intellige

71. Zakharov, K. (2021). Review of IT tools for litigation. [Text in Ukrainian]. Kyi
(March). [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL:

72. Zgurovsky, M. Z., Bidyuk, P. I. & Terentyev, O. M. (2008). Method of constructin
Bayesian networks based on scoring functions. Cybernetics and System Analysis. 44(2

73. Zweig, G. G. (1998). “Speech recognition with dynamic Bayesian networks”. Pap

presented at the fifteenth conference on artificial intelligence, Madison, Wisconsin US. ial Intelligence Review, 11, 273–314.

74. Zakharov, K. (2021). *Review of IT tools for litigation*. [Text in Ukrainian]. Kyiv (March). [Online]: Retrieved on 20 May 2021, at URL: https://legalinnovations.in.ua/activities- ua.

75. Zgurovsky, M. Z., Bidyuk, P. I. & Terentyev, O. M. (2008). Method of constructing Bayesian networks based on scoring functions. *Cybernetics and System Analysis. 44*(2), 219– 224.

76. Zweig, G. G. (1998). “Speech recognition with dynamic Bayesian networks”. *Paper presented at the fifteenth conference on artificial intelligence, Madison, Wisconsin US*.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF AZERBAIJAN – VIETNAM: SIMILARITIES IN DEVELOPMENT

Nguyen Tran Tan Hiep

Student, Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tyumen,

Email: Nguyentrantanhiep@gmail.com

Abtracts

Vietnam-Azerbaijan relations are a special relationship cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh and leader Heydar Aliyev. In 1992, Vietnam and Azerbaijan officially established diplomatic relations, but before that, when Azerbaijan was one of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union, the relationship between Vietnam and Azerbaijan was extremely close. The people of Azerbaijan have helped the Vietnamese people a lot in such areas as: training international students, building the oil and gas industry, sending experts to help Vietnam during the war This is a relationship friendship between the two nations. To learn more about this relationship, the similarity of diplomatic relations between the two countries of Vietnam and Azerbaijan in the development, the author has selected the topic: "***Diplomatic relations Azerbaijan - Vietnam: the similarities in development***". The article explores aspects of the issue such as: the historical and geographical similarities of the two peoples have influenced foreign policy from the very beginning of the nation's establishment. The article also summarizes the diplomatic achievements of Vietnam and Azerbaijan in the history as well as the development of the present. In particular, the article mentioned people-to-people diplomacy, one of the pillars of the foreign policy of Vietnam as well as Azerbaijan to show the faithful friendship of the two peoples.

KeywordsDiplomatic relation, Azerbaijan, Viet Nam, friendship, development.....

Introduction

Foreign policy is the most important issue in international political relations, which is the basis for the development of economic, political and cultural fields of each country. External activities can help a country

develop and prosper, expanding economic and political relations with other countries in the world. As a country that loves peace and always wants to make friends with all countries in the world, Vietnam is ready to open its doors to welcome friends from all over the world. As one of the special friendship relations, the diplomatic relations between Vietnam and

Azerbaijan are developed from similarities in foreign affairs and history of the two countries. To clarify and further explore this topic, the author has chosen the topic: "***Azerbaijan - Vietnam diplomatic relations: similarities in development***".

Many similarities in the country's history

Located at the crossroads of the great Silk Road, Azerbaijan appears as a strategic position in the world. Since ancient times, this place has often been interested and invaded by powerful imperial forces. To illustrate the importance of Azerbaijan, we can use a saying of Emperor Napoleon: “Geography is destiny”[1]

Because of its position in the middle of the confluence of interests of the world's superpowers, an area with a lot of political instability and ethnic conflicts, the people of Azerbaijan have always shown their steadfast will and determination to maintain their independence. To emphasize this, the leader of the Azerbaijan people Heydar Aliyev said in a message to young people in 2001: “Our greatest achievement is national independence”[2]. Therefore, the government and people of Azerbaijan attach great importance to peace and always develop friendly, sustainable, cooperative and development foreign relations.

In its history, before the formation of the State of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, the people of Azerbaijan suffered from the oppression of the Khans under the Persian Empire (a large part of which is now Iran) and the Russian Empire. After the collapse of the Russian Empire in World War I (1917), Azerbaijan declared its independence and established the State of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan on May 28, 1918 - State with the Islamic Republic The world's first parliament. Although it did not last long (1918 - 1920), but since 1918, the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was the first state to have a People's Commissar's Council established in Baku, which was the head body of Baku, which was very progressive early in the organization of the state apparatus of the country where Islam is the main religion of Azerbaijan.

With the formation of the State of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was established and diplomatic activities began with the international community, laying the foundation for foreign policy of Azerbaijan. On the basis of the Provisional Directive passed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan on 9 July 1919, this day became the Day of the Foreign Service of Azerbaijan.

From the very beginning of the State of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, the foreign policy goal was enshrined in the Declaration of Independence, that is, the State of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan is ready to establish friendly relations with all countries especially neighboring countries. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Azerbaijan re-established and restored its independence in 1991, also determined the development of friendly relations with neighboring countries and the world community at large on a bilateral basis and multilateralism, enhancing peace, stability and security in the region and the world, etc. are the basic objectives of foreign policy.

comes from the geography and history of the nation's formation. If Azerbaijan is located in the center of the Asia-Europe freight route on land, Vietnam is the center of the sea transport route. Being in an important position in the world, right after its establishment, Vietnam was attacked by many empires in the world, especially the Chinese feudal dynasties.

Entering the nineteenth century, Vietnam was a colony of the French colonists and was under colonial rule for 100 years. In 1945, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people carried out a successful revolution, national liberation, and established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. However, the great powers once again waged wars to invade Vietnam, typically two wars: the Indochina War (1945 - 1954), the Vietnam War (1954 - 1975) with two superpowers, France. and America.

As a nation that suffered many losses due to war, the Vietnamese people deeply love peace. That is clearly reflected in the foreign policy of the Vietnamese government. From the very first day of establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in the "Declaration of Independence" on September 2, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh stated that Vietnam's foreign policy is to be ready to cooperate with all countries. Today, the goals and tasks of foreign affairs are clearly stated in the document of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which is to ensure the interests of the nation - nation, on the basis of the basic principles of the international law, equality and mutual benefit.

Vietnam consistently implements the foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation and development; diversification and multilateralization in foreign relations; proactively and actively integrate into the world; “serving the goal of maintaining a peaceful and stable environment, taking full advantage of external resources to develop the country and improve people's living standards; enhance the position and prestige of the country and contribute to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.”[3]

Thus, the Democratic Republic regime formed for the birth of the two states of Azerbaijan (1918) and Vietnam (1945) have similarities in the results of the people's struggle against oppression and aggression strategy, aspiration to build a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Outstanding achievements in bilateral cooperation

102 years of diplomacy of the Republic of Azerbaijan and 76 years of diplomacy of Vietnam experienced many events. Up to now, the diplomacy of Vietnam and Azerbaijan has been achieving positive results, contributing to promoting the country's cooperation and development, bringing a prosperous and happy life to the people.

The relationship between Vietnam and Azerbaijan was formed more than 70 years ago, when Azerbaijan was still one of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union. In 1959, President Ho Chi Minh visited Azerbaijan and in 1983 leader Heydar Aliyev - the founder of present-day Azerbaijan, then as Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR visited Vietnam. Diplomatic events laid the foundation for Vietnam-Azerbaijan cooperation relations.

The diplomatic image of President Ho Chi Minh with Azerbaijan on the oil and gas rigs in Baku has shown the potential for cooperation in developing the oil and gas industry of Azerbaijan and Vietnam. At Baku oil and gas industrial zone, President Ho Chi Minh told Azerbaijan oil and gas

leaders and engineers that: “I think we have a sea in Vietnam, we will definitely have oil, but we are at war, we can't do it. I hope and believe that after the victory of the Vietnamese resistance, you will help us find oil, then help exploit and process oil, build an oil and gas industrial park like Baku”[4] (23/07/1959)

Pic 1: President Ho Chi Minh visits Baku oil and gas area, 1959. [URL: https://vov.vn/the-gioi/ho-so/cac-buc-anh-quy-hiem-ve-chu-tich-ho-chi-minh-tham-mo-dau-azerbaijan- 826126.vov]

Less than 2 years later, Vietnam's oil and gas industry was born (November 27, 1961). In the past, thousands of Vietnamese students have been trained and grown up in universities of Azerbaijan, making an important contribution to the success of Vietnam today. In addition, under the Soviet Union, there were hundreds of Azerbaijani military and civilian experts who volunteered to help the Vietnamese people defend and build the country. Today, there are still many works and symbols in Vietnam bearing the mark of the traditional friendship and effective cooperation between the people of Vietnam and Azerbaijan, in which it is impossible not to mention the Vietsovpetro Joint Venture. With the cooperation and support of the people of Azerbaijan, after reunifying the country, Vietnam conducted oil and gas exploration in the East Sea. In April 1981, Vietnam exploited the first cubic meters of gas and tons of crude oil, and was named in the list of oil and gas producing countries in the world.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Azerbaijan became an independent country, since then, Vietnam-Azerbaijan relations have been upgraded and tightened. On September 23, 1992, Vietnam and Azerbaijan officially established diplomatic relations. In 2013, the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Hanoi was opened as a milestone in the diplomacy of both countries. In particular, President Ilham Aliyev's official visit to Vietnam in May 2014 and President Truong Tan Sang's visit to Azerbaijan in May 2015 have raised the level of friendship between the two peoples.

According to statistics, in the period 2013-2014, Azerbaijan is the country with the third largest trade turnover with Vietnam after Russia and Ukraine in the countries of the former Soviet Union. In 2014, two-way trade turnover was 422.4 million USD; in which, export reached 73.6 million USD, import reached 348.8 million USD. However, in 2015, the import-export turnover between the two countries suddenly decreased to only 34.2 million USD; in which, export turnover of Vietnam to Azerbaijan reached 34.2 million USD. In 2016, two-way trade between Vietnam and Azerbaijan showed positive signs of recovery, reaching US$104.44 million, of which Vietnam's exports to Azerbaijan reached US$5.14 million and imports reached US$99.30 million USD. [5]

In particular, 2019 is the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic service of Azerbaijan, the two countries have had bilateral and multilateral diplomatic activities to strengthen this friendly relationship. Not to mention, can be mentioned the visit of Member of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vice President Dang Thi Ngoc Thinh to Azerbaijan, on the occasion of leading the Vietnamese delegation to attend the 18th Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in Baku, Azerbaijan (October 25-26, 2019); or the

oreign Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Vietnam on March 10-13, 2019 to co- chair the political consultation between the two foreign ministries of Vietnam and Azerbaijan. These can be considered as important events marking the development of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Also in this series of events, in Hanoi, the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam held a seminar: "Vietnam and Azerbaijan diplomacy: Similarities, development and roles in constructions country". On November 29, 2019, Binh Son Refining and Petrochemical Joint Stock Company (BSR) - a member of Vietnam Oil and Gas Group (Petrovietnam) and SOCAR Trading Company (a member of Azerbaijan National Petroleum Corporation - SOCAR)) signed a contract to supply

crude oil to Dung Quat Refinery in 2020. According to the signed content, SOCAR Trading Company will supply Azeri crude oil to Dung Quat Oil Refinery in the first 6 months of 2020 with the block supply is 5 million barrels.[6] These are all typical manifestations of the relationship between the two countries.

Internationally, Azerbaijan and Vietnam have always been loyal friends. Azerbaijan has expressed concern over disputes over territorial sovereignty and territorial waters in the East Sea and agreed with the trend of settling disputes by peaceful means, conflict disputes, respecting international law, especially United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982 and the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC). In particular, at the United Nations, Azerbaijan always supports Vietnam in its role as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2020-2021 term. With regard to the war situation in a tense area like Nagorno-Karabakh, the Vietnamese people have always supported the peaceful solution of disputes, avoiding war, and respecting international law. The Vietnamese people mourned the soldiers and civilians killed in the war.

Rich and effective people's diplomacy

People's diplomacy is an important external channel of Vietnamese diplomacy. Simply put, these are dialogues between the Vietnamese people and the people of other countries. People's diplomacy has the participation of many branches, levels and social organizations as President Ho Chi Minh said at the Diplomatic Conference on January 14, 1964: “These are not embassies, consulates general, are specialized agencies in charge, but also other organizations such as foreign trade, culture, youth, women, trade unions all also do diplomacy”[7]

The concept of people's diplomacy was first raised in 1951 at the Second National Congress of the Party, but people's diplomacy was advocated by President Ho Chi Minh very early on. . For Azerbaijan, it was President Ho Chi Minh and leader Heydar Aliyev who were the first to build the friendship and close bond between the two peoples.

The foreign policies of the two countries Azerbaijan and Vietnam have many similarities and play a role in promoting the country's development, especially in the current period of international integration. Azerbaijan and Vietnam are both responsible members of many international organizations, sharing the same view of protecting a stable and peaceful environment on the basis of international law. In the context of international integration, cultural diplomacy and external propaganda have been playing a very important role in promoting the image of the country and people of Azerbaijan and Vietnam as hospitable and rich in identity, there are many world cultural heritages.

After the establishment of the Azerbaijan Embassy in Vietnam in 2013, the Azerbaijan History and Culture Research Center was established in 2014, so far there have been many practical activities, especially connecting generations of former Vietnamese students in Baku participate in activities to strengthen cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and Azerbaijan.

For more than 4 years of operation, the Azerbaijan History and Culture

Research Center has cooperated with the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Vietnam to organize many forums with the theme of "Vietnam - Azerbaijan cultural similarities" with the participation of experts participation of former Vietnamese students in Azerbaijan, staff of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in

Vietnam, some scientists, officials of cultural, educational and press agencies of Vietnam who are knowledgeable about culture and history Azerbaijan country.

During the complicated development of the COVID-19 epidemic across Europe, on May 11, 2020, the Vietnamese people donated 20,000 medical masks to the people of Azerbaijan on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory over the Nazis[8]. It is a timely and sincere support that the Vietnamese people have given the people of Azerbaijan in the difficult epidemic situation. Another manifestation in the diplomacy of the two peoples is that in Vung Tau city in Ba Ria - Vung Tau province there is a street named Baku and vice versa in Baku city - the capital of Azerbaijan has a street named Vung Tau.

That is the rich and effective people's diplomacy, in addition to the official diplomacy of the Government of Azerbaijan and Vietnam, which is increasingly being strengthened.

Conclusion

Currently, the common trend that countries around the world are aiming for is peace, cooperation and development. Vietnam has always been a friend and is ready to be a friend of all countries in the world. Among the hundreds of thousands of complicated diplomatic relationships that stand out is the faithful friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and Azerbaijan. A relationship is built from similarities in the two countries' histories, mutual support in difficult times and the emotional attachment between the two peoples. Over the past 29 years since the establishment of official diplomatic relations, the government and people of Vietnam, as well as the government and people of Azerbaijan, have always tried to tighten the friendship and solidarity between the two countries, working together and development, contributing to peace and prosperity all over the world.

References

1. Distilled Geography: Europe’s Alcohol Belts [ULR: https://bigthink.com/strange-maps/442- distilled-geography-europes-alcohol-belts/]

2. *Hà Anh*, Từ chuyến đi lịch sử của Bác Hồ đến Baku, Báo Thế giới và Việt Nam, ngày 26/07/2019 [*Ha Anh*, From Uncle Ho's historic trip to Baku,The World and Vietnam Newspapers, 26/07/2019] [URL: https://baoquocte.vn/tu-chuyen-di-lich-su-cua-bac-ho-den- baku-98229.html]

3. *Khắc Kiên – Hoài Hà*, Mở rộng hợp tác trên tất cả các lĩnh vực giữa Azerbaijan và Việt Nam, Báo điện tử Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam, 27/01/2020 [*Khac Kien-Hoai Ha*, Expanding cooperation in all fields between Azerbaijan and Vietnam, Online newspaper Communist Party of Vietnam, 27/01/2020] [URL: https://dangcongsan.vn/chao-nam-moi-2020/dat-nuoc-vao-xuan/mo-rong- hop-tac-tren-tat-ca-cac-linh-vuc-giua-azerbaijan-va-viet-nam-547225.html]

4. *Lưu Ngọc Khải - Đặng Công Thành*: Đường lối đối ngoại của Đảng theo tinh thần Nghị quyết Đại hội XII - Một tầm cao mới, Báo điện tử Đảng Cộng

Thanh, The Party's foreign policy in the spirit of the Resolution of the 12th National Congress - A new height, Online newspaper Communist Party of Vietnam, 16/12/2019] [URL: https://dangcongsan.vn/tu-lieu-tham-khao-cuoc-thi-trac-nghiem-tim-hieu- 90-nam-lich-su-ve-vang-cua-dang-cong-san-viet-nam/tu-lieu-cuoc-thi/duong-loi-doi-ngoai-cua- dang-theo-tinh-than-nghi-quyet-dai-hoi-xii-mot-tam-cao-moi-544967.html]

Mega story: 100 năm ngành ngoại giao Azerbaijan [Mega story: 100 years of Azerbaijani c
On May 11, 2020 National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam presented 20000
Phạm Hoàng Điệp, Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh – người mở đường cho ngoại giao nhân dân Việt Nam, Cổng thông tin điện tử Khu di tích Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh tại Phủ chủ tịch, 17/08/2011

[*Pham Hoang Diep*, President Ho Chi Minh - the man who paved the way for Vietnamese people's diplomacy, Portal of President Ho Chi Minh's relic site at the Presidential Palace, 17/08/2011][URL: http://ditichhochiminhphuchutich.gov.vn/chu-tich-ho-chi-minh--nguoi-mo-duong-cho-ngoai-giao-nhan-dan-viet-nam-156]

8. *Văn Anh*, Thúc đẩy hợp tác giữa Việt Nam-Azerbaijan trên nhiều lĩnh vực, Báo Thế giới và Việt Nam, 16/01/2017 [*Van Anh*, Promoting cooperation between Vietnam and Azerbaijan in many fields, The World and Vietnam Newspapers, 16/01/2017]
[URL: https://baoquocte.vn/thuc-day-hop-tac-giua-viet-nam-azerbaijan-tren-nhieu-linh-vuc- 42868.html]

[1]Distilled Geography: Europe’s Alcohol Belts

[ULR: https://bigthink.com/strange-maps/442-distilled-geography-europes-alcohol-belts/]

[2]Mega story: 100 năm ngành ngoại giao Azerbaijan [ULR: https://special.vietnamplus.vn/2019/07/07/100-nam-nganh-ngoai-giao-azerbaijan/]

[3] Lưu Ngọc Khải, Đặng Công Thành: Đường lối đối ngoại của Đảng theo tinh thần Nghị quyết Đại hội
XII - Một tầm cao mới, Báo điện tử Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam, ngày 16/12/2019 [URL: https://dangcongsan.vn/tu-lieu-tham-khao-cuoc-thi-trac-nghiem-tim-hieu-90-nam-lich-su-ve-vang- cua-dang-cong-san-viet-nam/tu-lieu-cuoc-thi/duong-loi-doi-ngoai-cua-dang-theo-tinh-than-nghi-quyet- dai-hoi-xii-mot-tam-cao-moi-544967.html]

[4]Hà Anh, Từ chuyến đi lịch sử của Bác Hồ đến Baku, Báo Thế giới và Việt Nam, ngày 26/07/2019 [URL: https://baoquocte.vn/tu-chuyen-di-lich-su-cua-bac-ho-den-baku-98229.html]

[5]Văn Anh, Thúc đẩy hợp tác giữa Việt Nam-Azerbaijan trên nhiều lĩnh vực, Báo Thế giới và Việt Nam, 16/01/2017 [URL: https://baoquocte.vn/thuc-day-hop-tac-giua-viet-nam-azerbaijan-tren-nhieu-linh- vuc-42868.html]

[6]Khắc Kiên – Hoài Hà, Mở rộng hợp tác trên tất cả các lĩnh vực giữa Azerbaijan và Việt Nam, Báo điện tử Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam, 27/01/2020 [URL: https://dangcongsan.vn/chao-nam-moi-2020/dat- nuoc-vao-xuan/mo-rong-hop-tac-tren-tat-ca-cac-linh-vuc-giua-azerbaijan-va-viet-nam-547225.html]

[7]Phạm Hoàng Điệp, Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh – người mở đường cho ngoại giao nhân dân Việt Nam, Cổng thông tin điện tử Khu di tích Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh tại Phủ chủ tịch, 17/08/2011 [URL: http://ditichhochiminhphuchutich.gov.vn/chu-tich-ho-chi-minh--nguoi-mo-duong-cho-ngoai-giao-nhan- dan-viet-nam-156]

[8] On May 11, 2020 National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam presented 20000 medical masks as a gift to the Milli Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Cổng thông tin điện tử Đại sứ quán Azerbaijan tại Việt

PROSPECTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF FAT CLUSTERS IN FOOD SAFETY

Jamshid Sharafetdinovich Tukhtabaev

PhD., Associate Professor, "Economic security" department, Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan,

E-mail:jamshidtukhtabaev@gmail.com

Erkin Xayitovich Botirov

PhD., Associate Professor, "Agroeconomics" department, Tashkent State Agrarian University, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan. E-mail:ebotirov1967@gmail.com

Numon Xasanov

PhD., Associate Professor, "Agroeconomics" department, Tashkent state agrarian university, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, E-mail:numanxasanov@gmail.com

Khusniddin Fakhriddinovich Uktamov

Head teacher at "Economic security" Department, Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent city, Republic of Uzbekistan,

E-mail:husniddin1309@gmail.com

Sherzod Ermatovich Yuldashev

Assistant of the Department of "Food and Agricultural Economics", Samarkand branch of Tashkent State University of Economics

E-mail:sher.yuldashev22@gmail.com

Imron Ilhomovich Rakhimov

Assistant at "Economic security" department, Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, E-mail:imron.rakh@gmail.com

Abstract: This article outlines the prospects for the establishment and development of oil and gas clusters in agriculture. Also, agricultural and industrial enterprises producing oilseeds from oilseeds were studied and analyzed. Scientific-theoretical and methodological-practical solutions to the problems of production cooperation of agricultural and industrial enterprises. The experience of foreign countries on the relationship between the formation of agro-cluster policy in the regions of Uzbekistan and the mechanism of economic relations between cluster participants was studied. Execution of contracts between JSC "Kason Oil-Extraction" of Kashkadarya region and farms for the cultivation of sugarcane and the implementation of the contract between JSC "Kason Oil-Extraction" of Kashkadarya region and farmers for the supply of seeds of cedar. A survey was conducted to study the problems in the activities of enterprises growing and processing oilseeds, and a fat agro-cluster was proposed in Kashkadarya region. Conclusions and proposals have been developed to support and develop the production of oil and fat products in Kashkadarya region.

Keywords: agriculture, oil and oil clusters, oilseeds, industrial enterprises, JSC "Kasan oil and extraction", farms, processing enterprises, agro-clusters, oil products.

Introduction

As a result of consistent reforms in recent years to modernize and diversify agricultural production, to develop the processing industry, a new system of activity in the agricultural sector - the cluster method has been introduced. At the same time, there are no effective mechanisms for coordinating the activities of cotton and textile clusters, overcoming systemic problems in their activities and protecting their interests in public administration.

At present, there are mutual economic relations based on bilateral agreements between agriculture and industrial enterprises producing oilseeds from oilseeds. Oilseeds and small enterprises purchase oilseeds and cottonseed as primary raw materials from farms and other agricultural organizations. Thus, there are stages of mutual cooperation in the production of vegetable oil based on agreements between three-stage producers of raw materials, processing enterprises and trade organizations.

However, while such contractual relations are based on the requirements of market relations, they do not fully comply with the principles of long-term mutually beneficial cooperation. As a result, the requirements of contracts related to the quantity and quality of raw materials are not always met. The existence of these cases is confirmed by the analysis of contracts with farmers for the purchase of grain "Karshi Oil Extraction Plant" and "Kasan Oil Extraction Plant". At the same time, the increase in the cost of raw materials leads to higher consumer prices for wholesale and retail oil products. It should be noted that "cluster strategies" have become more popular in foreign countries in recent years [1]. Clusters

were created in the practical centers of entrepreneurship, which were able to demonstrate their strength and competitiveness in the global market. The state supports existing clusters and supports the creation of new ones that were not previously related to each other. The cluster strategy is widely used in European countries. For example, in Germany, since 1995, the program for the creation of biotechnological clusters Bio Regio has been launched. In the UK, the government has designated Edinburgh, around Oxford and Southeast England as important areas for the placement of biotechnology

firms. In Norway, the government encourages cooperation between firms in the "maritime" cluster. In Finland, a large-scale study entitled "Advantage Finland-The Future of Finnish Industries" was launched in 1995 to identify cluster development trends and assess competitive prospects. The Finnish Institute for Economic Research (ETLA) has identified nine major clusters: information and telecommunications, metallurgy, energy, business services, healthcare, machinery, food and construction "[2]. The close cooperation in the dissemination of knowledge between the firms of these clusters will ensure a competitive advantage over their main competitors. It also leads the country in both research and technology cooperation. With this in mind, the main goal of the state cluster policy at this stage is to create conditions for increasing the level of competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex through the introduction of a cluster model of development. To this end, the following objectives of agro-cluster policy should be identified [3]:

- formation of the regulatory framework governing the activities of agro-clusters in the field of development;

- setting priorities for the formation and development of agro-clusters and monitoring in the field of agricultural cluster development;

- creation of conditions for professional training of specialists and managers on the development of agro-clusters;

- creating conditions for the development and implementation of agro-cluster initiatives and projects;

- formation of a system of state support for the cluster model of agricultural development and ensuring its functioning.

The Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan should provide assistance in the formation of innovative agro-industrial clusters by government agencies. It is necessary to plan the formation of cluster initiatives in the agricultural sector, as well as the formation of small businesses and private entrepreneurs interested in the further implementation of cluster projects. To do this, it is necessary to create a favorable institutional environment in the field of cluster development of the economy [4].

The centralization of state efforts to introduce a cluster model of development, taking into account the world experience in improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, should include the following areas of state cluster policy [5]:

- regulatory and legal regulation of activities in the field of cluster development of the economy, including the development and adoption of draft regulations on the cluster development of the national economy (national technological platforms, innovation complexes, cluster associations, strategic unions, etc.)), as well as government support

measures in the implementation of cluster projects;

- organization and implementation of continuous monitoring of the processes of formation and development of clusters on the basis of small business and private entrepreneurship, including the establishment of priorities for their development across the region. It is also required to develop guidelines for the organization and implementation of monitoring of cluster development of the economy, reflecting the issues of organization and identification of clusters formed on the basis of small business and private entrepreneurship;

- organizational and methodological support in the development and implementation of cluster initiatives and projects. To this end, it is planned to establish social advisory councils and commissions under the Ministry of Economy and Industry, the Ministry of Innovation Development and the authorities, including representatives of the business community, science and education interested in the implementation of cluster initiatives and projects;

- support self-organization of small business and private entrepreneurship in the formation of clusters, including the development and promotion of cluster initiatives in the implementation of future cluster projects.

Establishment and operation of agro-cluster development centers in the regions can be carried out in the following areas [6]:

- support cluster projects through the provision of organizational, information and analytical services to cluster participants;

- consulting services (legal, financial, engineering and other services);

- search for additional sources to finance the implementation of cluster projects;

- development of business plans;

- marketing research;

- promotion of products of cluster participants;

- organization of conferences, seminars and other information events for cluster participants;

- organization of training and advanced training of management and specialist staff of cluster participants;

- Creation and organization of industrial sites in the regions for the organization of production and sale of goods (works, services) by small business and private entrepreneurship as a basis for the formation of innovative industrial clusters of small business and private entrepreneurship;

- organization of training and advanced training of managers and specialists on the development and implementation of cluster projects. In this regard, it is planned to identify basic organizations that provide educational services in the field of cluster development of the agricultural sector;

- organization of information and explanatory work on the prospects of using the cluster model of agricultural development. This requires information and educational activities for government agencies and business representatives with the participation of foreign experts on cluster development of the economy, including the study of practical experience in initiating and implementing specific cluster projects.

At present, it is expedient to ensure the formation of agroclusters in two different organizational forms [7]:

- organization of agro-cluster participants in a number of areas (marketing research, organization and conduct of joint research and development and

of information-educational and advertising activities, construction and (or) operation of public facilities; etc.) to conclude a simple cooperation agreement (agreement on joint activities) in which the coordinated activities are carried out in the interests of all participants of the cluster. In this case, a cluster council will be formed from the participants' leaders, but no special apparatus will be established to perform the functions of the cluster development center;

creation by agro-cluster participants of a separate legal entity outside the cluster council
The organization, which initiated the development of the agro-cluster, should be entruste
organization of interaction of cluster participants and ensuring the legal rights and comm
development of cluster projects and organization of their implementation;
organization of management and operation of cluster specialized infrastructure in the inte

Thus, the cluster development organization is represented as a management company for cluster development, which ensures the implementation of the decisions of the agro-cluster council, as well as the organization of the implementation of cluster projects.

Analysis of the relevant literature

Scientific-theoretical and methodological-practical solutions to the problems of production cooperation of agricultural and industrial enterprises Scientists of the CIS countries V.V Kazarezov, K.V Kopach, V.V Miloserdov, A.N Rasskazov, A.V Tkach, It is reflected in the scientific works of M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky, A.V. Chayanov, GIShmelev and others [9,10].

In turn, the work of economists of our country also contributes to the study of this problem. In particular, B.B.Berkinov, I.Murodov, R.H.Toshmatov, O.P.Umurzakov, N.S.Khushmatov, Q.A.Choriev, T.X.Farmonov, T.Farmonov, Sh.D. Ergashkhodjaeva and other economists [11,12,13]. However, in our opinion, despite the immense role and importance of agricultural enterprises in the country's economy, the scope of knowledge about the direct and indirect production cooperation in their activities is very narrow. and research on the activities of industrial enterprises processing agricultural raw materials related to production cooperation is insufficient. At the same time, high consumer prices for oilseeds, as well as losses before the processing of oilseeds and rising transaction costs in the processing industry, currently lead to a low level of cooperation.

The scientific methodological and practical principles and mechanisms of this process are widely substantiated in the research of Professor K.A Choriev [14]. The author identifies the main priorities for the development of cooperation in the agricultural sector of the country. The author also stressed the expediency of the formation of agricultural cooperatives in the sheep joint of vertical integration. Therefore, in his research, the author developed the organizational structure of agricultural cooperation and the composition of its divisions. On this basis, the stages of formation of the cooperative, the mechanisms of organization and regulation of economic and financial relations of its divisions, as well as the sources of their effectiveness are indicated.

In our opinion, on the basis of the principles and methods justified by Professor K.A Choriev, the consolidation of mutually beneficial cooperation between farmers and other agricultural producers and service farms and the organization of their management structure at the district, regional and

n of production cooperation with infrastructure enterprises [15].

national levels, as well as accelerates the introductio

As noted above, the participation of farms in industrial cooperation as largely depends on their production specialization. For example, it specializes in the sale and purchase of raw materials (at the district level) with the existing cotton industry and grain processing enterprises, which exist in the areas of farms specializing in the production of cotton and grain. However, they do not enter into cooperation in the production of mutually beneficial, voluntary end products. In this regard, the scientific work of B.B. Berkinov, M.A Aynakulov, OT Jumaev has a methodological significance in the organization and evaluation of the effectiveness of agro-industrial cooperation [16]. The research of B.B. Berkinov and M.A. Aynakulov is based on the main factors that form the basis of cooperation between small and large processing enterprises in the region, its legal norms and criteria for the distribution of income (profit) among members of the cooperative. The work of these authors is based on a system of indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of vertical cooperation and integration of networks and ways to improve it [17].

O.T Jumaev's research in this area is devoted to the problems of organization and development of cooperation processes in the fruit and vegetable complex [18]. In the research work of the author the mechanism of the organization and carrying out of mutual cooperation of the enterprises of fruit and vegetable complex on the basis of scientific generalization of foreign experience is substantiated. The need to expand cooperation in the field and the prospects for the development of horizontal cooperation in the fruit and vegetable sector were suggested.

Research methodology

In our opinion, the implementation of cluster policy should be initiated by the regional public administration bodies, the cluster development organization and the cluster management bodies. This ensures a balance of interests between businesses, science and government. Therefore, the objectives of the formation of regional agro-cluster policy should be as follows (Table 1).

Table 1

Formation of agro-cluster policy in the regions of Uzbekistan

№	Name	Contents
1.	strengthening their the regional economy and high economic growth rat es Ensuring diversification of equipment and providers.	By increasing the competitiveness and export potential of enterprises, suppliers components, specialized production and service

2.	Stimulating development	research and educational organizations that make up the regional agro-industrial clusters
		Development of innovative potential and innovative infrastructure elements of the region within the opportunities of cluster approach
3.	Acceleration of public-private partnership mechanisms	By forming a framework for joint action by representatives of government agencies, local governments, business, education and public organizations
4.	Intensification of and investment attraction and enterprise integration	The structure of the cluster includes the regional, national international levels of the economy

processes

Based on the identification of promising types of goods, the analysis of their share in the
medium and long-term forecasting of the volume and price dynamics of competitive agric
to determine the efficiency of enterprises capable of forming a cluster core (production of

- identification of resources required for cluster development. The level of availability of raw materials, financial resources, production capacity, etc. of enterprises producing promising products located within Kashkadarya region is analyzed;

- Analysis of existing opportunities to create the missing elements of the infrastructure for agrocluster activities;

- Determining the level of cooperation of key participants of the agro-cluster (manufacturers, suppliers), the level of cooperation of potential participants of the agro-cluster on the basis of a survey among the heads of promising enterprises.

There are three systems of individual strengthening of agrocluster participants [20]:

- This system of administrative coercion does not correspond to the conditions of a market economy;

- The most important employee incentive system. Such a reinforcement system allows to motivate only a certain part of the staff, not to involve the rest in the integration process;

- Incentive schemes for active organizational work, rewards (high competition for the job), clear individual performance indicators, openness, achievements, ideas for improving performance.

Thus, the most important thing is not only to assess the potential for the development of the region, ie Kashkadarya region in a cluster (especially oil and gas cluster), but also to improve its institutional framework.

It is known that in the Strategy of actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 [21]:

- "Ensuring comprehensive and effective use of natural, mineral resources, industry, agriculture, tourism and labor potential of each region to accelerate socio-economic development, increase living standards and incomes;

- expanding the scale of modernization and diversification of the regional economy, reducing the gaps in the level of socio-economic development of the regions through the rapid development of relatively low-growth districts and cities, primarily through increasing industrial and export potential;

- Accelerated development of small towns and settlements through the establishment of new industrial enterprises and service centers, the

creation of small industrial zones, the attraction of funds of large business associations, bank loans and private foreign investment;

- reduction of subsidy-dependent districts and cities and expansion of the revenue base of local budgets through the rapid development of industry and services;

- further development and modernization of production, engineering, communication and social infrastructure of the regions in order to create favorable conditions for the location of industrial enterprises and other production facilities, the development of private entrepreneurship and improving the living conditions of the population.

In order to effectively fulfill these tasks, the issue of widespread introduction in our country of a cluster mechanism, which is widely used in world practice and gives its results, is relevant today [22].

For example, in the United States, there is almost no clear national policy aimed at cluster development. The state only uses traditional supports such as competition, support for research and education activities. The main initiators of cluster development policy are the regions (states and other small administrative regions). In the United States, the federal government does not have the authority to directly interfere in the policy pursued by regional territorial clusters. In turn, the U.S. Federal government agencies, such as the Economic Development Administration (EDA), which operates under the Department of Commerce (DoC) (USA), work with regional economic development and direct regions, and support the use of a cluster approach in developing regional socio-economic development strategies [23].

In this regard, the French government has been implementing a national cluster policy since 2005. Interaction with the local government plays an important role in this process [24].

In Germany, clusters have long developed without government intervention, but in 2003 the central government introduced a number of programs to support individual regions and sectors.
Cluster structures draw financial resources from federal and local sources. It should be noted that these state-owned companies will receive tax benefits if they implement innovative projects, otherwise they will not receive anything or will be subject to large fines [25].

Foreign experience shows that in the developed countries of North America and Western Europe, the policy of clustering is carried out on a "bottom-up" system, ie from the regional to the state (federal) level. In Russia, by contrast, central governments take the initiative to develop clusters, while local governments adapt their programs and strategies to federally adopted programs and strategies [26].

We can observe a similar situation in our country. Therefore, it is expedient to develop a law regulating the formation and development of cluster structures so that local governments and economic entities operating in the region understand the mechanism of cluster operation and the relationship, rights and interests, responsibilities, opportunities and benefits of all participants. This law can be conditionally called the law "On the formation of cluster structures in Uzbekistan." The main feature of this legal and

regulatory document is the regulation of all components and elements to support clusters in the regions of the country. In our opinion, the law "On the formation of cluster structures in Uzbekistan" should consist of the following sections [27]:

1. Subject and purpose of regulation of this law.

2. Legal regulation of relations arising in the formation of cluster structures. In this section, in our opinion, the organizational and legal form of enterprises and organizations included in the

cluster, the order of registration; tax accounting, activity control and reporting; it is exped

3. Reflection of the basic concepts and principles of clusters in the law:

A clear definition of the concept of "cluster";

cluster criteria;

composition of subjects;

goals and objectives of the activity;

stages of classification and development.

Analysis and results

Production of cotton and vegetable oil in Kashkadarya region is carried out on the basis of contracts between enterprises and growers of cotton and oilseeds (mainly farms). For each contract, an advance (seed) and seeds are allocated to farms at the rate of 30% of the amount specified in the contract. But, unfortunately, farms are not able to supply not only the amount of raw materials agreed in the contract, but also for the amount of raw materials provided. As a result, illegal behavior occurs between the processing enterprise and the farm. This situation has led to many lawsuits against farms in recent years, for which the processing company has to pay large transaction (contract) costs, such as state fees and postage. After the complaints are considered in court, employees who go to the districts will be mobilized to get the money back from the farms. This situation also results in certain contract costs [28].

Farms are not able to return the advance money received in advance, or such cases are caused by their false concealment of the harvest. They are interested in selling their products at a higher price than the contract price set in the market, rather than the enterprise, in violation of the terms of the contract. These cases lead to additional contractual costs for JSC "Kasan Oil Extraction" for non-compliance with the terms of a large number of contracts resulting from illegal actions (Table 2). The data in this table show that the company has signed contracts with 60 farms operating in the region. According to the agreement between the enterprise and the farms, the farms did not fully fulfill their obligations to cultivate molasses [29].

Table 2

Execution of contractual agreements between JSC "Kasan Oil Extraction" Kashkadarya region and farms on the cultivation of cedar (2019)

№	Districts	Number of farms	Crop area, ga			Gross yield, t			The amount of beans, mln. sum		
			режа	ҳақ.	фарқ,	режа	ҳақ.	фарқ,	Режа	ҳақ.	фарқ,

					%			%			%
1	Yakkabog	18	2000	2000	100	1000	1000	100	3,3	0,6	1,8

Shahrisabz	19	1000	1000	100	500	500	100	38,2	7,3	19,1
Kamashi	18	1500	900	60	750	450	60	0	0	0
The lamp	5	500	580	116	250	290	116	0	0	0
Жами	60	5000	4480	89,6	2500	2240	89,6	41,5	7,9	19,0

Only 89.6 percent of the plan was fulfilled. This mockery is explained by the fact that the planted land has decreased less than planned. Given that maxsar grain is procured thr separation of dye for production, we will analyze the volume of dyeing. In the reporting

farms were paid 7.9 million soums. This accounted for 19.0 per cent of the total amount to be paid (of which only 1.8 per cent in Yakkabog and 19.1 per cent in Shakhrisabz) (Table 3). JSC "Kasan Oil-Extraction" has signed contracts with 51 farms for the cultivation of sunflower. Under these agreements, 1,140 hectares of land have actually been allocated to sunflower farms in the region. However, the area under sunflower is less than 260 hectares. However, due to the high yield, the gross yield of sunflower increased by 24.7%. Farms actually received 4.6 million soums from JSC "Kasan Oil Extraction". received a sum of money [29]. This is 98.5 percent less than the amount specified in the plan. Farms in Shakhrisabz, Kamashi, Kasbi and Kitab districts have not been paid at all.

Table 3.

Execution of the contract between Kashkadarya region JSC "Kason oil-extraction" and farmers for the cultivation of sunflower (2019)

№	Districts	Number of farms	Crop area, ga			Gross yield, t			Amount of bon, mln.su		
			plan	truth	difference, (+-)	plan	truth	difference %	plan	truth	difference, (+-)
1	Yakkabog	8	200	230	+30,0	300	426	142,0	12,6	1,2	-11,4
2	Shahrisabz	5	150	200	+50,0	225	334,5	148,7	33,4	0	-33,4
3	Kamashi	7	100	86	-14,0	150	150	100,0	6,3	0	-6,3
4	Koson	12	250	214	-36,0	375	450	120,0	145	1,1	-143,9
5		10	250	220	-30,0	240	375	100,0	44	1,2	-42,8

	Mirishkor										
6	Muborak	7	200	150	-50,0	100	322,5	107,5	48,3	1,1	-47,2
7	Kasbi	1	250	20	-230,0	300	30	10,0	9,45	0	-9,45
8	Kitob	1	0	20	+20	0	20	0	3,15	0	-3,15
	Total	51	1400	1140	-260	1690	2108	124,7	302,2	4,6	-297,6

We can see the same situation in the implementation of contracts for the supply of seeds Table 4.

Execution of the contract between JSC "Kasan Oil Extraction" Kashkadarya region and farmers for the supply of seeds of molasses (2019)

№	Districts	Number of farms	Seeds, tons			The amount of beans, mln. sum		
			plan	truth	difference,%	plan	truth	difference,%
1	Shahrisabz	4	0,1	0,06	60,0	12,6	1,2	9,5
2	Kamashi	5	0,05	0	0,0	33,4	0	0,0
3	The lamp	2	0,05	0	0,0	6,3	0	0,0
4	Koson	14	1,15	0,11	9,6	145	1,1	0,8
5	Mirishkor	4	0,15	0,06	40,0	44	1,2	2,7
6	Muborak	3	0,575	0,05	8,7	48,3	1,1	2,3
7	Kasbi	2	0,075	0	0,0	9,45	0	0,0
8	Yakkabog	1	0,025	0	0,0	3,15	0	0,0
	Total:	35	2,175	0,275	12,6	302,19	4,6	1,5

Analyzing the volume of bonds, 389.2 mln. Instead of 150.5 million soums, the plant provided only 150.5 million soums to farms. UZS, ie the fulfillment of the contract was 38.7%. It should be noted that although a 100 per cent result was achieved in seed delivery in Yakkabog, only 15.6 per cent was paid to farms. In Kasan district, the largest number of farms (14) signed contracts, the contract for the supply of seeds was 41.1%, and the payment for seed was 84.8%. This indicates that there are problems and shortcomings between the enterprise and the farms that need to be addressed (Table 5) [29].

In general, such contractual relations and large losses in the activities of JSC "Kasan Oil- Extraction" and JSC "Karshi Oil-Extraction" in Kashkadarya region are a major obstacle to further expansion and development of enterprises. Reducing or optimizing such costs is critical to the prospects of businesses.

Table 5.

			plan	truth	difference ,%	plan	truth	difference ,%
1	Shahrisabz	4	0,5	0,12	24,0	100	4,3	4,3
2	Kamashi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	The lamp	2	0	0,09	0	12	1,9	15,8
4	Koson	14	0,9	0,37	41,1	151	128,0	84,8
5	Mirishkor	4	1,25	0,3	24,0	97	12,4	12,8
6	Muborak	3	0	0	0	4,2	0	0,0
7	Kasbi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Yakkabog	1	0,18	0,18	100,0	25	3,9	15,6
Total:		35	2,83	1,06	37,5	389,2	150,5	38,7

Based on the results of scientific and methodological developments and economic analysis developed in the course of research, it should be noted that in general, the activities of economic entities involved in the cultivation, processing and sale of oilseeds incur significant costs, including contract costs, as well as raw materials. material losses are occurring. With this in mind, the problems and efficiency indicators of industrial enterprises processing cotton and oilseeds were studied. Taking into account the efficiency of raw cotton and oilseeds growers and industrial enterprises specializing in their processing in Kashkadarya region, 115 farmers growing raw cottonseeds and oilseeds in Kashkadarya region were surveyed in order to study the problems in their activities and eliminate future problems. farms, 25 dehkan farms and 12 agricultural enterprises, as well as oilseed processing enterprises “Kasan Oil Extraction” and “Karshi Oil Extraction” (business managers on behalf of the enterprises) took part in the survey and expressed their views and problems in the field. The 154 respondents surveyed surveyed the most important key issues in the cultivation and processing of oilseeds (Figure 1).

Figure 1. The results of a survey to study the problems in the activities of enterprises growing and processing oilseeds

132 or 85.7% of the respondents answered “no” to the question “Is there a contractual relationship in the supply of technical cotton seeds and other oilseeds?”, 125 respondents or 81.2% said that it is necessary to increase the yield of oilseeds. 83 or 53.9% of the respondents answered “no” to the

innovative technologies used in the processing of products? answered "yes" to the question, 122 or 79.2% of the respondents answered "no" to the question "are the economic relations between the enterprises growing and processing oilseeds well established". Also, 135 or 87.7% of

Implementation of the agreement between JSC "Kasan Oil-Extraction" Kashkadarya regio

№	Districts	Number farms	of Seeds, tons	The amount of beans, mln. sum

respondents answered “yes” to the question “Is the supply of oilseeds by private individuals”, 91 or 59.1% of respondents answered “yes” The answer to the question "Is there enough agronomists?" The survey also asked whether "quality control" is applied to control the compliance of cottonseeds and other oilseeds with the requirements of the State Tax Committee, "whether the payments are made on time in accordance with the contracts between oilseeds and oilseeds." , “Are other types of crops grown on land intended for oilseeds” and other similar questions [30].

Conclusion

It is expedient to include the following in the main tasks of the Kashkadarya Regional Center for Support and Development of Oil and Gas Products:

- organization of constant communication with them in order to determine and analyze the development efficiency of oil extraction, infrastructure facilities;

- Organization of cooperation with seed research institutions, higher and secondary special education institutions specializing in agriculture and technology;

- organization of control over the implementation of the decisions of the Coordinating Council;

- Advising agro-cluster participants on technological, economic, organizational, legal and other issues;

- implementation of other activities related to ensuring the effective development of entities involved in agrocluster activities.

At the same time, the agro-cluster on oil and fat should create its own website in order to carry out its activities not only in the region, but also abroad, and place on this site all the necessary information for potential customers and consumers.

In addition, in the formation and development of oil and gas clusters, the regional government should provide appropriate assistance in the following areas: the organization of information support for the development of the cluster; ensuring the implementation of cluster programs aimed at increasing product competitiveness; promoting the formation of favorable economic conditions for further development of clusters.

As a result, due to the overall synergistic effect and the scale of production, the expansion of the product range leads primarily to the optimization of all organizational and economic processes in the chain of agricultural and food products from the field to the consumer, primarily in the form of regional brands. In addition, it is possible to expand the "coverage" of the regional cluster by expanding production, which will lead to new sales markets, which will lead to significant growth of the regional economy and the subsequent transformation of existing clusters into new more advanced clusters.

Foreign practice shows that the establishment of oil and gas clusters leads to a doubling of productivity in the cultivation and production of oilseeds.

To make full use of the potential of the oil and gas cluster, it is advisable to implement the following strategic, innovative measures:

References

1... Dyrdonova A.N. Methodological approaches to identifying and assessing clusters in the regional economy. - Regional economy: theory and practice, 2010. - № 28 (163). - with. 26.

2. Kazarezov V.V., Rasskazov A.N. Personal subsidiary plots in the past and present. - M .: FGNU “Rosinformagrotech”, 2002. - p. 172.

3. Kopach K.V. Personal subsidiary farming of the rural population and its integration with social production. - M .: Agroprogress, 2000 .-- p. 280.

4. Alikul Nomozovich Rakhmonov, Jamshid Sharafetdinovich Tukhtabaev, Alisher Xudayberdievich Eshbaev, Khusniddin Fakhriddinovich Uktamov, Barno Ramizitdinovna Tillaeva, Dilafruz Baymamatovna Taylakova, Bekzod Abduraxmanovich Shukurov, Magomed Abduaxat og’li Saidov. Economic And Legal System Of Elections And Characteristics Of Electoral Legislation In Germany. International Journal of Aquatic Science ISSN: 2008-8019 Vol 12, Issue 02, 2021. http://www.journal-aquaticscience.com/article_134719.html

5. Rasskazov A. Support for personal subsidiary plots of the population. International Agricultural Journal. - M., 2003. No. 4. - with. 3-8.

6. Dinora Baratova, Khayrullo Khasanov, Ikromjon Musakhonzoda, Shokhruh Abdumuratov and Khusniddin Uktamov. The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the insurance market of Uzbekistan and ways to develop funded life insurance. E3S Web of Conferences 296, 06028 (2021). https://www.e3sconferences.org/articles/e3sconf/abs/2021/72/e3sconf_esmgt2021_06028/e3scon f_esmgt2021_06028.html

7. Chayanov A.V. Peasant economy: selected works // Ed. Number of ser. L.I. Abalkin et al. - M .: Economics, 1989. - p. 62.

8. Shmelev G.I. Production of agricultural products by the population of Russia. - M., 2002 .-- p. 108-111.

9. Berkinov B.B., Aynaqulov M.A. Production cooperation of small businesses with large enterprises. Monograph. Jizzax Polytechnic Institute, 2004. - 116 p.

ion and infrastructure development: ict.fan.nomz.diss.
abstracts. - T., 2004. - 21 p.

Formation of guaranteed oil production areas in Kashkadarya region on the basis of the i
Targeted development of the cluster by replenishment of the food chain by enterprises fo
Encourage the development of cooperation and integration mechanisms between cluster

Umurzakov Ў.P., Choriev K.A. Organizational, economic and legal foundations for the restructuring of agricultural enterprises in the transitional stage. - T .: Mekhnat, 1998 .-- p
Xushmatov N.S. Improving the efficiency of the organization of dehkan (farm) farms and t
Ergashkhojaeva Sh.D. Marketing strategy for the development of cooperation in rural area
Xusanov R.H., Qosimov M. Practical and theoretical bases of farming. - T .: Cholpon, 2000
- 104 p.
Qosimov M.Ch. Issues of development of dehkan farms in the transition to a market econo

16. Tukhtabaev, J.S., Rakhmonov, A.N., Uktamov, K.F., Umurzakova, N.M., & Ilxomovich, R. (2021).Econometric Assessment of Labor Productivity in Ensuring the Economic Security of Industrial Enterprises. International Journal of Modern Agriculture, 10(1), 971-980. http://modern-journals.com/index.php/ijma/article/view/700

17. Dinora Alisherovna Baratova, Khayrullo Nasrullayevich Khasanov, Ikromjon Sobirkhon Ogli Musakhonzoda, Maftuna Yuldashboy Qizi Tukhtarova, Khusniddin Fakhriddinovich Uktamov. Econometric Assessment of Factors Affecting the Development of Life Insurance in Uzbekistan. REVISTA GEINTEC-GESTAO INOVACAO E TECNOLOGIAS (Management, Innovation and Technologies) Journal. Vol. 11 No. 2 (2021). https://doi.org/10.47059/revistageintec.v11i2.1741

18. Jumaev O.T. Ways to improve the organizational and economic mechanism of cooperation. Economic Bulletin of Uzbekistan, 2002. №4. - 38-39 b.

19. Annex 1 to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 "On the strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

20. www.mineconomy.uz

21. Menshenina I.G., Kapustina L.M. Cluster formation in the regional economy. - Ekaterenburg, 2008.

22. PF-5308 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 22, 2018 "On the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the" Year of Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technology " Farmoni.23. Загуменнов В.Г. Региональная модель агропромышленного кластера. Проблемы региональной экономики, 2009. – № 1/2. – с. 319-326.

23. Uktamov Kh. F. and act. Improving the Use of Islamic Banking Services in Financing Investment Projects in Uzbekistan. REVISTA GEINTEC-GESTAO INOVACAO E TECNOLOGIAS (Management, Innovation and Technologies) Journal. Vol. 11 No. 2 (2021).

h
t
t
p
:
/
/
w
w
w
.
r
e
v
i
s
t
a
g
e
i
n
t
e
c
.
n
e
t
/
i
n
d
e
x
.
p
h
p
/
r
e
v
i
s
t
a
/
a
r
t
i
c
l
e

/view/1869

24. Akbarovich Yadgarov, A., Khotamov, I., Fakhriddinovich Uktamov, K., Fazliddinovich Mahmudov, M., Turgunovich Yuldashev, G. and Ravshanbek Dushamboevich, N. (2021). Prospects for the Development of Agricultural Insurance System. Alinteri Journal of Agriculture

Sciences, 36(1): 602-608. doi:
10.47059/alinteri/V36I1/AJAS21085.
http://alinteridergisi.com/article/prospects-for-the- development-of-agricultural-insurance-system/

25. Jamshid Sharafetdinovich Tukhtabaev., and et.al. (2021). Econometric Assessment of Labor Efficiency in Ensuring the Economic Security of Industrial Enterprises. International Journal of Modern Agriculture, 10(01), 971 - 980. Retrieved from http://modern-journals.com/index.php/ijma/article/view/700/602

26. Tukhtabaev J.Sh. Econometric Evaluation of Influential Factors to Increasing Labor Efficiency in Textile Enterprises. Webology, Volume 18, Special Issue on Information Retrieval and Web Search, 2021. https://www.webology.org/data-cms/articles/20210129114502amWEB18024.pdf

27. Tuxtabaev J.Sh. "Improving the organizational and economic mechanism for increasing labor efficiency in enterprises in the transition to an innovative economy": Ph.D. (PhD). diss. - T., 2019. - 100 p.

28. Compiled on the basis of JSC "Karshi Oil Extraction".

29. Farmonov T.X. The main directions of organization and development of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan: iqt.fan.nom.diss. Abstracts. - T., 2020. - 50 p.

BASIC ISSUES OF VIETNAM'S MARKET ECONOMY AND DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT of POST-COVID-19

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tran Mai Uoc
Banking University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
maiuoctran@gmail.com

Abstract:

The socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam is a particular form of the market economy with the most basic characteristic being the existence of many forms of ownership, many economic sectors, and a wide variety of businesses type of enterprise in the context of the increasingly developed social division of labour. In the movement and development of the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam, the development of the digital economy is inevitable and plays an increasingly important role. Faced with the severe impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the digital economy is currently and will be the focus of development for many countries, especially in the post-COVID-19 period. Vietnam is in the process of developing and perfecting a full and modern market economy in the direction of socialism and international integration, in order to strongly liberate and continuously develop the productive power of the economy with many forms of ownership as current, Vietnam's market economy needs good policies to create a turning point and breakthrough in the economy based on the development of the digital economy. From approaching the philosophical, social philosophy, through the research and analysis of documents of previous researchers, the guidelines, policies and laws of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of Vietnam, this article focuses on researching the basic issues related to Vietnam's market economy and digital economy in the post-COVID-19 context.

Keywords: market economy, digital economy, Vietnam, COVID-19

Introduction

Vietnam is in the process of developing and perfecting a full and modern market economy with socialist orientation and international integration. Both practice and theory in recent years have proved that the policy and direction on developing a socialist-oriented market economy is a creation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, is the application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions and circumstances of Vietnam. With the development of science and technology, the impact of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, the process of globalization and international integration, the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam is facing many opportunities, at the same time,

it also faces many challenges, clearly recognizing the c

haracteristics and problems of the socialist-oriented market economy and the digital economy in

Vietnam in the post-COVID-19 context is one of the urgent issues, has profound theoretical and practical significance for Vietnam today.

Theoretical basis

Based on the theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism, guidelines, guidelines and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam on building and developing a socialist- oriented market economy and digital economy in the current period of innovation and integration.

Practical basis

The process of leadership, direction and implementation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam and localities in the construction and development of the socialist- oriented market economy and the digital economy of Vietnam.

Research methods

The article uses dialectical and historical materialism methods in research and specific methods include analysis, synthesis, logic and history.

Research techniques

The article uses document analysis techniques, research and document analysis of previous researchers, guidelines, policies and laws of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam on the construction and development of a socialist-oriented market economy, on the digital economy in the current period of innovation and integration in Vietnam.

Research questions

Q 1: What is the process of awareness of the socialist-oriented market economy of the Communist Party of Vietnam over the congresses?

Q 2: What is the socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam?

Q 3: What are the problems and challenges facing the digital transformation process in Vietnam?

Q 4: What are the limitations in developing a socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam today?

Q 5: What are the solutions to develop the socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam today?

Research purposes

The purpose of the article is to analyze and clarify the basic content related to Vietnam's market economy and digital economy in the post-COVID-19 context.

Contents

Overview of the process of awareness of the socialist-oriented market economy of the Communist Party of Vietnam through the congresses

Over 35 years of renovation, the awareness of the socialist-oriented market

ment of the market economy has contributed to affirming: "The path to socialism in our country is consistent with the reality of Vietnam and the development

trend of history. Achievements, experiences and lessons learned from practice create an important premise and foundation for our country to continue to innovate and develop strongly in the coming time”[2,16-17].

The 6th Congress of the Party (1986) - The Congress set out the comprehensive reform of the country. Congress set out a policy to develop a multi-sector economy, on the basis of "consolidating the socialist economy" and "using all the capabilities of other economic sectors"[1,44], asserting that the multi-sector economic structure is a characteristic of the transition period to socialism. The Congress proposed the policy of renovating the economic management mechanism, abolishing the centralized planning mechanism of bureaucracy and subsidies, building a new economic management mechanism with "planning as the centre", "planning is the number one feature of the new economic management mechanism”; at the same time, "correct use of commodity-money relations is the second characteristic of the new management mechanism", "requires production to be linked to the market, all economic activities must compare costs with effective” [1,65].

The 7th Congress of the Party (1991) had formed a view on the development of a multi-sector commodity economy in the direction of socialism. The Congress determined "Continuing to build a multi-sector commodity economy and renewing the economic management mechanism", affirming "to promote the strengths of all economic sectors, compete and cooperate at the same time. complement each other in the unified national economy” [1,273-274]

The 8th Congress of the Party (1996) continued to affirm the policy of "developing a multi- sector commodity economy, operating according to the market mechanism with state management in the direction of socialism" [1,468] and asserted that "commodity production is not opposed to socialism but is a development achievement of human civilization, objectively existing and necessary for the construction of socialism" [1,481]. The congress advocated reforming the state economy and the cooperative economy, implementing "equitization of state- owned enterprises to mobilize more capital, creating more motivation to promote enterprises to do effective business", "developing economic development cooperation with many diverse forms, from low to high..., organizing more facilities to contribute shares and direct labour participation of cooperative members, distribute according to labour results and shares. " [1,479].

At the 9th Congress of the Party, the term "development of a socialist-oriented market economy" was officially used in the Party's Document. The 10th Party Congress (2006) affirmed 5 economic sectors: state economy, collective economy, private economy (individuals, smallholders, private ownership), state capitalist economy and foreign-invested economy developed together in our country's economy.

The 11th Congress of the Party had included in the program of building the country in the transitional period to socialism (Added and developed in 2011) the view on building a socialist- oriented market economy: Developing a socialist-oriented market economy with many forms of ownership, different economic sectors, forms of business organization and distribution" [3,74], "The state economy plays a leading role. The collective economy is

economy together with the collective economy has increasingly become the solid foundation of the national economy” [3.73-74], "Market factors are created synchronously, types of markets are gradually built and developed, both following the rules of the market economy and ensuring the socialist orientation" [3,74].

constantly being consolidated and developed. The state

At the 12th Party Congress, the concept of a socialist-oriented market economy had been clarified in terms of content, objectives and implementation method. Following that, the 5th Plenum of the Central Committee (term XII) issued Resolution No.11-NQ/TW dated June 3, 2017, on perfecting the institution of a socialist-oriented market economy, which indicated "Building and perfecting the socialist-oriented market economy institution is a strategic task, an important breakthrough, creating motivation for rapid and sustainable development" and Resolution No. NQ/TW dated June 3, 2017, on developing the private economy to become an important motivation of the socialist-oriented market economy, which affirmed that the private economy is the driving force for economic development.

On the basis of practical summaries, theoretical research on economic development and the country's renovation process, the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam pointed out the basic contents of the socialist-oriented market economy as follows: "It is a modern market economy with international integration, fully and synchronously operating according to the laws of the market economy, managed by the socialist rule of law, by the Party. Communist Vietnamese leadership; ensuring the socialist orientation for the goal of "rich people, strong country, democracy, justice and civilization" suitable to each development stage of the country. Vietnam's socialist-oriented market economy has many forms of ownership and economic sectors, in which: the state economy plays a leading role; collective economy and cooperative economy are constantly consolidated and developed; the private sector is important motivation; Foreign-invested economies are encouraged to develop in accordance with socio-economic development strategies, master plans and plans" [4,128-129]. The document of the 13th Party Congress had supplemented and developed a number of new views on the socialist-oriented market economy, reflected in emphasizing the need to continue to unify and raise awareness of the socialist-oriented market economy; clearly state the close relationship between the State, the market and society; building an independent and self-reliant economy; improve the efficiency of international economic integration.

Thus, both practice and theory have proved that the perception of the socialist-oriented market economy of the Communist Party of Vietnam has gradually been concreted. Many mechanisms, policies and institutions of the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam are gradually improving, modernizing, and gradually becoming more suitable for regional and international markets.

Socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam

Over 35 years of renovation, awareness of the socialist-oriented market economy is more and more complete in Vietnam. The legal system,

cted in accordance with the requirements of building a modern market economy and international integration. Market factors and types of markets gradually develop synchronously, associated with regional and world markets. The reforms in the direction of economic freedom and the development of a market economy in Vietnam have achieved many results, reflected in the fundamental establishment of property rights and other rights in business and continued improvement. benevolent; The level of government involvement in the economy in Vietnam is moderate; start-up activities in Vietnam are becoming easier and cheaper and the cost of business registration is also reduced; The overall investment framework has been modernized and made easier for foreign investment, the financial sector has continued to grow, and lending directed by state-owned commercial banks has narrowed in recent years; The Government of Vietnam has more effective spending plans with specific measures and responsibilities of agencies in

government spending; The State Bank of Vietnam has made a significant improvement in fiscal policy, contributing to raising the economic freedom index, building a market economy according to international practices; The Enterprise Law No. 59/2020/QH14 in 2020 also brings about an improvement in building a market economy in Vietnam. In which, the State recognizes the long-term existence and development of various types of enterprises; recognize and protect property ownership, investment capital, income, and other lawful rights and interests of enterprises and business owners; Lawful assets and investment capital of enterprises and business owners shall not be nationalized or confiscated by administrative measures. Enterprises have the right to conduct business in industries and trades that are not prohibited by law and their business autonomy rights are also recognized.

The results in Vietnam's economic development cannot fail to mention the impacts from the industrial revolution 4.0 in particular and the digital economy. In particular, Vietnam's economy is expected to grow more slowly due to the re-emergence of the COVID-19 epidemic, which has disrupted labour sources, reduced industrial output and disrupted agricultural value chains. The COVID-19 pandemic poses unprecedented challenges and great difficulties to the entire economy, has been having a strong and profound impact on all industries, regions and other subjects. Although the Government of Vietnam has had timely policies in the first support package to support and rescue some economic sectors and those most affected, the pandemic has become complicated again in the world. Many localities in the country have been and will be a more comprehensive and heavy impact on the economy. This situation requires the Government to consider a new support package in 2021 and beyond, with a large scale and wider coverage to continue to remove difficulties, maintain economic development and prepare for the post- pandemic recovery period.

Aware of the position, role and importance of the digital economy for the country's development in the context of integration, the Party and the State of Vietnam have always paid great attention to and have many policies and solutions that have related to the transition to the digital economy. The most recent can be mentioned Resolution No. 36-NQ/TW, dated July 1, 2014, of the 11th Politburo, on promoting information technology development to meet the requirements of sustainable development and integration. international. Institutionalizing the Party's policy, the Government has issued many resolutions on this issue. Most recently, the Government's Resolution No. 41/NQ-CP, dated May 26, 2016, on tax incentives to promote the development and application of information technology and the Digital Directive 16/CT-TTg, dated 4/5/2017, of the Prime Minister, on strengthening the capacity to access the Industrial Revolution 4.0. In August 2018, the National Committee on E-Government was established with the Prime Minister directly serving as the Chairman of the Committee. The Strategy on Industry 4.0 and the Action Program on Digital Transformation is being researched, drafted and will be integrated into the Socio-Economic Development Strategy for the 2021 - 2030 period. In addition, many related regulations The digital economy is also reflected in related laws such as the Law on Electronic Transactions (2005), the Law on Information Technology (2006), the Law on Radio Frequency (2009), and

the Law on Cybersecurity (2018). A fact that we can feel quite clearly in recent times is that the process of digital transformation has been - will make our future change drastically. With the digital economy, too, the core is the organizational models and operating methods of the economy based on the application of digital technology. The rise of the digital technology sector has paved the way for innovation and global growth. The adoption of technological advances over the years has impacted businesses as well

as every aspect of life. Digital technology has driven many businesses to improve their development models, create new industries, and blur geographical borders.

The recent COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing have helped businesses realize the increasingly important role of digital transformation. However, it is also the COVID-19 pandemic that has shown that the digital transformation process in Vietnam is facing a number of bottlenecks that need to be focused on removing, specific manifestations:

Firstly, digital infrastructure and services, including hard infrastructure and telecommunications networks as the foundation to create soft infrastructure are digital services that help optimize economic activities that have not yet met the maximum demand as originally expected.

Secondly, digital resources include a data ecosystem (national database on agriculture, finance, population, land management) and useful open knowledge for timely plan prediction and making decisions to bring about high economic efficiency has not been fully implemented compared to the requirements of reality.

Thirdly, digital transformation policy, including services, policy on transformation from e- Government to digital government, policy on training high-quality digital human resources, policy on digital business investment, policy on digital transformation. In fact, information security, digital sovereignty and intellectual property still have many limitations and shortcomings and have not kept up with the trend of development.

Fourthly, the protection of privacy in the Internet environment, data leakage, trading and exploitation of personal and business data is also a matter of concern in the development of the digital economy in Vietnam today.

Fifthly, the state management, especially tax collection, ensures the rights of workers for the current cross-border trade and service provision.

Sixthly, the reality also reflects that the digital transformation process in Vietnam is still slow, lack of digital skills and human resources, a lack of digital thinking or the challenges of digital culture in businesses, especially working with small and medium enterprises in Vietnam.

Seventhly, ensuring safety and security in the digital environment is also an important issue if the digital economy is to become one of the main pillars of the economy.

Eighthly, the rapid transformation of business models in the digital economy has led to a number of legal regulations not keeping up. Due to the rapid development of science technology, digital economy, new business methods and innovative ideas, state management agencies are still confused in managing digital economic activities.

Inadequacies and limitations in the development of a socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam.

Inadequacies and limitations in the development of a socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam are

:

Firstly, the improvement of institutions, innovation of growth model, economic restructuring, industrialization and modernization is still slow, has not made a fundamental change in the growth model; productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy are not high. In the context of digital technology affecting the development of the economy in general, it is

very important to innovate the growth model taking into account new factors such as technology trends. Institutions and policies for the development of the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam in association with the digital economy are still inadequate. In operating and managing the economy, the legal framework has not kept pace with the rapid development of business models associated with digital technology, causing difficulties for the business community. and loss of tax revenue to the state budget. The level of active participation in the development of Vietnam's digital economy is still limited and somewhat spontaneous.

Secondly, the capacity and technology level of the economy is still low. Science and technology, innovation is not really a driving force for socio-economic development; The new national innovation system has just been formed, has not been synchronized and effective. The industry is still mainly processing and assembling, the added value is not high; Supporting industries develop slowly, localization rates are low, and effective participation in global value chains is still limited. This is one of the issues that need to be paid great attention to when currently, according to experts, the value contributing to economic growth is mainly foreign-invested enterprises, while the Most domestic enterprises only do outsourcing, but create little added value. Although the level of technology application in management, operation, production and business activities of Vietnamese enterprises has improved, it still does not meet the requirements set forth. In addition, there are a number of other limitations and challenges, such as the socialist-oriented market economy institution has many problems and shortcomings that have not been resolved; the institutional capacity building is still limited; low quality of laws and policies; structure and quality of human resources have not met the requirements; The connection and technology transfer between FDI enterprises and domestic enterprises are still limited... These issues also have an impact on the development of a socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam today.

Solutions towards the development of a socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam

Firstly, researching to have regulations and policies to encourage and support the private sector to participate in development cooperation, especially to participate in projects related to Vietnam's existing strengths such as agriculture and forestry, agro-forestry product processing, tourism.

Secondly, the Government of Vietnam needs to continue promoting institutional reform, especially perfecting the legal framework and policies on the establishment, organization and operation of business organizations, especially enterprises through amending and supplementing legal documents such as Law on Enterprises (amended), Law on Investment (amended), Law on Tax Administration, Law on Labor Code (amended), Law on Land (amended)... and guiding documents to ensure implementation uniformity, specificity and transparency; highly feasible, easy to implement and suitable to conditions and characteristics as well as promoting the existing strengths of Vietnam in the context of integration.

Thirdly, strengthening the initiative and active regional and international linkages.

Fourthly, conducting a review to minimize administrativ

e procedures, business investment conditions; encouraging enterprises to apply science and technology, exploiting opportunities of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Approaching new technology solutions through policies to improve national technological capacity in key fields of the digital revolution, applying SMAC technology based on digital and sensor technology platforms (S), mobile applications and

Recently, the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA) and Investment Protection Agreement (IPA) are major events of Vietnam and the EU, opening up many export opportunities for Vietnamese enterprises to the EU market and vice versa, European enterprises will also increase investment strongly in Vietnam market thanks to commitments on incentives from Vietnam. In that context, the process of developing and perfecting a full and modern market economy in the direction of socialism and international integration will be further tested and confirmed in practice, helping Vietnam to overcome challenges, adapting to international standards, creating important and necessary momentum for the overall development of the country and society. In Vietnam, the COVID-19 pandemic and digital technology will accelerate the process. Digital economy development goes faster, notably e-commerce activities, cashless economic transactions are increasingly developing in Vietnam, creating opportunities for businesses to promptly grasp and apply using the tools of the digital economy. Vietnam's socialist-oriented market economy has many forms of ownership and economic sectors, in which: the state economy plays a leading role; the collective economy and the cooperative economy are constantly consolidated and developed; the private sector is an important driver; Foreign-invested economy is increasingly encouraged to develop. At the same time, raise awareness about the development of the digital economy in the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam, thereby making the best preparation for this development trend in the present and in the future.

This study was conducted to analyze the basic issues related to the market economy and the digital economy of Vietnam in the post-COVID-19 context. The results show that the perception of the socialist-oriented market economy of the Communist Party of Vietnam has gradually been concreted. Many mechanisms, policies and institutions of the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam are gradually improved, modernized, and becoming more suitable for regional and international markets. The socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam has a close relationship with the digital economy. Inadequacies and limitations in the development of a socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam are reflected in the improvement of institutions, renewal of growth models, economic restructuring, industrialization, and modernization. modernization is still slow, has not made a fundamental change in the growth model; productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy are not high. The capacity and technology level of the economy is

conomy institutions still have many problems and inadequacies that have not been resolved; the institutional capacity building is still limited; low quality of laws and policies; structure and quality of human resources have not met the requirements. From the research

machine-to-machine communication (M), big data analytics (A) and cloud infrastructure (
Fifthly, drastically implement the fundamental and comprehensive renovation of educatio
Sixthly, provinces in the Central Highlands need to create conditions for the private secto

Conclusion

results, the article proposes some solutions towards the development of a socialist-oriented market economy associated with the digital economy in Vietnam. The study also affirms that, with the strong development of the trend of digital technology and the digital economy, Vietnam needs to raise awareness about the development of a socialist-oriented market economy in association with the digital economy; continue to improve institutions and legal frameworks to facilitate the digital economy with the strict and effective management of the State.

References

1. Communist Party of Vietnam (2005), Documents of the Party Congress in the Innovative period (Congress VI, VII, VIII, IX), National politics - Truth Publishing House, Hanoi.
2. Communist Party of Vietnam (2016), Document of the 12th National Congress, National politics - Truth Publishing House, Hanoi.
3. Communist Party of Vietnam (2011), Document of the 11th National Congress, National politics - Truth Publishing House, Hanoi.
4. Communist Party of Vietnam (2021), Document of the 13th National Congress, National politics - Truth Publishing House, Hanoi.
5. Resolution No. 10-NQ/TW dated June 3, 2017, the Fifth Conference of the Party Central Committee (Term XII) on “Developing the private economy to become the important motivation of the market economy Socialist orientation".
6. Son, N. H (2017), Private sector development in Vietnam, barriers and solutions, Journal of Economics and Management, No. 22, June.
7. Uoc, T. M (2018), Labor productivity - One of the core factors to improve the competitiveness of the Vietnamese economy, Scientific conference "Competitive capacity of the Vietnamese economy: Current situation, potential capabilities and challenges", Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI), University of Economics and Law, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City.
8. Fforde, Adam (2011), Contemporary Vietnam: Political Opportunities, Conservative Formal Politics and Patterns of Radical Change, in: Asian Politics and Policy, 3, 2, 165–184.
9. Fforde, Adam (2009), Luck, Policy or Something Else Entirely? Vietnam's Economic Performance in 2009 and Prospects for 2010, in: Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs, 28, 4, 71–94, online: <http://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de/giga/jsaa/article/view/171/171> (15 July 2016).
10. Fforde, Adam (2007), Vietnamese State Industry and the Political Economy of Commercial Renaissance: Dragon's Tooth or Curate's Egg?, Oxford: Chandos.
11. Fforde, Adam (2005), Persuasion: Reflections on Economics, Data and the Homogeneity Assumption, in: Journal of Economic Methodology,

Tran (2008), Growth and Structural Change in the Vietnamese Economy 1996-2003: A CGE Analysis, Monash University: The Centre of Policy Studies, General Paper # G-171, February.

12, 1, March, 63–91.

12. Giesecke, James A., and Hoang Nhi,

13. Nguyen, Thanh Tuan (2016), Kinh te thi truong xa hoi chu nghia qua cac van kien cua Dang trong thoi ky doi moi (The Socialist-Oriented Market Economy According To Various Documents Of The Party During The Reform Period), in: Tap chi Cong san, 16 February.

14. Nisbet, R. A. (1969), Social Change and History: Aspects of the Western Theory of Development, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

15. Pham, Ngoc Quang , Trinh, Bui , and Duc Nguyen, Thanh (2008), Structural Change and Economic Performance of Vietnam 1986-2000: Evidence from the Three Input-Output Tables, mimeo.

16. Ha, Viet (2015), Dinh nghia moi ve kinh te thi truong dinh huong XHXN co gi khac biet? (Any Change in the New Definition of Market Economy with a Socialist Direction?), in: RFA, 5 March.

17. Vietnam 2035: Toward Prosperity, Creativity, Equity, and Democracy (Washington DC and Hanoi: World Bank and the Ministry of Planning and Investment, 2016) at 12-13.

18. VietnamCredit, H. T. (2019). Vietnam Economy Heavily Depending on China. Available online at: https://vietnamcredit.com.vn/news/vietnam-economy-heavily-depending-on- china_13568 (Accessed July 10, 2020).

19. VOV (2020). Vietnam PM Issues Social Distancing Order on National Scale for 15 Days. Available online at: https://vietnamtimes.org.vn/vietnam-pm-issues-social-distancing-order-on- national-scale-for-15-days-18951.html (Accessed April 27, 2020).

20. Vu, M., and Tran, B. T. (2020). The Secret to Vietnam's COVID-19 Response Success. Available online at: https://thediplomat.com/2020/04/the-secret-to-vietnams-covid-19-response-success/ (Accessed April 22, 2020).

21. Wang, C., Pan, R., Wan, X., Tan, Y., Xu, L., McIntyre, R. S., et al. (2020). A longitudinal study on the mental health of general population during the COVID-19 epidemic in China. Brain Behav. Immun. 87, 40–48. doi: 10.1016/j.bbi.2020.04.028

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN VIETNAMESE FEUDAL PERIOD

Chu Binh An

student, Laws and States Institute, University of Tyumen.

Email: chubinhan2662k2@gmail.com

Abstract: Education is a form of learning in which knowledge and skills are passed down on one generation to others through teaching, training or research. Education often occurs under guidance of tutors or self - study. Education is one of the top priority issues of countries throughout history to present times as it plays a very important role in paving way for people to civilization. From that reality, this scientific research is written to provide knowledge about education of Vietnamese feudalism from the 10th century (during the establishment of feudalismto the 20th century (absolute falldown of Vietnamese feudalism). The article includes 3 primary parts: overview of education in feudal period; development of education in Vietnamese feudal period; role and position of education in Vietnamese history progress and present time. In this article, the author clarifies fundamental characteristics of Vietnamese education, devlopment or recession throughout each period and large effect of education on every aspect of feudalism life from politics, economics, culture, society...

Keywords: Education, Confusianism, feudal period, absolute mornarchy

Overview of education in feudal period

Firtsly, it is necessary to acknowledge that the Confucian educational system was the most prominent aspect of Vietnamese feudal education from the 10th to the 20th centuries. Educational system began when our country gained independence and gradually evolved into an absolute monarchy. Throughout different feudal periods and historical contexts, education thrived over the period of ten centuries. There are a few essential characteristics of Vietnamese feudal education that can be stated. Education has two primary goals: training talents for the country's administrative apperatus and assisting the King in the construction and defense of the kingdom and elevating the intellectual level of the people. Confucianism dominates in terms of educational content. Confucianism became distinctive as it progressed through the dynasties to the pinnacle of growth. Since then, Confucian education has become an orthodox education

system and existed throughout the feudal period of Viet nam. The educational content does not only impart scientific knowledge but also attaches importance to the education of ideology,

morality, lifestyle and etiquette to train a gentleman who is knowledgeable about poems, letters, ceremonies and music of sufficient and possess enough qualities to support the King. The main textbooks of Confucianism at a higher level are the Four Books, the Five Classics and the Northern History. There are two methods of education, intellectual and moral education. Intellectual education inlucde methods of memorization, reading up classics and history, scholasticism, dogma, and discipline. Moral education: It mainly uses the exemplary method. In addition, the organization of schools and classes is gradually improved according to the education of all people, going from the highest classes of society (kingss) and later extending to the peasants. The educational management system is increasingly being perfected according to the level of organization of the school, approaches deeply into the supervision, promotion and organization of the educational system at different administrative levels. The academic system is a scale to evaluate education in terms of quality and quantity over time. Examination system is also the basis and source of evaluating, screening and selecting talents for the country.

Part 2: Development of education in Vietnamese feudal period

The following key factors influenced the development of education in Vietnam throughout the feudal period. The first is the requirement for the establishment of a centralized autocratic monarchy state. Second, modern feudal dynasties were all engaged in education in order to enhance the intellectual level of the people.

Ngo Quyen defeated the Southern Han army in 938, ascended the throne, and created the Ngo Dynasty, marking the start of Vietnam's time of independence and freedom, as well as the beginning of the feudal period. On this foundation, the Ngo, Dinh, Tien Le, Ly, Tran, Ho, Le So, Mac, Le Trung Hung, Trinh-Nguyen, Tay Son, and Nguyen dynasties developed and enforced their independence. Education developed in tandem with the change of dynasties, the rise and collapse of the contemporary feudal system, on the basis of that freedom and self-reliance.

During the Ngo (938-968) - Dinh (968-980) - Early Le Dynasties (981-1009), mandarins were selected mainly through two forms: mandarin’s children recruitment and recommendation. Those in power were mainly martial generals or princes. As the new state was built, the early feudal monarchy states still did not have enough conditions to organize education and examinations. However, this was a solid foundation for the next feudal dynasties to succeed, build and develop.

The Ly Dynasty (1010-1225): The Ly Dynasty was the first feudal dynasty in Vietnam to establish a systematic academic education system. In 1070, the Ly Dynasty built the Temple of Literature in the capital Thang Long, built statues of Confucius, Chu Cong and 72 talents to worship. Then in 1076, Quoc Tu Giam was also built in Thang Long Imperial Citadel. On this occasion, the competition of “Minh Kinh Bac Hoc” and Confucianism in three levels of examination (Huong, Hoi, Dinh) was organized. The Ly Dynasty held examinations irregularly and periodically and the examinations did not have a definite method. The examinations are quite far apart.

The main educational contents and books in the training system are Four Books, Five Classics, Northern History, Southern History and books of the Hundred Family. A special feature is that because Confucianism is not unique, Buddhism and Taoism are also one of the teaching contents in education during this period. It is also because of this speciality that in 1195 under the reign of King Ly Cao Tong, the examination of the Three Religions (Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism) was officially held. The official writing that still succeeds previous generations is Chinese.

Under the Ly dynasty, along with the completion of the centralized autocratic monarchy state apparatus on the basis of the foundation of the Ngo - Dinh - Tien Le dynasties, the development of education was parallel to the development and the solid foundation of the education system and the examination system of Dai Viet.

After more than 200 years of ruling, the Ly dynasty collapsed and was replaced by the Tran Dynasty (1227-1400). Under this dynasty, education continued to be interested and invested in, although Buddhism was highly valued and popular by the Tran Dynasty, Confucianism was only secondary. Expressed in achievements, outstanding educational events. If before, exams were held sporadically under the Ly dynasty, when the requirement to recruit talents into the state apparatus appeared, then the exams were organized. It is also because of this limitation that the state apparatus is not regularly renewed, supplemented and perfected with regular talents. Therefore, under the Tran dynasty, the organization of examinations took place more regularly. In 1232, the Tran Dynasty opened the first exam. Not only that, in order to encourage the spirit of learning, the Tran dynasty set the "three higest positions in examinations" (Truong Nguyen, Bang Nhan, Tham Hoa) for those who passed the first doctorate in Dinh exams (1247) and regulations to organize an exam every 7 years. Quoc Tu Giam was also opened up more than before for the children of mandarins and aristocrats to study. According to statistics until 1396, the exams were more complete, orderly and transparent. It is from that education system that many talented people are trained and served for the country, making important contributions in the field of politics and diplomacy such as: Nguyen Hien, Mac Dinh Chi, Pham Su Manh, Le Quat .. .

Thus, education under the Tran dynasty developed and reached a more formal level than in previous dynasties. This is one of the great achievements and contributions of the Tran Dynasty to Confucian education in the feudal period in particular and the development process of the nation's history in general.

Following the footsteps of the Tran Dynasty was the establishment of the Ho Dynasty when Ho Quy Ly ascended the throne to take the name of the country as Dai Ngu (the shortest feudal dynasty of Vietnamese feudal history) (1400-1407). Vietnamese education stopped developing. During those 7 years, the Ho Dynasty had active policies to promote education, which had been somewhat dismiised during the late Tran period. Ho Quy Ly restricted Buddhism and Taoism from developing under the Ly-Tran dynasties and emphasized Confucianism, so Confucian education had many conditions for development. A typical policy is to place Hoc Quan in the official positions in charge of education and learning. In addition, the educational content is renewed in a modern direction instead of following the old content of the books: Four Books, Five Classics, Northern History, etc., now there are new teaching content, especially in mathematics and politics. is a plus point for education in this period. Besides, the translation of documents and books from Chinese to Nom - Dai Viet's independent script is also an extremely progressive policy. That is considered an expression of the will to uphold the national spirit. The school system in the localities was promoted to expand continuously by the Ho Dynasty. In 7 short years, the Ho Dynasty organized 2 exams in 1400 and 1405 to select

Thus, education is gradually improved, unified and regulated. This is a typical contribution left by the Ho Dynasty, especially one of the positive and progressive points in Ho Quy Ly's reform.

After 20 years of domination by the Ming dynasty from the North, all fields were devastated and decayed to exhaustion: economy, education, culture... Under that trampling, the leader of the insurgent army Lam Son - Le Loi stood up to lead the long-term uprising against the oppressive domination of the Ming Dynasty (1418-1427) and won a resounding victory to continue the history of independence and freedom of the country. From the old ruins to build and strengthen the centralized absolute monarchy state apparatus with solid power, the Le So dynasty paid great attention to education, promulgated and implemented a series of policies and measures to promote , expanding and perfecting the exam regime.

Unlike previous dynasties, typically Ly-Tran, in the Le So period, Confucianism was in a unique position, so Confucian education flourished. Quoc Tu Giam was extended to the children of aristocratic mandarins to study and also to the children of the people who could afford to go to school. On Quoc Tu Giam, there is Thai Academy, the highest educational institution of the feudal state. In addition to schools built by the state, in villages and communes - low administrative units, there are schools organized by teachers and retired mandarins and open teaching classes in the locality. Therefore, not only the upper classes such as nobles, mandarins, and people have conditions to learn but children of other classes in society can also study, which is a source of attracting and training talents for the country. It is the effects of the policy on education for the whole people that have been a driving force to contribute to raising people's intellectual level.

In 1463, examinations were held regularly. Every 3 years there is a contest in the capital to select talents. Subjects of the exam were expanded than before, all educated people with clear backgrounds were allowed to take part in the exam. According to statistics during the peak period of the Le So Dynasty in particular and Vietnam's feudal history in general - during the reign of King Le Thanh Tong (1460-1497), in these 38 years, 12 exams were organized. .

In addition, there is a new policy to encourage education, the Le Dynasty decreed that those who passed the doctorate would have their names engraved on the stone stele erected at the Temple of Literature (1484) and be "honored to worship the ancestors".

It can be said that education under the Le So dynasty, especially during the reign of King Le Thanh Tong, Vietnamese Confucian education developed to the pinnacle of the Vietnamese feudal education system. Therefore, that education produces typical talents who participate in the construction of the country and defend the country, such as: Nguyen Trai, Luong The Vinh Poinsettia, La Son's wife Nguyen Thiep ... are effective assistants for the king, helping the country develop comprehensively to reach the peak in all aspects from politics, economy, culture, education, society...

After exactly 100 years of construction and development, the Le So dynasty collapsed, the country fell into a constant state of crisis. In the unstable political situation, Vietnam's bachelor's degree education still develops and still achieves many outstanding achievements. In 200 years of chaotic civil war, although not subject to the yoke of domination and exploitation, the country was divided. In 1527, Mac Dang Dung ascended

the Le So dynasty. Education under the Mac continued to develop, manifesting as the Huong and Hoi examinations were held regularly to select talents. Although it has not developed as in the previous period but has declined in quality and quantity, in general, Vietnamese education still has outstanding achievements.

After the North-South war (1533-1592), the Mac dynasty collapsed, the Le dynasty was r or historically known as the Trung Hung Le dynasty. However, King Le was only a puppet Lord Trinh held the real power to govern the country. Experiencing the historical upheav Trinh-Nguyen civil war (1627-1672) continued to bring about many losses to the country nation. The inconclusive war once again brought the country into two parts, historically as Dang Trong ruled by Lord Nguyen - Dang Ngoai ruled by King Le, but real power was i hands of Lord Trinh. Under the events of history, there are also differences in education sides. Externally, Lord Trinh inherited the education from the early Le and Mac dynasties purpose of recruiting mandarins for the government, but it was weakened in both quan quality. On the inside, faculty education is developed in both content and quality, but it d

time the exam was held once every 9 years, divided into 2 departments of Politics (similar to the Huong exam and the Hoi exam in the outside) for the purpose of officer selection.

The state of territorial division of the country ended, when the Tay Son uprising flag was completely victorious due to the wise leadership of Nguyen Hue-Quang Trung (1789). The country was unified, the war was over, the Tay Son dynasty, typically King Quang Trung, carried out comprehensive reforms, typically including education.

The most typical policy is the inclusion of Nom script in the examination and in addition, it is also included in official documents of the state, in the posts, letters, orders.... Therefore, an educational agency. was newly established named Sung Chinh Institute at the end of 1791, led by Nguyen Thiep as director. Emperor Quang Trung also repaired the Temple of Literature, especially down to "Chieu Lap Study" in order to expand the school system to the commune level that the previous dynasties could not do. Regarding the learning content, it was also adjusted to suit the new situation, because over a long period of civil war, the educational content became cliché and obsolete. The educational system was restored – in 1789, Quang Trung opened the first Huong exam and implemented many policies to remove the remnants of the non- transparent examination in the previous period. Với những chính sách đầu tư, quan tâm mà giáo dục thời Tây Sơn thu được những kết quả bước đầu. Giáo dục khoa cử Việt Nam bắt đầu được khôi phục.

However, when everything was unfinished, the Tay Son dynasty ended (1802) and was replaced by the last feudal dynasty of Vietnam - the Nguyen Dynasty (1802-1945). In 1802 Nguyen Anh ascended the throne to establish the Nguyen Dynasty. Faculty education under the Nguyen dynasty has somewhat receded and declined due to many different objective and subjective factors. However, the faculty education of the Nguyen Dynasty was still the system of training talents mainly serving the administrative apparatus from 1802 to 1919 when the faculty ended.

Recognizing the important role of Confucianism in consolidating the autocratic monarchy, the Nguyen Dynasty adopted Confucianism as the state religion, trying to rectify the academic education system. Confucian education was established from the time of Minh Mang (1820- 1840) onward with rules and institutions that lasted until 1919. In 1807, the first Huong examination was opened. In 1822, the first contest under the Nguyen

Dynasty was held. Faculty education gradually came into

order.

In order to revive Confucianism, the Nguyen tried to correct the exams and strengthen the school system. Quoc Tu Giam was established in Hue - the capital. In the localities, the school

system was established to the district governments, with officials to supervise and promote learning. The system of private schools in villages and communes is taken care of by the people themselves. Under the Nguyen Dynasty, private schools were more open than before. The content of education in schools in the Nguyen dynasty as well as in the early Le dynasty was still Four Books, Five Classics, and Northen History.

In general, the policies of the Nguyen Dynasty were inherited and built on the basis of the early Le period. Despite many positive policies and measures, Confucian education was still not highly developed, especially due to the oppressive domination and exploitation of the French colonialists for 80 years (1858-1845). Along with the end of the Nguyen Dynasty (1945), the birth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (September 2, 1945) marked the complete end of the Vietnamese feudal system that existed for nearly 10 centuries. century, opening a new development period for the nation's history and also completely ending the educational system of this period - Confucian education.

Experiencing many ups and downs, historical events, the establishment and collapse of feudal dynasties, Confucian education has sometimes developed, sometimes declined, but in general, the achievements it left for contemporary both time and today are enormous.

Role and position of education in history progress of our country and present time.

We can use the sayings of great historical leaders from each historical period to get a better understanding of the function, position, and relevance of education in Vietnam's historical progress. "Skillful resources are the wellspring of the nation's energy; as the energy is strong, the country is prosperous; as it is weak, the country is humble," said Dr. Than Nhan Trung (1419- 1499) during the feudal period. "An ignorant nation is a weak nation," declared President Ho Chi Minh during the modern era. As a result, education continues to play a critical part in the nation's development at all times. In particular, for Vietnamese feudal period, we can draw some achievements that education brought about from that period.

One is to contribute to the training of national talents, usually doctors and poinsettias, such as Nguyen Hien, Mac Dinh Chi, Luong The Vinh... These intellectuals have have made important contributions to the construction and defense of the country

Second, education provides the states apparatus with mandarins and high-quality human resources, effectively supporting the King. Since then, the feudal state's character, monarchy, autocracy and centralized power have all been reinforced and Confucianism's position has been elevated for a long time to become the object of monolatry.

Third, education helps to raise people's intellectual levels, allowing national culture to grow as well as political, economic, and social stability...

Currently, the growth of education throughout the feudal period has left numerous lessons for our descendants to learn and promote.

As education is considered a top national policy priority, it is vital to completely invest in education from material foundations to infrastructure...

vestment in education is a long-term return. As people are the product of education, focusing on the education of the entire population is the most profitable (national education). The Vietnamese government today pays close attention to education and considers it one of its top priorities. Especially in the midst of intense epiemic, Vietnam always takes timely

measures to continue teaching and education such as distance learning and learning activities are of the spirit that "Have to try the best, take a good care of students in difficult times".

It is a motto of constantly developing, improving, referring and using realistic instructional approaches. In recent years, Vietnam's educational material has always been updated to reflect the globalization trend, particularly the introduction of the 4.0 technological revolution, which has become even more of a lever for promoting innovation of education.

Educational content must be regularly updated, focusing on fostering talents and promoting transparency in examinations. In recent years, educational content has always been updated by Vietnam to suit the development trend of globalization and especially the emergence of the 4.0 technology revolution, which is even more a lever to promote innovation. education in both content and exam format (Vietnam national high school exam gradually changed from essay to multiple choice from 2008 to present)

In addition to the social science subjects that contribute to the fostering of ideas, feelings and ethics for students, it is necessary to pay special attention to natural science subjects that are suitable with the development trend of the times, applied science and technology. scientific and technical progress in daily life.

Individuals and groups with successes in educational activities should be recognized on a regular basis, with the goal of supporting and stimulating the spirit of education and learning: recognizing, honoring... Education and talent promotion have become a movement among the public in Vietnam today, with the goal of encouraging youngsters to study and practice while also rewarding and encouraging them to buid motivation for education career.

References:

1. Tran Thuy Chi (Editor) - Tran Huy Doan, M.A. Nguyen Thi Thanh Nga - Solving difficult problems in national high school exam of History subject - published in 2019- Hanoi National University Publishing House

2. Tran Huy Doan, Tran Thuy Chi - A guide to foster good high school students in History subject - published in 2019-Hanoi National University Publishing House

3. Vietnam Ministry of Education and Training - History textbook grade 10, 14th edition 2020 – Vietnamese Education Publishing House

4. Vietnam Ministry of Education and Training – Advanced History textbook grade 11, first edition, December 2007 - Vietnamese Education Publishing House

APPROACHES OF AZERBAIJANI RESEARCHERS TO THE CONCEPT OF IDEOLOGY AND NATIONAL IDEOLOGY

Aliyar Agagul oglu Orujov

Senior Methodist of the Education Department of the Academy of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Major, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Doctoral Student of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of ANAS E-mail: orucov.aliyar@mail.ru

Abstract. In connection with the characterization of ideology as a system of ideas, theories and views as a whole, national ideology is reflected in the national self-consciousness of people, and the national spirit, character and identity are presented in a generalized form. Researchers also characterize the ideology as "national ideology", "national-state ideology", "political ideology" and the ideology of "statehood". The national ideology of Azerbaijan is based on the idea of national, ethnic, religious equality, national unity of all peoples living in the country, this ideology serves the Motherland, people and statehood. The ideologies that make up the national ideology of Azerbaijan are ideology, independence, national solidarity, people, Azerbaijanism, linguistic and cultural unity. The main task of national ideology is the development of national moral values and national mentality; strengthening ties with the Turkic and Islamic worlds. Ensuring the broad promotion and development of national culture, as one of the main elements of the independent statehood of Azerbaijan, the awareness of Azerbaijan as a priority, leading factor of our national ideology, the quality of national ideology, obesion.

Keywords: ideology, national ideology, statehood, national self-awareness, nationalism, liberalism, national interests, national-moral, political-ideological, socio-cultural.

Introduction.There are different approaches to ideology in the scientific literature. Ideology is closely related to ideas, concepts of ideology. People's goals and interests are reflected in ideas. They determine the social existence and development of people. Ideology is also characterized as a system of ideas, theories and views. Ideology (idea + logy) is defined in scientific, and sometimes in a broader sense - "political, legal, moral, aesthetic, religious, philosophical, etc." ideas. system of views ”[10, p.69]. Ideology does not only serve the interests of the ruling elite. The ideology also reflects the national self-consciousness of the people. In ideology, the

national spirit and character of the people are established in a generalized form.

Ideology is also characterized as "national ideology", "national-state ideology", "political ideology" and "statehood" ideology.

The question of ideology and national ideology in the West was first discussed by the French Enlightenment philosophers Etienne Bono de Condillac, Antoine Destuyt de Tracy, A. Vasychaunt, later CA Helveti, as well as the French leader Napoleon Bonaparte, German philosophers Hegel, Feuerbach, Kant, Marx. Researched by F. Engels and others.

Different aspects of ideology L.Holms, Z.Brzezinski, K.Popper, S.Hangington, F.Fukuyama, R.Aron, O.Heffe, K.Almond, S.Eisenstadt, F.Berk, A.de Tocqueville, F. Researched by von Hayek, M. Haydekker.

Azerbaijani researchers MBMammadzade, MA Rasulzade, H.Baykara, modern researchers J.Ahmadli, R.Mehdiyev, A.Abbasov, G.Abbasova, Z.Hajiyev, A.Taghiyev, N.Shamsizade, A.Hasanov, I. Mammadzade, F.Alakbarov, D.Ismayilov, Z.Garalov, A.Shirinov, national self- consciousness and national ideology, ideology and morality, principles of national ideology, national-state ideology, national ideology and national-moral values, national ideology during the Popular Front, etc. studied the issues. The topic is relevant today.

Views of Azerbaijani researchers on ideology and national ideology

One of the main attributes of the nation-state is the national ideology. As it is known, the national ideology of the Azerbaijani people is based on the morality of the homeland, the sense of patriotism, the consciousness of a single statehood. The source of national ideology was national ideas.

The division of Azerbaijan into khanates in the 19th century, and then the division into north and south, put an end to the existence of a single national ideology.

The intellectual elite of Azerbaijan began to fight for the formation and development of national ideology, and put forward a national ideology consisting of a synthesis of Eastern and Western values. Speaking about the process of formation of the national ideology of this period, A. Hasanov writes: In the (national) ideology of this period, society, people, morality, national- moral values came to the fore ”[4, p.64].

In the early twentieth century, mullahs and nationalist intellectuals struggled to transform the national idea into a national ideology. MBMammadzadeh shows that the ideology of national independence goes to the roots of history and to the very depths of our history. He could not declare the Declaration of Independence in 1918 ”[11, p.134]. At the same time, MB Mammadzadeh emphasizes that the national ideology of this period consisted of the unity of Turkism and Azerbaijanism.

The national ideology of this period formed the ideological basis for the formation of a sovereign, nation-state.

Before and after the proclamation of the republic, the task of systematizing and clarifying the individual elements of our national ideology fell on the shoulders of all progressive intellectuals of the time, but Mirza Bala Mammadzadeh was known as the main ideologue of the APC government. His articles published in various media outlets and the unified and clear

position in these articles later formed the core of his fundamental monograph "National Azerbaijan Movement". Although the "National Azerbaijan Movement" is a purely political work, Mirza Bala took all his approaches, the beginning of the national movement mainly in the context of

the rise of Azerbaijani ideology, so the ideas put forward here can be considered importar
Speaking about the ideology of the national government in the third chapter of the "Natio
Speaking about the national ideology of the APC government, MB Mammadzadeh wri

“Azerbaijan has lived as an independent state since ancient times, showing a unique political entity in different periods of history. The people of Azerbaijan, being a modern state, had a rich cultural life and, as a logical consequence, carried a political ideal. The national Azerbaijani party "Musavat", which translated this ideal, is the first formation of all Azerbaijanis with its initiative in the declaration of independence of the national Republic of Azerbaijan in 1918, its activity in the implementation of this initiative and finally its leadership in the national struggle against the Golden Russian invasion "[12, p. .209].

Speaking about the concept of the national ideology of the Popular Front, national leader Heydar Aliyev said: “As I said, we must have a concept of our national ideology. Undoubtedly, this concept should be based on our historical past, national cultural and religious traditions. We have gone through various stages in the twentieth century, under the influence of different ideologies.
Now our people are free in every way. Therefore, in general, it is necessary for our thinking

brains, scientists, as well as the army of teachers working in the field of education to work for the formation of our national ideology. This ideology must be established, organized, and at the same time put into practice ”[8, p.172].

In the past, MA Rasulzade abandoned cosmopolitan, internationalist, Marxist and liberalist ideologies, which preferred class and individualism over national interests, and adopted the national ideology - the ideology of progressive nationalism. MA Rasulzadeh, in contrast to the two main systems that rule the world, puts forward the following statement: In our opinion, the only social system to be protected is the system of national coercion ”[13, p.16].

The ideology of nationalism stipulates that the nation, the people perceive itself as a whole, and that each individual develops and strengthens a sense of belonging to an ethnos. The ideology of
nationalism is characterized by a very complex and heterogeneous nature, from rational-positive shades to reactionary-chauvinist shades. While progressive national ideologies that objectively reflect national interests give a strong impetus to the socio-political and moral development of ethnic unity, chauvinist-reactionary, separatist ideologies that distort the needs and needs of the nation, on the contrary, create divisions among peoples. - undermines the foundations of political stability, peace and tranquility, and becomes an obstacle to social progress. Note that, The new and most recent

historical period is also characterized as a period of nationalism in bourgeois historiography. "After the Great French Revolution, most European countries raised nationalism and chauvinism to the level of public policy. The same process gradually moved to the East and gave a strong impetus to national liberation movements. One of the most valuable assets of civilization is nationalism, which is far from chauvinism ”[17, p.47]. In the words of MA Rasulzade, our nationalism should not be European chauvinist nationalism, but progressive

nationalism that is defended and protects itself from foreigners. According to MA Rasulza
ultimate goal of nationalism is the establishment of a national state. The same process g
moved to the East and gave a strong impetus to national liberation movements. One of th
words of MA Rasulzade, our nationalism should not be European chauvinist nationalism
progressive nationalism that protects and protects itself from foreigners. According t
Rasulzade, the ultimate goal of nationalism is the establishment of a national state. Th
process gradually moved to the East and gave a strong impetus to national liberation mo
p.47]. In the words of MA Rasulzade, our nationalism should not be European chauvinist r

state.

The first component of the national ideology model of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic "Turkification, Islamization and modernization" was the revival of the people's ideal of national independence, Islamization was an integral part of the national culture as a religious basis, and Europeanization was the liberalization of democratic and universal values. The creators of the national ideology of Azerbaijan at that time were "representatives of the national and international (in fact - universal) idea, speaking from a single political-ideological, theoretical, philosophical and aesthetic position ... They formed a democratic society based on universal artistic, scientific, political and ideological philosophy. They wanted to create a state based on values and national ideology, and they succeeded. He created the first democratic people's republic in the East, this democratic state "Turkification,

The idea of "destruction" was twice voiced in Europe in the twentieth century. For the first time after World War II, after the collapse of fascist ideology, for the second time after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the decline of communist ideology, the trend of "de-ideology" intensified in the West. However, it became clear that the establishment of a sovereign state is impossible without a national ideology. National ideology meets the goals and means of the nation's development.

In the reality of modern Azerbaijan, the synthesis of national ideology and politics, philosophy, the state of the period of modernization, globalization, a strong leader, culture, language, values, is carried out in interaction.

Professor I. Mammadzade is one of the first to study ideological problems and national ideology in Azerbaijan. He shows that in the process of formation of the unifying principles of the national ideology reflecting the interests of the national state, all the problems of the nation and statehood can be solved by substantiating a single type of common idea on the basis of Turkism, Islamism and modernism or Azerbaijanism. Thus, national ideology is a system of ideas that answers the fundamental issues that exist and should exist [18, p.64]. Prof. Ilham Mammadzadeh believes that there is a need for more in-depth research on the problem of national ideology: "Economic modernization, liberalization and liberalization in Azerbaijan. There is an ideology of Azerbaijanism and modernization, which reflects the strategy of socio-cultural change and a range of historical, cultural and symbolic values. There is an alternative ideology of Turkism, but ideologues

erefore separate the past from the present. However, this synthesis, which is part of the history of ideological life, will always try to influence us. It can be said that most of the scientific works of Azerbaijani scholars

often try to combine Azerbaijanism with Turkism, and th

on ideology are not devoted to the analysis of the problems of ideology, but to its creation and essence ”[18, p.31-32]. In this regard, according to I. Mammadzade, who stressed the need to conduct research on the problem of national ideology,

National ideology unites all strata of society with different interests, masses, political elite, opposition, intellectuals.The author rightly points out that national ideology, unlike class, racial and religious ideologies, has unifying principles. "National ideology contributes to the strengthening of the state, contributes to the formation and education of general national self- awareness, culture, patriotism ... happens. In the example of Azerbaijan, the role of leaders in the context of globalization with the help of the concept of modern national ideology of the country is clear. The state and the country are developing ”[19, p.84-83].The author shows that in the context of the global transformation information revolution, the demands on national ideology have increased and changed. However, the national philosophical and ideological concept promotes national identity, national and cultural self-awareness of the Azerbaijani nation, the formation and development of the state.

These conceptual provisions, basic principles and components of the national ideology of Azerbaijan mainly consist of the following:

Strengthening the state independence, sovereignty, irreversibility and eternity of Azerbaijan;

Ensuring the integrity and national solidarity of the Azerbaijani people; formation of civil society; Achieving the unity of world Azerbaijanis around the ideal of "Azerbaijan";

Establishment of Azerbaijan's economic independence, free, free market relations, achieving the formation of an open society in our country;

Comprehensive development of the state language of independent Azerbaijan - the Azerbaijani language, which is a means of expression of our national ideology;

The first democratic Constitution of Azerbaijan being the main means of expression of the ideology of national statehood; Ensuring human and civil rights and freedoms in our Constitution;

Ensuring universal values, secular, legal-democratic, civil state-building principles in the national statehood of Azerbaijan, full establishment of these principles;

The attributes of the statehood of Azerbaijan are one of the components of the national ideology; The state symbols of the Republic of Azerbaijan - the flag, coat of arms and anthem - instill respect and esteem in the citizens of the country, especially the youth, widely promote the meaning and essence of state independence and national freedom;

The need to promote and teach the basic principles and components of the national ideology of Azerbaijan in educational institutions;

Achieving national patriotism, nationalism (nationalism), national spirit, etc. among young people who will be the guarantors of our independence through the widespread promotion, teaching and learning of the national

erbaijan, the national ideology serves the unity of the country's statehood, the elimination of separatist tendencies, protects the rights of people and citizens of national minorities, takes into account their interests, ensures the integrity and indivisibility of the country's geopolitical space.

"National ideologies are an important ideology for a certain stage of development of each
So, the national ideology is important at a certain stage. However, national ideology is a s
In the modern Republic of Azerbaijan, a national ideology based on these national and mo
Prof. Abulhasan Abbasov has shown that in Azerbaijan "national ideologiya" defining vətə

calısan, present and future etməyə There fierce can atan national ideology, which should be derived from the national interests of our country, and which should illuminate and establish these interests in individual, public, and mass psychology. According to him, it is the existence of serious issues in society that raises the issue of national ideology. Researcher F. Alakbarov writes that "when we talk about national ideology, we mean the philosophical, religious, political, cultural, economic and other aspects of the people. The integrity of the imaginations, images, moral values, originality, which emerged as a result of their meetings, formed in content and form, in essence, and contributed to the formation of the nation in the political and ideological sense. In a state that has gained independence and lives freely, the concept of "national ideology" can be understood in two senses: 1. A political-ideological national ideology that reflects the interests of the state, the government; 2. National moral ideas that the nation finds and believes in itself without any directive-official, without the instruction of the government "[7, p.39]. According to the author, in dealing with many important issues (eg, statehood, history, ethnogenesis, language, culture, philosophy, religion, etc.), the national interest, the interests of the state must be taken into account, in short, the concept of a ruler and a single concept. From this point of view, the definition of national ideology from above in an independent state is usually not unequivocally welcomed. Therefore, in democracies, the ruling forces are only concerned with the direct interests of the country, its future, which is dangerous to national security, and so on. they act as representatives of national interests in terms of important issues. In the second case, the national ideology is the intellectuals, scientists and so on of the nation. is determined on the basis of national moral ideas. Today, the second issue in Azerbaijani science is more relevant and there is a need to understand the "national ideology" in the context we have mentioned. Only in this case, the ethnogenesis, language, formation of this people, our religious and philosophical worldview, etc. of the Azerbaijani people. Contradictions in the Azerbaijani science, especially in the humanities and social sciences,

During the period of independence, the concepts of national ideology and ideology have not lost their significance. For example, in a number of books, including "Political Science. Explanatory dictionary "of the national ideologiya layout and protection of the nation state hakimiyyətində who has maraqlarını and values as a system of ideas, as well as the political and moral əsası hərəkatların given as:" National ideologiya increase their social statuslarının political demands of the layout of the national identity of

itions and the national self-consciousness of the population, political forces may seek to preserve the cultural identity of the nation, to expand the geopolitical space in order to ensure the vital interests of the nation, or to seize their territory and national waters. .207]. According to other books, ideology is "a set of ideas and opinions aimed at justifying the claims of power of

citizens shall baglayan. Depending on the external cond

this or that group" [15, p.223], or political, legal, moral, philosophical, aesthetic, aesthetic [.170]. Another author, Y. Rustamov, writes that ideology gives way to the competition of parties in the political process: “But this does not mean that ideology disappears altogether. Ideology remains a system of political, legal, philosophical, moral, religious, aesthetic ideas and views. This means that a society without ideology is impossible ”[14, p.346-347]. Another author, Y. Rustamov, writes that ideology gives way to the competition of parties in the political process:
“But this does not mean that ideology disappears altogether. Ideology remains a system of political, legal, philosophical, moral, religious, aesthetic ideas and views. This means that a society without ideology is impossible ”[14, p.346-347]. Another author, Y. Rustamov, writes that ideology gives way to the competition of parties in the political process: “But this does not mean that ideology disappears altogether. Ideology remains a system of political, legal, philosophical, moral, religious, aesthetic ideas and views. This means that a society without ideology is impossible ”[14, p.346-347].

D.Ismayilov, who considers ideology a moral phenomenon, believes that ideologies are cognitively scientific and non-scientific, true and false, true and illusory [9], p.7. Although it is correct to link national ideology with the ideology of statehood, it is necessary to take into account some differences between state ideology and national ideology.

“The ideology of national statehood is aimed at solving practical problems in order to organize the life and activity of society as a whole, public relations in the necessary direction and content, and to realize national interests. Only when it meets the requirements of the national interest, national unity and social balance, the national ideology is able to carry out its mission. It is in this essence and status that the national ideology rises to the level of the ruling ideology, expressing and defending the interests of the whole people, not just one social group or a particular political party.

Prof. According to A.Abbasov, the national ideology is the one who transforms the material into spiritual power, preserves the spiritual and moral potential, enriches and enriches the material at the expense of the great efforts of the best intellectuals of the nation-state. The perfection of national ideology and its significance in this regard is taking place both on a theoretical and practical level. According to him, "national ideology is a phenomenon that, on the one hand, instills in members of society to think about socially important, fateful problems, and on the other hand, in the search for meaning and realization, a person becomes a" volume ". on the other hand, it sets the benchmarks for the existence of a unique human being, provides a guide and a system of ideas and principles, imaginations ”[2].

Conclusion

Thus, ideology is a theoretical result of historical experience that influences the formation of statehood, a system of ideas and views that explain the essence of social processes taking place in the world and in national periods.

t helps to strengthen the sovereignty and independence of a nation that has built a civilized democratic society. At the heart of this ideology is the idea of national, ethnic, religious equality and national unity of all peoples living in Azerbaijan. The national ideology is the ideology of independence and serves the motherland, the people and the statehood.

The components of the national ideology of Azerbaijan are ideology, service to independence, national solidarity, nationalism, Azerbaijanism, linguistic unity and cultural unity.

Azerbaijan's national ideology acquires the status of national statehood through statehood, serves the state and national interests, national political self-consciousness, ensures the legitimacy of the state, and systematizes public relations.

References

1. Abbasov A. National interests and national ideology. Baku: Taknur, 2012, 326 p.
2. Abbasov A. National ideology and the meaning of human life // "Azerbaijan" newspaper, July 13, 2009, №166.
3. State symbols of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Baku: Çaşoğlu, 2001, 272 p.
4. Hasanov A. National ideology and national-moral values. Baku: Taknur, 2013, 176 p.
5. Philosophical encyclopedic dictionary. Baku: 1997, 520 p.
6. Ahmadli R. Azerbaijan ideology of national-democratic statehood: Turkism, modernity, Islamism. Baku: Elm, 2007, 292 p.
7. Alakbarov F. Historical and philosophical view of the problem of national ideology (part I). Baku: Taknur, 2011, 408 p.
8. Aliyev H. Our independence is eternal, Volume II, Baku: Azerbaijan, 1997, 604 p.
9. Ismayilov D. Ideologies in the process of transformation of Azerbaijan: conservatism, liberalism, social democracy. Baku: Adiloğlu, 2005, 344 p.
10. Garalov Z. Ideology and morality. Baku: Legal Literature Publishing House, 2013, 484 p.
11. Mammadzade MB Azerbaijan National Charter // “Azerbaijan” magazine 1991, №3-4,124- 138
12. Mammadzade MB Azerbaijan national movement. Baku: Nicat, 1990, 286 p.
13. Rasulzade MA National tradition. Ankara: 1978, 143 p.
14. Rustamov Y. Fundamentals of philosophy. Baku: Azerbaijan University, 2004, 409 p.
15. Politology. Baku: MBM, 2008, 294 p.
16. Politology. Explanatory dictionary. Baku: East-West, 2007, 352 p.
17. Taghiyev AM Some problems of national ideology of Azerbaijan // Collection of socio- political problems. Baku: 1998, p.42-56.
18. Мамед-заде И. Civil society and national ideology. Baku: Education, 1995, 86 p.
19. Mamed-zade I. Philosophy of modernity, history and culture. Baku: Science and Education, 2020, 224 p.

Teacher, Samarkand State Universitete, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

e-mail: sobir.1972@gmail.com

Abstract. In this paper we consider a linear controllable differential inclusion with parameter and under conditions of incomplete initial data. For this model of dynamic system the control problem by nonsmooth terminal functional is researched. The necessary and sufficient conditions for optimality are obtained.

Keywords: differential inclusion, control problem, parameter of system, ensemble of trajectories, nonsmooth functional, conditions of optimality.

1. Introduction.

Extreme problems, i.e. tasks for maximum and minimum of functionals, arise as optimization models of various applied problems from natural science, economics and technology. Mathematical optimization theory has been developed for such problems. In applied research, such sections of optimization theory as mathematical programming, calculus of variations, mathematical theory of optimal control and theory of optimal decision making have the widest applications [1, 2, 6, 10,15].

Mathematical modeling of various problems of economics and technology, such as making the best decision in economic planning and organization of production, when designing technical devices and managing technological processes lead to special optimization problems with non-smooth target functions. As a result of studies of optimization problems related to the control of complex systems and decision-making, methods of non-smooth optimization have been developed, sections of non-smooth and multivalued analysis have been formed [3,4,8, 15].

One of the approaches to non-smooth optimization problems is the minimax principle [7]. This approach is used when making a decision in conditions of incomplete information about the initial data and external influences [9]. In the case when the information about inaccurate parameters is minimal, i.e. only the permissible area of their change is

International Meetings and Conferences Research Association IMCRA Publications
Science, Education and Innovations in the context of modern problems, 05 NOV, 2021 Baku, International Conference

The Nonsmooth optimal control problem for differential inclusion with parameter

Otakulov Salim

Doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, professor, Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Jizzakh, Uzbekistan, e-mail: otakulov52@mail.ru

Sobirova Gulandon Davronovna

principle, the goal is to obtain a guaranteed value of the control quality criterion. And this is usually expressed as an optimization problem of a non-smooth function of the maximum or minimum type.

Each non-smooth function resulting from the maximization or minimization of the functional by a certain parameter has a specificity associated with the task of the functional itself and restrictions on the parameters. Therefore, the effectiveness of methods for solving the non-smooth optimization problem significantly depends on the properties of the objective functions and constraints on the system parameters [3,4].

Models described by differential inclusions with parameters are of great interest in the research of control systems under information constraints. Problems of optimal control of ensembles of trajectories are studied for such models [5,11,12]. In many cases, these tasks have not smooth optimization criteria.

In this paper, we consider a dynamic control system described by a linear differential inclusion with a parameter. Information about the initial state of the system is limited only by a known set of possible values. A terminal functional of the minimum function type is considered as a criterion for assessing the quality of management. For this model, the minimax problem of controlling an ensemble of trajectories is studied. The problem under consideration is investigated by methods of dynamic control systems, convex and multivalued analysis [13,14]. The results obtained is develop the results of the work [16,17,18]

2. Object of research and methods.

Consider a differential inclusion with parameters of the form

$$\dot{x} \in A(t, y)x + b(t,u, y), t \in T = [t_0, t_1], \quad x(t_0) \in D, \quad u \in V(y), \quad y \in Y, \tag{1}$$

where x - n is a state vector, u - m is a control vector, y - k-dimensional parameter, $A(t, y)$ - $n \times n$ - matrix, $b(t, u, y)$ –multi-valued map. The peculiarity of this control system is that the information about the initial state of the system is inaccurate, i.e. only a convex compact set of possible initial states $D \subset R^n$ is known. In addition, parameter $y \in Y$ is involved in the control process, the value of which remains constant in the considered time interval $T = [t_0, t_1]$. The control domain is a convex compact subset $V(y)$ of space Rm, continuously dependent on parameter $y \in Y$. The set Y will also be considered a compact subset of the space Rk.

With respect to the right side of differential inclusion (1), we will assume that the following conditions are met:

1) the elements of matrix $A(t, y)$ are summable by $t \in T$ and continuous by $y \in Y$, with

$A(t, y) \le \alpha(t)$, $\alpha(\cdot) \in L1(T)$;

ble by $t \in T$ and continuous by $(u, y) \in V \times Y$, and $b(t,u, y) \le \beta(t)$, $\beta(\cdot) \in L1(T)$.

2) the multi-valued map $(t, u) \to b(t, u, y)$ is measura

Definition 1. By permissible controls for system (1), we mean every measurable bounded m-vector function $u = u(t)$, $t \in T$, taking almost everywhere T values out of $V(y)$ for some $y \in Y$.

Definition 2. An admissible trajectory corresponding to control $u = u(t)$, $t \in T = [t_0, t_1]$, and parameter $y \in Y$ is an absolutely continuous n-vector function $x(t) = x(t, u, y)$ that satisfies almost everywhere on $T = [t_0, t_1]$ the differential inclusion (1) and the initial condition $x(t_0) \in D$.

Let: $UT(y)$ be the set of permissible controls $u = u(\cdot)$, such that $u(t) \in V(y)$, $t \in T$; $H_T(u, y)$ be the set of all absolutely continuous solutions $x = x(t, u, y)$ of differential inclusion (1) with an initial condition $x(t_0) \in D$ for a given permissible control $u \in U_T(y)$ and parameter $y \in Y$. Under given conditions, $H_T(u, y)$ is a convex compact set in the space of continuous n-vector functions $C^n(T)$ [11].

Let the control quality of the dynamic system (1) be evaluated by a non-smooth terminal functional

$$J(x(\cdot), y) = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \inf_{z \in Z_i} (P_i(y)x(t_1), z), \tag{2}$$

where $P_i(y)$ - $s \times n$-matrix continuously dependent on parameter $y \in Y$, Z_i - is a closed

bounded set of Rs. Since the initial state of the system (1) is set inaccurately, we will assume that the goal of control is to achieve a guaranteed value of $J(x(\cdot), y)$ of type the quality criterion (2), i.e. we will minimize the functionality of

$$G(u(\cdot), y) = \max_{x(\cdot) \in H_T(u, y)} J(x(\cdot), y).$$

In other words, for control system (1), consider the following minimax problem:

$$\max_{x(\cdot) \in H_T(u, y)} J(x(\cdot), y) \to \min, \ u \in U_T(y), y \in Y. \tag{3}$$

We will study the necessary and sufficient optimality conditions for the minimax problem (3).

Consider a set consisting of the ends of all trajectories $x(\cdot) \in H_T(u, y)$ at time $t_1 > t_0$:

$$X_T(t_1, u, y) = \{\xi \in R^n \mid \xi = x(t_1), x(\cdot) \in H_T(u, y)\}.$$

Due to the results of [11], $X_T(t_1, u, y)$ is a convex compact of R^n.

Let $F_y(t,\tau)$ be the fundamental matrix of solutions of equation $\dot{x} = A(t, y)x$, i.e.

$$\frac{\partial F_y(t,\tau)}{\partial t} = A(t, y)F_y(t,\tau), \quad t \in T, \tau \in T, \quad F_y(\tau,\tau) = E,$$

E - single $n \times n$ - matrix.

Using the Cauchy formula [1] for an absolutely continuous solution of differential inclusion

$$X_T(t_1, u, y) = F_y(t_1, t_0)D + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} F_y(t_1, \tau) b(\tau, u(\tau), y) d\tau .$$

Consider the function $\psi(t, y, q) = F_y'(t_1, t)q$. Given the formula (4), the support function $C(X_T(t_1, u, y), q) = \sup_{\xi \in X_T(t_1, u, y)} (\xi, q)$ of the set $X(t_1, u, y)$ can be written as follows:

$$C(X_T(t_1, u, y), q) = C(D, \psi(t_0, y, q)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} C(b(t, u(t), y), \psi(t, y, q)) dt . \quad (5)$$

Let 's put: $Q(y) = \sum_{i=1}^{l} P_i'(y) coZ_i$, where coZ_i is the convex hull of the set Z_i.

We have:

$$\sup_{x(\cdot) \in H_T(u, y)} J(x(\cdot), y) = \sup_{\xi \in X_T(t_1, u, y)} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \inf_{z \in Z_i} (P_i(y)\xi, z),$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{l} \inf_{z \in Z_i} (P_i(y)\xi, z) = \inf_{z_i \in Z_i, i=1,l} \left(\xi, \sum_{i=1}^{l} P_i(y) z_i\right) = \inf_{z_i \in coZ_i, i=1,l} \left(\xi, \sum_{i=1}^{l} P_i(y) z_i\right).$$

Now, using the minimax theorem known from convex analysis [13], we obtain

$$\sup_{\xi \in X_T(u,y)} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \inf_{z \in Z_i} (P_i(y)\xi, z) = \inf_{z_i \in coZ_i, i=1,l} \sup_{\xi \in X_T(t_1, u, y)} \left(\xi, \sum_{i=1}^{l} P_i(y) z_i\right).$$

Therefore,

$$G(u(\cdot), y) = \max_{x(\cdot) \in H_T(u, y)} J(x(\cdot), y) = \inf_{q \in Q(y)} \sup_{\xi \in X_T(t_1, u, y)} (\xi, q) = \inf_{q \in Q(y)} C(X_T(t_1, u, y), q),$$

i.e. functional $G(u(\cdot), y) = \max_{x(\cdot) \in H_T(u, y)} J(x(\cdot), y)$ has the following representation:

$$G(u(\cdot), y) = \inf_{q \in Q(u)} C(X_T(t_1, u, y), q) . \quad (6)$$

According to formula (6), the minimax problem (3) can be written as follows:

$$\inf_{q \in Q(y)} C(X_T(t_1, u, y), q)) \to \min, \ u(\cdot) \in U_T(y), \ y \in Y . \quad (7)$$

Thus, the minimax problem (3) is reduced to the problem of repeated minimization of the form (7). From the view of this problem, it is clear that it is a problem of controlling the terminal state of the $X_T(t_1, u, y)$ ensemble of trajectories of the dynamical system (1).

3. Main results.

We consider graphs of multivalued mappings $y \to U_T(y)$, $y \in Y$ and $y \to Q(y)$, $y \in Y$
:

$R^k \times R^n$, respectively.

Let 's introduce the functionals:

$$\mu(u, y) = \inf_{q \in Q(y)} [C(D, \psi(t_0, y, q)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} C(b(t, u(t), y), \psi(t, y, q)) dt], \ u = u(\cdot) \in U_T(y), \ y \in Y, \quad (8)$$

$$\gamma(y, q) = C(D, \psi(t_0, y, q)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \inf_{v \in V(y)} C(b(t, v, y), \psi(t, y, q)) dt, \ y \in Y, \ q \in Q(y). \quad (9)$$

Theorem 1. Functionals $\mu(u, y)$ and $\gamma(u, q)$ are continuouson sets $\Gamma_{U_T} = \{(y, u) : y \in Y, u \in U_T(y)\}$ and $\Gamma_Q = \{(y, q) : y \in Y, q \in Q(y)\}$, respectively.

Theorem 2. For the optimality of $u^0(\cdot)$ and parameter y^0 in problem (3), the control existence of $q^0 \in Q(y^0)$ such that

$$\min_{q \in Q(y^0)} \gamma(y^0, q) = \gamma(y^0, q^0)$$

and the fulfillment of the following conditions is necessary and sufficient:

$$\min_{q \in cQ(y^0)} \gamma(y^0, q) = \min_{y \in Y} \min_{q \in Q(y)} \gamma(y, q), \quad (10)$$

$$\min_{v \in V(y^0)} (b(t, v, y^0), \psi(t, y^0, q^0)) = (b(t, u^0(t), y^0), \psi(t, y^0, q^0)) \text{ п.в. на } T. \quad (11)$$

Proof. ***Necessity***. It was shown above that the minimax problem (3) is reduced to the problem of repeated minimization (7). According to the formula (7), this problem can be written using the functional (8) in the following form:

$$\mu(u, y) \to \min, \ u \in U_T(y), \ y \in Y. \quad (12)$$

Let control $u^0(\cdot)$ and parameter y^0 be optimal in the problem under consideration (3),
i.e. in problem (12):

that

Then, it is clear

$$\mu(u^0, y^0) = \min_{u \in U_T(y), y \in Y} \mu(u, y).$$

$$\Gamma_{U_T} = \{(y, u) : y \in Y, u \in U_T(y)\}, \quad \Gamma_Q = \{(y, q) : y \in Y, q \in Q(y)\}.$$

From the definition of the set of permissible controls $U_T(y)$, the set $Q(y)$ and the conditions imposed on the control area $V(y)$ and the sets Z_i, $i = \overline{1, l}$, it easily follows values of the multivalued maps $y \to U_T(y), y \in Y$ and $y \to Q(y), y \in Y$ are convex, closed and bounded subsets of spaces $L_2^m(T)$ and R^n, respectively.In addition,они непрерывны компакте $Y \subset R^k$. Therefore, according to the results of the theory of multivalued maps

are closed and bounded, i.e. their graphs are closed and bounded sets in spaces $R^k \times L_2$

$$\min_{u\in U_T(y^0)} \mu(u, y^0) = \min_{y\in Y}\ \min_{u\in U_T(y)} \mu(u, y). \qquad (13)$$

Since, according to (8) and (9)

$$\min_{u\in U_T(y)} \mu(u, y) = \min_{q\in Q(y)} \gamma(y, q),$$

that ratio (13) can be written as

$$\min_{q\in Q(y^0)} \gamma(y^0, q) = \min_{y\in Y}\ \min_{q\in Q(y)} \gamma(y, q),$$

that is, equality (10) is true.

Let $q^0 \in Q(y^0)$ be an arbitrary point of the global minimum of the function

$$\eta^0(q) = C(D,\psi(t_0, y^0, q)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} C(b(t,u^0(t), y^0),\psi(t, y^0, q))dt,\ q \in Q(y^0).$$

Due to the continuity of the function $\eta^0(q)$ and the compactness of the set $Q(y^0)$, such a point $q^0 \in Q(y^0)$ exists. Then we have:

$$C(D,\psi(t_0, y^0, q^0)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \min_{v\in V(y^0)} C(b(t, v, y^0),\psi(t, y^0, q^0))dt \ge$$

Page 159

$$\ge \min_{q\in Q(y^0)} [C(D,\psi(t_0, y^0, q)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \min_{v\in V(y)} C(b(t, v, y),\psi(t, y^0, q))dt] = \min_{u\in U_T(y^0)} \mu(u, y^0) = \mu(u^0, y^0) =$$

$$= \inf_{q\in Q(y^0)} [C(D,\psi(t_0, y_0, q)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} C(b(t,u_0(t), y_0),\psi(t, y_0, q))dt = C(D,\psi(t_0, y_0, q_0)) +$$

$$+ \int_{t_0}^{t_1} C(b(t, u^0(t), y^0),\psi(t, y^0, q_0))dt \ge C(D,\psi(t_0, y^0, q^0)) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \min_{v\in V(y^0)} C(b(t, v, y),\psi(t, y^0, q^0))dt \cdot$$

It follows from this chain of inequalities that $\gamma(y^0, q^0) = \min_{q\in Q(y^0)} \gamma(y^0, q)$ and

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \min_{v\in V(y^0)} C(b(t, v, y^0),\psi(t, y^0, q^0))dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} C(b(t,u^0(t), y^0),\psi(t, y^0, q^0))dt.$$

Using the properties of the Lebesgue integral, we obtain the relation (11) from the last equality.

Sufficiently. Let the relations (10) and (11) be fulfilled for some point of the global minimum $q^0 \in Q(y^0)$ of function $q \to \gamma(y^0, q)$, q

$\in Q(y^0)$. Then:

$$\mu(u^0, y^0) \le \gamma(y^0, q^0) = \min_{q \in Q(y^0)} \gamma(y^0, q) = \min_{y \in Y} \min_{q \in Q(y)} \gamma(y, l) =$$

$$= \min_{y \in Y} \min_{u \in U_T(y)} \mu(u, y) \le \mu(u, y) \quad \forall u \in U_T(y),\ y \in Y,$$

that is, control $u^0(\cdot)$ and parameter y^0 are optimal in problem (3).

4.Discussion of the results and conclusion.

The paper studies the problem of controlling an ensemble of trajectories of a system form
The method used to solve the minimax problem (3) can be applied for the case when func

$$J(x(\cdot), y) = \inf_{q \in Q} \max_{m \in M} [(P(y)x(t_1) + m, q) ,$$

where $P(y)$ - $s \times n$ -matrix continuously dependent on $y \in Y$, M and Q are compact subsets of

R^s . In this case , the optimality conditions are formulated using the functional

$$\gamma(y, q) = C(D, \psi(t_0, y, q)) + C(M, y) + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \min_{v \in V(y)} C(b(t, v, y), \psi(t, y, q)) dt,\ y \in Y,\ q \in coQ.$$

Thus, the solution of the non-smooth optimal control problem considered in the paper is reduced to solving finite-dimensional optimization problems. This fact will be useful when developing an algorithm for constructing a solution to the considered control problem.

References

1. Alekseev V.M., Tikhomirov V.M., Fomin S.V. Optimal control. Moskow: Nauka, 1979.
2. Bazara M., Shetty K. Nonlinear programming. Theory and algorithms. Moskow: Mir, 1982.
3. Demyanov V. F., Vasiliev L. V. Nondifferentiate optimization. Moskow: Nauka, 1981.
4. Demyanov V. F., Rubinov A. M. Framework of nonsmooth analysis and quasidifferential calculus. Moskow: Nauka, 1990.
5. Konstantinov G. N. Sufficient optimality conditions for minimax control problems ensemble of trajectories. Reports of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 1987, vol. 297, No. 2. - pp. 287-290.
6. Konyukhovsky P. V. Mathematical methods of operations research in economics. - St. Petersburg: Peter, 2000.
7. Kane V.N. Optimization of control systems by minimax criterion. Moscow: Nauka, 1985.
8. Clarke F. Optimization and nonsmooth analysis, Willey & Sons, Ney York, 1983.
9. Kurzhansky A. B. Control and observation under uncertainty. Moscow: Nauka, 1977.
10. Oben J.-P. Nonlinear analysis and its economic applications. -Moscow: Mir,

1988.

11. Otakulov S. Problems of controlling an ensemble of trajectories of differential inclusions. Monograph. Lambert Academic Publishing, 2019.

12. Plotnikov A.V. The problem of controlling beams of trajectories. Siberian math. journal.
-1992. -33, No. 2. -pp. 196-199.

13. Pshenichny B.N. Convex analysis and extreme problems. - Moskow: Nauka, 1980.

14. Polovinkin E.S. Multivalued analysis and differential inclusions. Moskow: Fizmatlit, 2015.

15. Chernomorov G.A. Decision theory. - Novocherkassk: 2002.

16. Otakulov S., Haydarov T.T. Optimality conditions in a non-smooth control problem for a dynamic system with a parameter. Colloquium-journal. Medzinarodove chazopismo naukov. No. 13(66), 2020. -pp. 18-22.

17. Otakulov S., Haydarov T.T., Sobirova G.D. The problem of minimax optimal control of a dynamic system with a parameter and under uncertainty. International Conference on Digital Society, Innovation and Integration of Life in the New Century, January 2021. International Engineering Journal for Research and Development (IEJRD), issue ICDSIIL-21. -pp.279-282.

18. Otakulov S., Sobirova G.D., Abdiyeva H.S. Minimax control problem for differential inclusion with uncertainty parameter. Turkish online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI), vol.12,issue 6. -pp.4552-4560.

ENHANCEMENT OF ELECTROLUMINESCENCE OF ZNSE/ZNO:O,ZN NANOHETEROJUNCTIONS AFTER PROTON IRRADIATION

Elmurotova Dilnoza BahtiyorovnaI.

Mussaeva Malika Anvarovna II

Ismatova Lobar Numonovna I

Xaitov Farxod Nasriddinovich I

Tashkent State Technical University Named after Islam KarimovI, Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of UzbekistanII.

Abstract: It is shown in the work that proton irradiation led to an increase in the intensity of electroluminescence by ~3.48 times at λ_{max}=600 nm, due to an increase in the concentration of Frenkel pairs and electron - hole pairs, this may be due to an increase in E_g by 0.02 eV and a decrease in light scattering delocalized carriers in the range 500 - 1100 nm.

At present, in the world, the study of physical mechanisms for increasing the efficiency of converting electricity into visible radiation in semiconductor nanostructures is one of the most important problems in the field of semiconductor optoelectronics. Wide-gap low-dimensional semiconductors with *p-n*-heterojunction, which have electroluminescence at 300 K, replace fluorescent and incandescent lamps with their compactness and economy. From this point of view, the problem of obtaining high-efficiency light-emitting low-voltage bipolar wide-gap nanoheterojunctions, in particular, ZnO/ZnSe, becomes urgent [1]. Semiconductor heterojunctions in nanostructures-quantum devices, used today in the world as optoelectronic materials with tunable band width, have unusual electron transport and optical effects. The high intrinsic radiative efficiency of blue/green light-emitting diodes (p-n-injection) developed on the basis of ZnSe and ZnTe is due to the advantages of the configuration of nanoheterostructures in the form of quantum well and the fact that they are direct-gap semiconductors [2]. The creation of a direct-gap unstressed nanoheteropair to achieve a bright and stable glow (simulating sunlight) at a low applied voltage and room temperature is directly related to the study of the most effective centers of radiative and nonradiative recombination channels.

The aim of the study is to determine the energy and population of the levels of the electronic structure from optical absorption and electroluminescence of ZnSe/ZnO:Zn nanoheterojunctions.

The object of research: scintillator crystals ZnSe:O,Zn, which were grown by the Bridgman method at the Research Institute of Monocrystals (Kharkov, Ukraine) [3]. To create additional V_{Zn}, the samples were doped with O, and treated in Zn vapor to obtain p-type conductivity and reduce nonradiative surface recombination. The polished plates had a thickness of 1 to 5 mm and an area of 12 cm^2.

Research methods: Optical absorption (OD) spectra were measured on a modern SF-56 spectrophotometer (LOMO) at 300 K in the wavelength range 190-1100 nm and optical densities $D=lg(I_0/I)$ up to 5 (in contrast to 2-beam devices with limited D=2.7). The instrument error is ± 5%. The tables show the optical densities at the maxima of the absorption bands and the corresponding transition energies. The concentration of optical centers N (cm^{-3}) responsible for the isolated absorption band was calculated using the Smakula formula

where n - is the refractive index for the wavelength corresponding to the maximum of the absorption band, in the case of the E_g band for the ZnSe crystal, n=2.6645; the f-force of the oscillator for transitions involving the band is equal to 1; H-band half-width, (eV); K_m - is the absorption coefficient at the maximum of the band (cm^{-1}), which depends on the optical density (OD) - D and the thickness l (cm) as $K_m=D/l$. -concentration of electrons at the E_g level. It depends on the error in determining the half-width and other experimental values. The OD spectra of wide-gap semiconductors provide information on the width E_g, the presence and degree of population of donor, acceptor, impurity, and exciton levels. From the level and nature of absorption in E_g one can judge about the scattering of electromagnetic radiation by free carriers and plasma reflection at $l<l_p$. The error in determining the electron concentration was no more than ± 3%.

The Electroluminescence (EL) and Volt-radiance dependence (VRD) spectra were measured on a spectral instrument-monochromator SPM-2, in the wavelength range of 200-900 nm at 300 K. First, a low voltage of both polarities was applied, the EL spectrum was recorded, and the maximum of the band was determined. The accuracy of determining the wavelength was ± 5%, the error in determining the intensity did not exceed ± 10%. The threshold voltage was determined at the onset of the EL appearance (the glow was visually observed starting from 5 V), then the operating voltage was selected with an accuracy of ± 5%, Volts, according to the EL stability. If, during the measurement, the voltage is increased after reaching the maximum EL amplitude, the conditions for maintaining avalanche multiplication in the barriers are violated, which leads to the breakdown of EL and the destruction of radiative recombination centers. The EL excitation voltage corresponds to the height of the potential transition barrier, and the wavelength determines the energy of the radiative transition and the position of the level.

Optical density spectra of NGJ ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn after proton irradiation:

Theoretical data showed that in a wide-gap single crystal ZnSe, which has E_g=2.7 eV, resonance levels (RL) are created in the conduction band. These RL were experimentally observed by measuring optical absorption (OD) spectra and calculated N_e at each generated level before and after proton irradiation.

Fig. 1 Spectra of the OD NGJ ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn before (1) and after (2) irradiation with protons

Tab. 1 Energies (eV) and OD (D) levels and calculations of N_e in NGJ ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn before and after irradiation with protons

Here, we present the results of experimental studies of the spectra of the OD NGJ ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn before and after proton irradiation, as well as calculations of the electron concentration (N_e) according to the Smakula formula. Theoretical studies have shown that in a wide-gap ZnSe single crystal with E_g=2.7 eV, RL are created in the conduction band, taking into account the temperature in the sequence $A_{1,3c}$, Γ_{6v}, $L_{1,3}$, M_{4V} etc., where the direct-gap transition is at the G-point. The exciton PL of ZnO was observed in the form of a narrow band near λ_{max}=383 nm (3.23 eV), which appears either upon recombination of interacting free excitons or upon recombination of e-h plasma [4]. It was also shown that the PL spectrum of n-ZnSe crystals annealed in vacuum and in Zn vapor had two narrow bands A (443 nm, 2.799 eV) and B (458 nm, 2.707 eV) [5].

In fig. 1 shows the spectra of OD D(l) NGJ ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn (B) before (curve 1) and after proton irradiation (curve 2). All obtained curves are reproducible with an error of Dl=1 nm. It can be seen that RL Γ_{6v} and $L_{1.3v}$, were formed in the ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn NGJ, which, after irradiation with protons, are destroyed, where this led to a shift of E_g by 0.02 eV.

It can be seen from the table that the ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn NGJ with formed RL had $N_e=4.83\times10^{16}$ cm^{-3}, but irradiation with protons by the destruction of these RL led to 13-fold decrease in N_e, which may be due to the dissolution of a ZnO nanoparticle from the ZnSe surface. According to the literature, it is known that wide-gap ZnSe(Te):Zn crystals have thermo luminescence, photoluminescence, gamma-luminescence, X-ray luminescence at the maxima of 580 nm, 600 nm, 620 nm, etc., which creates a level in the band gap. The surface ZnO layer plays the role of an injecting contact to the p-ZnSe layer, and also serves as a "window" for radiation output. In [6], it was shown that when exposed to a high-power pulsed laser, the number of bands in the ZnSe PhC spectrum depends on the n-concentration of the impurity, where, with an increase in n to 1016 cm-3, Eg increases from 2.670 to 2.557 eV. In our case, Eg shifts from 258 to 2.6 eV. Irradiation in ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn caused a decrease in light scattering by delocalized carriers in the region of 500-1100 nm (band gap), which is consistent with the observed decrease in resistance.

The following are the spectra of the Volt-radiance dependence (VRD), EL NGJ before and after irradiation with protons.

Figure 2 Volt-radiance dependence of electroluminescence at the band of ~ 600 nm of the ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn nanoheterostructures treated in zinc vapor: 1 non-irradiated, 2 - after proton- irradiation to the dose of 10^{15} cm^{-2}. (a) at the reciprocal (reverse) and (b) at the direct polarity of the indicated voltage values.

Figure 3 – Electroluminescence spectra of ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn heterostructures treated in zinc vapor: 1 – non-irradiated, 2 - after proton -irradiated to the

dose of 10^{15} cm^{-2}. (a) at the reciprocal (reverse) and (b) at the direct polarity of the voltage

In fig. 2 and 3 shows the VRD of the EL NGJ ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn before (1) and after (2) the effect of proton irradiation with a fluence of 10^{15} cm^{-2}. Experiments have shown that the initial samples had EL when applied U>20 V, while the samples were very hot, which led to the degradation of the electrodes. According to [7] ZnSe-Ni single crystals with a high-resistance ZnO layer had a pre-breakdown EL with a breakdown voltage U_V≈31 V, in the form of a set of luminous points randomly located over the entire area of the rectifying contact, as in our case for ZnSe/ZnO:O,Z NGJ. The PL spectrum of ZnO:N had λ_{max}~410 and 590 nm. In ZnSe, the absorption band at
~500 nm (~2.48 eV) is associated with defect centers, including (double-charged Zn vacancy) - , self-activated radiation of the donor center ~ 620 nm (~ 2.01 eV), and isolated V_{Zn}~720 nm (~ 1.72 eV) [3].

According to in pure ZnSe self-activated luminescence is observed in the 590 nm band. In [8] yellow luminescence in n-ZnO/p-GaN/n-GaN/Al_2O_3 heterostructures appears under the ZnO contact, which becomes white with increasing current and then violet-white. It was shown that proton irradiation led to an increase in the EL intensity (I_{EL}) and to a decrease in the threshold EL voltage, which may be due to an increase in E_g by 0.02 eV.

Consequently, an increase in EL can be explained by an increase in the nonequilibrium concentration of Frenkel pairs and e-p pairs, some of which were localized at defects such as Zn_i and ZnO precipitates. The dependence of I_{EL} on voltage is exponential. When investigating the VRD, U_{max} was chosen, at which the most intense EL is observed for the images in Fig. 3 (right). With the reverse polarity I_{EL} of the initial sample reached 11.5 at U_{max}=-32 V, and with the forward polarity 36.25 at U_{max}=27 V, where, after irradiation with protons, it increases by ~
3.48 times at U_{max} ≡-24 V, the direct polarity by ~1.46 times at U_{max} ≡15 V. In the EL spectrum, as can be seen, a broad maximum ~600 nm is found, since the observed spectra, which are due to the nonuniform distribution of O and Zn impurities over the sample volume, are strongly depend on the polarity of the applied voltage, the observed broad maximum can consist of several bands, which include the 590 nm band.

Our results are consistent with [3], where the CL spectrum was represented by "self-activated" emission at λ=600 nm of a bound D-A pair at 300-400 K. The same band was observed in ZnSe:Zn (n>10^{19} cm^{-3}). Self-activated PL l_{max}=600 nm at deep acceptor centers was observed in n-ZnSe single crystals annealed in a LiCl melt and doped with Cu, Ag, Au. The PL band 450550 nm of nanosized ZnO-structures is attributed to the recombination radiation of e-h pairs. In the PL spectrum shows that treaded of ZnSe single crystals in Zn vapors led to the formation of (V_{Zn}+D^++Te_{Se}) associates based on Frenkel defect pairs responsible for the self-activated PL bands l_{max}=1.99 and 2.07 eV at 300 K. Also shows an increase in the solubility of O in crystals ZnSe:Cu,O with an excess of Zn.

Conclusions: After irradiation with protons, irrespective of the polarity in the ZnSe/ZnO:O,Zn NGJ, I_{EL}, respectively, and E_g also increased by 0.02 eV, which is associated with a decrease in light scattering by delocalized carriers in the range of 500-1100 nm and an increase in the concentration of Frenkel pairs and e-p pairs.

References:

1. Özgür Ü., Alivov Ya.I., Liu C., Teke A., Reshchikov M.A., Doğan S. Avrutin V., Cho S.-J., Morkoç H. A comprehensive revive of ZnO materials and devices // Journal of applied physics, American Institute of Physics. - Melville (USA). 2005. - 041301. - P.1-13.

2. Schrier J., Demchenko D.O., Wang L.W., Alivisatos A.P. Optical properties of ZnO/ZnS and ZnO/ZnTe heterostructures for photovoltaic application // Nano Letter, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.-California. 20-7.-P.2377-2382.

3. Старжинский Н.Г., Гринёв Б.В., Рыжиков В.Д., Малюкин Ю.В., Жуков А.В., Сидлецкий О.Ц., Зеня И.М., Лалаянц А.И. Широкозонные халькогенидные сцинтилляторы на основе соединений AIIBVI // Технология и конструирование в электронной аппаратуре, Материалы электроники. – Одесса, Украина. - №4, - С.25-28.

4. Грузинцев А.Н., Емельченко Г.А., Масалов В.М. Фотолюминесценция ZnO, инфильтрованного в трехмерный фотонный кристалл // Физика и техника полупроводников. - Санкт Петербург, 2009.- Т.43, №8. - С.1054-1059.

5. Иванова Г.Н., Касиян В.А., Недеогло Н.Д., Недеогло Д.Д., Симашкевич А.В. Структура центров и механизмы высокотемпературного голубого излучения селенида цинка // Физика и техника полупроводников. - Санкт Петербург, 1998. -Т.32, №2. - С.178-182.

6. Вавилов В.С., Клюканов А.А., Сушкевич К.Д., Чукичев М.В., Аавдех А.З., Резванов Р.Р. Полосы излучения связанных экситонов в кристаллах ZnSe и смешивание плазмонов и фононов // Физика твердого тела. - Санкт Петербург, 2001. – Т.43, №5. - С.776-778.

7. Махний В.П., Мельник В.В. Поверхностно – барьерный диод на основе селенида цинка с пассивирующим слоем окиси цинка // Письма в ЖТФ. - Санкт Петербург, 2003. – Т.29,
№17. – С.23-27.

8. Титков И.Е., Зубрилов А.С., Делимова Л.А., Машовец Д.В. Белая электролюминесценция структуры ZnO/GaN // Физика и техника полупроводников. - Санкт Петербург, 2007. - Т.41, №5. - С.584-589.

DEPRICATION OF THE CRIMINAL BAN

Hazdayka-Vasylyshyn Iryna Bogdanivna1,

Gapchich Vitaliy Oleksiivuch2,

Marin Oleksandr Kostiantunovuch3,

Romantsova Svitlana Vasulivna4,

Sozanskyi Taras Ivanovuch5

1candidate of legal sciences, associate professor, Head of the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology Lviv State University of Internal Affairs

2 candidate of legal sciences, Head of Analysis Unit Lviv State University of Internal Affairs,

3candidate of legal sciences, associate professor, The First Deputy Dean Faculty of Law of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

4candidate of legal sciences, Lecturer Department of Criminal Law Disciplines Lviv State University of Internal Affairs

5candidate of legal sciences, associate professor, The First Vice-rector Lviv State University of Internal Affairs

Abstract: In the article, based on the analysis of theoretical views and legislative practice, a hypothesis is put forward about the existence of such a phenomenon in legal regulation as the devaluation of the criminal ban. The effectiveness of criminal law and its impact on the state of crime is an urgent issue not only for Ukraine but also for any country in the world. Excessive attention to the criminal law on the part of the legislator and attempts to resolve socio-political and economic issues by adjusting the criminal legislation cause, the strengthening of the criminal ban, which ultimately leads to such a negative phenomenon as the devaluation of the criminal ban. The publication identifies areas where such devaluation is possible and provides relevant examples. The article attempts to identify measures to stop the devaluation of criminal prohibitions, among which the most appropriate is considered to be compliance with the principle of ultima ratio. The article considers the current content of this principle in the criminal law doctrine. Human dignity is stated as an ultima ratio measure, and compliance with this principle will stop the devaluation of criminal prohibitions.

Keywords: Ultima coefficient, criminal law regulation, inflation and devaluation, human dignity, criminal prohibition.

1. INTRODUCTION

Undoubtedly, criminal law belongs to those areas of public law that are endowed with the most powerful arsenal of restrictions on human rights and freedoms. The very nature of this branch of law is such that it gives any measure of criminal law influence such a force of potential legal restrictions that, it would seem, should cause reluctance to violate the criminal prohibition as the commission of a criminal offense.

It is not for nothing that the generally accepted doctrine of modern criminal law in Ukraine is the goal of prevention in the structure of the general goal of punishment. Part 2 of Article 50 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides that the punishment is aimed not only at punishing but also at correcting convicted persons, as well as at preventing new criminal offenses committed by both convicted persons and other persons.

However, the socio-political processes taking place in Ukraine in recent years show the use of the possibilities of criminal law regulation as an attempt to resolve certain social conflicts without properly justifying the effectiveness of the use of appropriate tools. The situation can be described by a catchphrase attributed to the Russian writer M. Saltykov-Shchedrin: "severity... laws are not mitigated by the obligation to comply with them." Is this situation acceptable in the modern criminal-legal system of the state? This is unacceptable. In this article, the authors will put forward and try to justify the hypothesis that the unjustified establishment of a criminal ban leads to a phenomenon that can be described by the economic term "devaluation".

2. THE STATE OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The authors of the article could not find works that would address the problems that make up the content of the proposed hypothesis; however, there is no reason to claim that there is no scientific and theoretical basis for substantiating its argumentation. V. Kholina, V. Grischuk, E. Streltsov, V. Tulyakov, P. Fris, and other scientists were engaged in the problems of the effectiveness of criminal law regulation in the broadest sense; however, it is from this point of view that the effectiveness of criminal prohibition in the modern criminal law doctrine has not been studied.

3. PROMOTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE HYPOTHESIS

Despite the different levels of development of criminal legal systems, different socio-economic conditions, scientists from different countries generally agree that modern criminal legal regulation is in crisis and ineffective; thus, Ukrainian and foreign scientists point to the excessive use of criminal law to regulate life in society. The practice of using criminal law to solve social issues, which was often determined not by their reality and the possibility of harming society, but by the negative assessment of certain factors by the state leadership, which passed to us since Soviet times, actually turned the Criminal Code into a constitutional law, which it should not be. As a result, the current criminal legislation is simply "cluttered" and brought to excessive proportions. The Code is full of unnecessary norms,

es or criminalization without objective necessity [14, p. 56]. In other words, the slogan became —As much criminal law as possible! ‖ In this regard, it is possible to call this orientation of state policy criminal law expansionism. An extremely important segment of the legal system has become a zone of uncertainty and instability, a source of new conflicts and

problems. Instead of contributing to the stabilization of public relations, criminal law itself generates instability, as noted in the literature [8, p. 67]. At the same time, a crisis of values is asserted, which makes the strengthening and expansion of criminal repression quite natural and even normal (although, of course, there is no justification for this). This inevitably leads to a review of possible strategies for criminal law response in the context of its expansion and limited organizational, legal, and other resources. One can argue for a long time whether it is correct to call the expansion of criminal law a strategy (since it will further weaken the criminal law system), or whether it is a side effect of the inability of society to seriously discuss and solve social, economic and political problems [8, p.69].

Thus, it has become a bad tradition in Ukraine to change the criminal law before each important choice to "ensure the stability of democratic principles and procedures in Ukraine..." [7]. On July 16, 2020, we again received an amended criminal law regulation of liability for electoral offenses-the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving Electoral Legislation" was adopted, which entered into force on July 23, 2020, and amended Articles 157-160 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. According to the author of these terms, criminal liability for violations of the electoral law has so far been an example of non-compliance with the ultima ratio principle and a clear example of ineffective criminal law regulation, but, given the changes made, it further complicates the situation; moreover, the Verkhovna Rada has forgotten about the existence of part 6 of Article 3 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which states that changes to the legislation of Ukraine on criminal liability can only be made by laws on amendments to this Code and/or the criminal procedure legislation of Ukraine, and/or the legislation of Ukraine on administrative offenses, which were amended, by the way, in May 2020.

The crucial question, then, is whether there is a certain limit to the legitimate exercise of punitive power by the State. Where is the protection of legitimate goods more rationally and justifiably transformed into excessive punitive legislation? Criminal law is only a part of the right to security, which cannot be secured by any other means. Otherwise, it loses its own identity, becomes an all-encompassing mega-right, which is hardly justified. In other words, as noted in the literature, criminal law is not a panacea, but an "ultima ratio" (the last argument); moreover, we should not expect more from it than it can give [1, p. 146].

An interesting characteristic of the modern criminal law of Serbia is that it completely overlaps with the modern Ukrainian criminal law, which can already be determined by the European trend
in the development of the industry. In particular, it is noted that today criminal law and the entire criminal justice system (including the police) are becoming an increasingly urgent problem, as they, instead of protecting the most important humanistic values, begin to threaten these values; moreover, if we consider the fact that criminal law, which has grown to an incredible size, is often unable to perform its basic functions, then the only rational solution is to get rid of it as soon as possible. Hypertrophied criminal law, more and more showing the features of a systemic crisis, less and less conforming even to legal and technical norms, is beginning to

cause greater harm to both individual citizens and soci

ety as a whole; therefore, it should be replaced by a better criminal law (both technically and materially) - one on which a public consensus can be reached [8, p. 69-70]. The Serbian scientist is also supported by a professor from Germany, who notes that the signs of modern criminal law should be (or are) the following: the extension of criminal law to new areas, the criminalization of new criminal activities instead of decriminalization, the flexibility of traditional constitutional obligations (going beyond the letter

of the law, the prohibition of the analogy of law, the legal norms of argumentation), the rejection of the principle of the last argument (ultima ratio), the creation of legal benefits subject to broad interpretation (especially universal legal benefits).), broad preliminary criminalization through the registration of attempts and preparatory actions for crimes, as well as through the widespread introduction of torts to create a concrete and abstract danger, and, finally, the weakening of the separation of criminal and police law through the allocation of preventive purposes of punishment [15, p.112-113].

What happens to criminal law when its objective form is formed in violation of the principle of ultima ratio? According to the apt expression of V. Tulyakov, it can turn into a criminal law-a set of social norms about crime, crime, and reaction to it, which in their essence, jurisdiction, orientation, and/or dynamics of implementation violate human rights and freedoms protected by the Constitution of the state and relevant international acts recognized by the international community [13, p. 9]. At the same time, it is obvious that the most typical options for the possible transformation of positive criminal law into anti-value, criminal law include the following:

4. abuse of judicial and law enforcement agencies in the application of criminal law measures;

5. non-application of criminal norms for political reasons [3, p. 35-36]. Unfortunately, each of these characteristics is inherent in modern Ukrainian criminal law, which requires an immediate response from the state, aimed at meaningful reform of its main institutions.

6. the use of criminal law as a means of competitive counteraction;

7. the use of criminal norms as a means of political struggle;

8. violation by the legislator of the doctrinal principles of criminalization of human actions (inconsistency with natural law, democratic goals, and urgent needs of progressive social development; lack of social conditionality of criminal law norms; inadequate, inharmonious, or untimely reflection of the prevailing social needs and interests; abuse of criminal law measures in the regulation and protection of public relations, excessive "severity" or "softness", ambiguity of criminal law norms, etc.);

The current criminal law expansionism taking place in our country calls into question the legitimacy of criminal law, makes it less suitable for combating crime, and threatens its complete collapse. Also, criminal law expansionism considers some basic principles of criminal law as an obstacle and seeks to relativize and eliminate them, refusing to see them as the achievements of a centuries-old civilization. Scientists have long and aptly noted the following trend: the abolition or blurring of the boundaries of criminal law is much more dangerous than the abolition of criminal law itself [8, p. 71].

Modern criminal law knows of cases of prohibitions, the necessity of which is more than doubtful. In other words, attempts by the state to interfere in areas that may be regulated outside the scope of criminal law have the opposite effect: a ban arises that is not applied in practice since it is perceived by society as excessive, and therefore, its existence in the text of the criminal law "undermines the authority" of other criminal law

. Criminal Code of Ukraine. Article 354 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is undergoing changes in the course of implementation in the criminal legislation of Ukraine of international legal documents ratified by our state related to the fight against corruption in 2014-

2015, which in the current version establish responsibility for giving a bribe to an employee of an enterprise, institution or organization.

The essence of the problem is that, the actions of any employee who is not a permanent subject of a corruption offense is not endowed with any additional opportunities associated with his position, and can receive remuneration for performing his professional duties without legal grounds, were criminalized. This category includes waiters, taxi drivers, employees of hotels, and other institutions that provide services, part of their earnings can be so-called "tips": the benefit is obtained for committing or not committing any actions using the position occupied by the person. Often such remuneration is paid "without legal grounds". Does this behavior reach the level of a crime? And the behavior of someone who offers, promises, or gives such "advice"? This also entails criminal liability. In our opinion, the application of such a criminal ban is an effective means of combating corruption.

In such cases, another deep and at first glance not obvious idea seems to be fair: that the flexibility of constitutional ties and the destruction of the boundaries between police and criminal law, which merge in such a field of law as the" law of public safety", poses a threat to the freedom of society [15, p.114]; therefore, we should agree with the following statement: the adoption of laws in which criminal prohibitions are only declared, but not enforced, not only has a so-called virtual character: it negatively affects the authority of the state, causes clearly "subjective" activity of the law enforcement system [11, p. 60].

The non-application of a criminal prohibition in cases where it should be applied devalues Verona the preventive effect of criminal prohibitions in general. If the facts of non-application of the criminal law to a criminal offense are known, then this calls into question the "threat" of applying the criminal law to other criminal offenses.

The following case should be mentioned. During the election campaign for the election of the President of Ukraine in 2019, one of the top officials of the law enforcement system of Ukraine on the air of the national TV channel, misinterpreting the provisions of the criminal law in force at that time, stressed the punishment for disclosing the will of the voter, saying that in this case, elements of the crime under Article 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "Violation of the secrecy of voting" will be involved. What was the surprise of the citizens when one of the presidential candidates took the appropriate actions and there was no reaction from the state?

Such situations are dangerous for the organization of proper criminal law regulation and significantly reduce its effectiveness since they "reduce the value" of the criminal ban.

Attempts to find a scientific equivalent to the processes occurring in the field of criminal law regulation have led us to the economic sciences, which use the terms "devaluation" and "inflation", which essentially mean the depreciation of money in the economy relative to certain more stable values. The term "devaluation" seemed more appropriate to us. Devaluation (from the Latin De - prefix, meaning downward movement, and Latin Valeo -

meaning) is an economic concept and means the official

decrease in the gold content of the currency or the depreciation of the national currency to gold, silver, foreign currency. According to the open dictionary of Wikipedia, in modern conditions, the term is used for situations of significant depreciation of the national currency to "hard" currencies (usually the US dollar, euro) [4]. Extrapolating this definition, we will highlight the main feature of the devaluation of the criminal ban: the

reduction of the prohibitive influence on the behavior of the addressees of criminal law regulation.

Where such a negative phenomenon as the devaluation of the criminal ban finds its place in the criminal law regulation. The following considerations will help us answer this question. As stated in the doctrine, criminal law seems to play a dual role in public life. First, he criminalizes a certain act and then begins to "fight" it. And this is not surprising. First, a human act is identified, which, according to the degree of public danger, encroaches on the most important existing values, and then criminal legal measures are proposed to counteract this act [9, p.104]. In other words, the devaluation of the criminal prohibition can be objectified both in criminalizing certain behavior and in punishing it.

The definition of these areas is supported in the criminal law doctrine; thus, in particular, it is noted that when discontent is directed against individuals, it is aimed at the exaggerated need for punishment or at the need to create a new, but completely unnecessary corpus delicti. If dissatisfaction concerns legislative tendencies, the appointment and execution of punishment, it usually hides "exceeding the criminal law" or "excessively severe punishment" [15, p.112].

Thus, the manifestations of devaluation are:

9. the existence of a too severe punishment that is not applied (life imprisonment or long terms and a sentence of 5 years of imprisonment with a probationary period of three years).

10. the existence of a prohibition that is not applied or is applied selectively and very rarely (Article 354, Article 126-1, Article 146-1, etc.);

So, on the website of the Zhytomyr Prosecutor's Office, as an achievement, it is reported that police officers accused of beating an innocent person were sentenced to such a punishment. Even at first, the prosecutor's office's attitude to this news was unclear, but then it became clear that it was presented as an achievement. Which is very strange. The following example is another example of unjustifiably high fines that can somehow devalue the ban. According to the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine concerning the introduction of a Single Register of Persons Convicted of Crimes against sexual Freedom and Sexual Integrity of a Minor, and strengthening responsibility for crimes committed against sexual freedom and sexual Integrity of a minor", the most severe of all possible penalties in Ukraine is life imprisonment for repeated rape of a person under the age of fourteen. The rationale for such a legislative decision is briefly based on the need to strengthen criminal liability; however, the ineffectiveness of the harshest penalties for rape was described by Jean-Paul Marat [5].

Indeed, whether such a burden will have the opposite effect: rapists can start killing their victims because they have nothing left to lose. The criminal legislation of Ukraine does not provide for a more severe punishment than life imprisonment. This effect of the changes made by their authors was not expected.

4. PROBLEM SOLVING AND CONCLUSIONS

atio can be a measure that can positively affect the level of devaluation of criminal prohibitions.

Ultima ratio regum (lat., from Lat ultimus — "last", "final" and Lat. — ratio — "mind", "manner", "method", literally-the the last argument of the king) - an inscription on French cannons, which was engraved during the reign of Louis XIV, from about 1650. Today, it is used

to describe the last resort, or an action in a conflict of interest, when all other, more moderate, or ethically wiser methods of the solution have been used to no avail. This sentence often justifies aggressive (military) actions if all previous attempts to resolve the conflict were unsuccessful (the historical origin of the term) [18]. The term is used in criminal law in the same sense.

What is meant by the principle of ultima ratio in the criminal law doctrine, which is defined as its criminal law content? Answering this question, we note that the ultima ratio can be viewed from different angles. For example, the science of criminal law names the requirements that apply to "correct" and "legitimate" criminal laws; thus, laws, by general definition, must comply with the principle of ultima ratio, they must be the last resort (measure) of state influence on the violator when all other means are exhausted or there is such a danger. Proponents of this principle believe that the corresponding legislative goal can also not be successfully achieved using civil or administrative law. The principle of ultima ratio, by liberal ideas, allows us to conclude that criminal law, as the most serious form of state interference in the legal sphere of citizens, should be applied only when the use of other means seems hopeless. Critics already anticipate repeated violations of this principle and accuse the legislator of using criminal law not as the last, but as the first, and sometimes the only means of influence (abuse of rights). In particular, it is noted that taking into account the above, criminal law has been the ultimate ratio in the ability of the state to influence crime since ancient times. This rule has always established that criminal law, for all its usefulness, should be applied only when the State has exhausted all possibilities of influencing the relevant phenomenon, event, act, etc. Only after that, the state has the opportunity to "transfer" the act to the category of criminal, and the person who committed such acts - to the category of criminals, taking into account the entire complex of its inherent direct and indirect consequences (considers, but not through the principle, but as if everything is clear) [10, p. 41].

In this case, the principle of ultima ratio can be considered as an expression of the principle of proportionality, according to which the mildest of all suitable means should be used. Since criminal law is the most serious tool of the State for the protection of legal benefits, it follows that it should be used only as a last resort. The application of criminal law in comparison with other actions of the State is mostly subordinate. When switching to criminal law, this means the following: if the legislator applies criminal measures without being convinced that it is impossible to use other means, he violates the principle of ultima ratio, thereby causing dissatisfaction with the criminal legislation [15, p. 121-122]. Linking the principle of ultima ratio to the principle of proportionality is a very popular idea in the European doctrine of criminal law [19]. This is difficult to deny since the principle of proportionality can be applied in any area of law in which a certain authorized entity, such as a legislator or judge, must ensure: first, a balance between private and public interests (the principle of balance); second, the determination of a reasonable balance between the legitimate restriction of human rights and freedoms and the goal achieved by applying such a restriction (the principle of restriction) ... In this regard, the principle of proportionality is of particular importance in criminal law as the

ate in criminalizing actions [17, p. 104-105]. We believe that this is exactly the case with the ultima ratio.

However, it should be emphasized that in Ukraine the principle of ultima ratio as an independent principle is not highlighted in the criminal law doctrine; nevertheless, the phenomenon that reflects this principle exists objectively, although sometimes it is denoted by different terms. So, in particular, it is necessary to support the opinion that scientists in the context of the principles

of criminalization speak about the same thing, calling the same circumstance of social conditionality in different ways: the principle of "last argument", "economy of repression", — the insufficiency of other protective measures" [6, p.193]. On the other hand, it is also worth supporting the fact that the principle of proportionality is the only fundamental principle of criminalization as a process, and the subsystems of principles proposed by scientists are not principles, they can rather be considered as detailed rules arising from the principle of proportionality [16, p.78]. Also, although the author emphasizes the comprehensive importance of the principle of proportionality for criminalization in the part that is not related to finding a balance between private and public interests, it is worth talking about the manifestation of the principle of ultima ratio.

What does "last resort" even mean? This means that to eliminate, reduce the scale and number of certain events, first, it is necessary to implement a number, and possibly a whole set of appropriate socio-economic and other measures that should affect these events. There is no doubt that to develop and implement such measures, it is necessary to understand the content of what is happening, its main features, the prerequisites for its occurrence, etc. and only then create a reasonable plan to overcome these events, turn the planned events into real events, and give them a purposeful character. It is possible that some of the planned measures will not be effective enough, then they need to be clarified, changed [9, p. 105].

It is difficult to deny the fact that criminal legislation and the determination of the degree of criminal responsibility depend on empirical knowledge. We can deduce the following most important rule for determining the measure of intervention in criminal law: anyone who satisfies the need for the application of punishment without recourse to empirical knowledge acts unreasonably. In other words: criminal law and the definition of criminal liability measures, which are not controlled and controlled by science, risk becoming a simple tool for meeting irrational needs in the application of punishment [15, p. 130]. As modern legal practice shows, the state often accepts amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine without proper justification of their necessity; moreover, to propose a new criminalization or punishment without empirical research is an arbitrary act of officialdom, the consequences of which are negative. The main issue in determining the content of the ultima ratio is the definition of its criterion: what should be taken as a basis when deciding on criminal liability, choosing the measure of the influence of the criminal law. The criminal law doctrine of Ukraine has developed provisions that are recommended for consideration when resolving this issue; thus, the various indicators contain information suitable for a comprehensive analysis of the specific situation and for deciding on the rationality of criminalization/decriminalization. In particular, they include:

- the sufficiency of the evidence bases for the actual implementation of the principle of inevitability of criminal liability and punishment;
- historical continuity of legal norms;
- statistical observation of certain events, facts, encroachments that cause or threaten to cause harm to man, society, state;

ing such violations;

- their geographical distribution in the country/region;
- political and socio-economic expediency;

- the possibility of adequate establishment of relevant prohibitions in the norms of criminal law;
- the attitude of the population to the criminalization/decriminalization of a certain act or phenomenon;
- the real possibility of resource provision of implementation of changes in the Criminal Code of Ukraine, etc.;
- compliance of Ukrainian legislation with the standards of international law [2, p. 109-110].

In our opinion, this approach reflects the quintessence of the achievements of the Soviet science of criminal law. The content of these requirements, in general, is not in doubt, but there is no doubt that not all of them embody the principle that we have analyzed. Ultima ratio refers only to "the ineffectiveness of other legal measures to address such violations"; however, neither this nor other studies suggest ways or means measure the "effectiveness/inefficiency" of interventions.

Another Ukrainian scientist points out the need to consider a set of factors, noting that in a broader sense, the processes of criminalization require a substantive study of several provisions, for example:

- the application of such a norm in practice; analysis of the effectiveness of the application of the adopted norm and a certain period, etc.;
- analysis of economic, social, socio-psychological, legal and other sources of their "origin";
- creation and adoption of a rule providing for responsibility for such acts;
- forecasting the consequences of criminalization of such an act (s) in general and special terms;
- analysis of other, non-criminal ways of influencing these acts (phenomena);
- the need to obtain a variety of information about the social indicators of actions that have become the subject of research [12, p. 167].

Further, the scientist continues: the recognition of a particular act as criminal and, accordingly, punitive, is not a completely arbitrary step of the legislator. Such a decision must be confirmed by the presence of a causal relationship between negative phenomena (offenses) of various content and orientation and the socio-legal need for the state to impose prohibitions on their commitments under the threat of criminal punishment. The existence of such a causal relationship largely determines the necessity and expediency of adopting a new criminal law, since such a law will be effective when it adequately reflects in its provisions the negative reality of certain criminal behavior [12, p. 167]; thus, the criminalization condition is formulated, which will correspond to the principle of the ultima ratio.

At the same time, it is worth supporting the position that the task of modern criminal law doctrine is to critically rethink the Soviet one and go beyond the outlined "coordinate system" in studying this issue. The application of the classification approach in the study of the implementation of the principles of criminalization in the process of establishing a certain criminal prohibition is not conservative, but rather archaic. Paying tribute to the research of previous generations of scientists in the field of criminal

law doctrine, we believe that this approach does not mee

t the challenges and tasks that criminal law has to solve, namely, the effective protection of human rights [16, p.80]. It seems that a clear limit to the exercise of punitive power by the State is human dignity, the violation of which is unacceptable. In other respects, the principles of proportionality, ultima ratio, legality, and guilt form a structure that

[2] Holina, V. (2015). Problemy kryminolohichnoho zabezpechennia kryminalizatsii i dekryminalizatsii u kryminalnomu pravi Ukrainy [Problems of criminological provision of criminalization and decriminalization in criminal law of Ukraine]. Visnyk Natsionalnoi akademii pravovykh nauk (Bulletin of the National Academy of Legal Sciences). No. 3 (82). Pp. 107–117.

[3] Hryshchuk, V.K. (2017). Kryminalne pravo yak sotsialna tsinnist [Criminal law as a social value]. Pravo Ukrainy (Law of Ukraine). No. 2. Pp. 28–36.

[4] Devalvatsiia

[Devaluation]. URL: https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%94%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0
%B2%D0%B0% D1%86%D1%96%D1%8F

[5] Marat, J-. P. (1951). Plan ugolovnogo zakonodatel'stva [The plan of criminal legislation]. Moscow: Publishing House of Foreign Literature.

[6] Pashchenko, O. (2015). Nemozhlyvist borotby z diianniam za dopomohoiu inshykh (nekryminalno-pravovykh) zasobiv [Impossibility to combat the action with the help of other (non-criminal) measures]. Jurnalul juridic national: Teorie si practica. No. 6. Pp. 192–197.

[7] Poiasniuvalna zapyska do proektu zakonu «Pro vnesennia zmin do deiakykh zakonodavchykh aktiv Ukrainy shchodo udoskonalennia vyborchoho zakonodavstva» [Explanatory note to the draft Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving Electoral Legislation".

URL: http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_2?pf3516=3485&skl=10

[8] Stojanovich, Z. (2018). Koncepcija ugolovno-pravovogo minimalizma v sovremennyh uslovijah [The concept of criminal law minimalism under modern conditions]. Vestnik Kemerovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Serija: Gumanitarnye i obshhestvennye nauki (Bulletin of Kemerovo State University. Series: Humanities and Social Sciences). No. 1. Pp. 66– 73.

[9] Streltsov, Ye.L. (2010). Deiaki rozdumy pro pravovu sutnist ta sotsialni zavdannia kryminalnoho prava [Some reflections on the legal nature and social objectives of criminal law]. Pravo Ukrainy (Law of Ukraine). No. 9. Pp. 102–109. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine ISSN

[10] Streltsov, Ye.L. Kryminalne pravo: osnovni vyznachennia [Criminal law: basic definitions].

allows you to check how limited the prosecution is, to control the use of punitive power by

References

[1] Vecherova, Ye.M. (2018). Funktsii kryminalnoho prava: normatyvnyi vymir [Functions

URL: https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/ api/file/viewByFileId/454759.pdf

[11] Streltsov, Ye.L. (2017). Ukrainske kryminalne pravo: rozvytok za chasy nezalezhnosti [Ukrainian criminal law: development since independence]. Visnyk Pivdennoho rehionalnoho tsentru Natsionalnoi akademii pravovykh nauk Ukrainy (Bulletin of the Southern Regional Center of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine). No. 12. Pp. 54–63.

[12] Strel'cov, E.L. (2015). Ultima ratio: sovremennoe ponimanie [Ultima ratio: modern understanding]. Kryminalno-pravovi ta kryminolohichni zakhody protydii zlochynnosti (Criminal law and criminological measures to combat crime): Proceedings of the AllUkrainian scientific-practical conference (Odesa, November 13, 2015). Odesa: ODUVS, pp. 167–168.

[13] Tuliakov, V.O. Sotsialna funktsiia kryminalnoho prava u sviti bezladu [The social function of criminal law in a world of disorder].

URL: https://pravoua.com.ua/ua/store/pravoukr/pravo_ukr_2_17/Tuliakov_V_2017_2/

[14] Fris, P.L. (2019). Sotsialna obumovlenist neobkhidnosti stvorennia novoho Kryminalnoho kodeksu Ukrainy [Social conditionality of the need to create a new Criminal Code of Ukraine]. Kontseptualni zasady novoi redaktsii Kryminalnoho kodeksu Ukrainy (Conceptual principles of the new edition of the Criminal Code of Ukraine): Proceedings of the international scientific conference (Kharkiv, October 17- 19, 2019). Kharkiv: Pravo, pp. 54–58.

[15] Hilgendorf, E. (2012). Punitivnoe zakonodatel'stvo i ugolovno-pravovaja doktrina. Skepticheskie zamechanija k nekotorym rukovodjashhim terminam sovremennoj teorii ugolovnogo prava [Punitive legislation and criminal law doctrine. Skeptical remarks on some guiding terms of modern theory of criminal law]. Voprosy rossijskogo i mezhdunarodnogo prava (Issues of Russian and international law). No. 1. Pp. 111–141.

[16] Shevchenko, S.V. (2020). Mistse pryntsypu proportsiinosti u systemi pryntsypiv kryminalizatsii [The place of the principle of proportionality in the system of principles of criminalization]. Vcheni zapysky TNU imeni V.I. Vernadskoho. Seriia Yurydychna (Scientific notes of Taurida National V.I. Vernadsky University. Series: Juridical Sciences). Vol. 31 (70). P. 3. No. 2. Pp. 74–82.

[17] Shevchenko, S.V. (2019). Pryntsyp proportsiinosti u vitchyznianii doktryni prava: dyskusiini ta malodoslidzheni aspekty. Vcheni zapysky TNU imeni V.I. Vernadskoho. Seriia: yurydychni nauky (Scientific notes of Taurida National V.I. Vernadsky University. Series: Juridical Sciences). Vol. 30 (69). No. 1. Pp. 103–109.

[18] Ultima ratio.

URL: https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultima_ratio_regum

[19] Wendt, R., (2013). The Principle of ― Ultima Ratio‖ And / Or the Principle of Proportionality. Oñati Socio-legal Series [online]. No. 3 (1). Pp. 81–94.

URL: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2200873

Abstract . This article deals with the involving of female students to physical education and sport activities according to their interest.

Keywords: sport trainings, form of trainings, female students, sport sections, application form, students interests, favorite sport activity.

Introduction

The country is taking consistent measures to develop physical culture and sports, promote a healthy lifestyle among the population, as well as ensure the country's worthy participation in international sports arenas. The focus of our state is on the creation of a legislative system for the regular participation of the population, especially young people, in physical culture and sports, as well as improving their health, and hence expanding the scope of activities. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Culture and Sports" dated September 5, 2015, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 3, 2017 No. 3031 "On measures for the further development of physical culture and mass sports", January 24, 2020. "Resolution No. 5924" On measures to further improve and popularize physical culture and sports "is an important factor in the further popularization of physical culture and sports in our country. This improves the learning process and provides ample opportunities for young people to develop both physically and mentally. [1]

In our country, great attention is paid to physical culture and sports as a key tool for strengthening the health of the population, the development of young people into versatile people. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 3, 2017 "On measures for the further development of physical culture and mass sports", the Decree of January 24, 2020 "On measures for the further improvement and popularization of physical culture and sports" is an example of a noble work being carried out to attract a wide range of people for education and sports, for the selection of talented athletes and for the development of youth, who will raise the flag of Uzbekistan in the international sports arena. [1]

Discussion

In particular, the holding of sports competitions among students of educational institutions such as "Umid Nihollari", "Barkamol Avlod" and

on for the development of talented athletes in our country. At the same time, additional conditions will be

TECHNOLOGY OF ORGANIZATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT AT THE DESIRE OF STUDENTS

Rasul T. Ruzmetov

National University of Uzbekistan Tashkent, Uzbekistan

created for the implementation of specific programs in the field of physical culture and sports to improve the health of the population, attract more young people to sports and select talented athletes, and form national teams with qualified athletes. there is a need to create.

This can be achieved through the establishment of priorities for the development of skills and knowledge of students in the field of physical culture and sports in educational institutions, the introduction of innovative technologies and methods in the process of selecting talented athletes.

The methods of training athletes are the result of a complex of scientific and methodological foundations, as well as cooperation of institutions that consistently train athletes in specific specialties. [2]

The relevance of studying the problems of the process of physical culture in higher education also requires the needs of our society for a physically and spiritually harmonious generation, the involvement of students in various types of physical culture and sports. The organization of physical education in educational institutions should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the scientific and methodological literature, taking into account the state of health, physical development and fitness of students, as well as the conditions for obtaining higher education. It is noticed that students of higher educational institutions cannot fully control their physical education. This encourages the search for new forms and methods of organizing the process of physical education, the study of their needs in various sports. [3]

The solution to this problem is a differentiated approach to sports, taking into account the interests, abilities and characteristics of different age groups of students, gender, physical development, level of physical and sports training. [7]

It is known that sports sections are formed into groups without taking into account the level of physical fitness of students. As a result, the effectiveness of the training process will be low. Because completing the same course with students of different skill levels does not increase the opportunities for sports. For this purpose, high efficiency is achieved when classes are organized taking into account the interests and physical capabilities of students. To study the existing problem, it is advisable to use the methods of sociological research. This allows students to learn about their interest in sports, to identify the reason for their desire to go in for sports.

The interest of female students in sports is studied according to the results of a questionnaire survey. [4] The results of the survey showed that the majority of female students (90%) consider physical education and sports necessary, 42% of the respondents emphasized the need to go in for sports, and 48% preferred healthier physical education. 56% of the main reason to go in for sports is to be physically beautiful, 41% of students believe that it is necessary to improve health. 23% reported that exercise helped them feel more confident in society, 16% reported that female students improved their mood, and 12% reported a desire to achieve better results in sports

(Table 1).

The student attended physical education and sports

Do you think you should go in for physical education and sports?	
- Yes, you have to go in for sports.	42

- It is necessary to engage in health-improving physical education.	48
- No, you don't have to go in for sports	4
- It's hard for me to answer	6
What do you think, for what reasons it is necessary to engage in physical education and sports? (maximum two)	
- to achieve high sports results	12
- be physically beautiful	56
- to improve health	41
- feel more confident in society	23
- to improve mood	16
Do you do physical education and sports?	
- I exercise regularly	19
- I rarely practice	56
- I don't practice at all	25
What forms of physical education and sports are preferable for you?	
- Physical education at the university	16
- Classes in the sports section of university	62
- Training in a sports club	13
- Selfeducation	9
Why do you prefer this form of study? (two)	
- Convenient time and organization of classes	48
- High professionalism of trainers	14

Continuation of table 1

- Desire to practice the chosen sport	26
- a close-knit team	8
What kind of sport do you want to do? (maximum two)	
- fitness	32
- Athletics	6
- volleyball	21
- basketball	11

- tennis	12
- swimming	11
- other sport (specify)	7
Have you ever practiced the mentioned sport?	
- I'm busy, I have a sports class	6
- I'm busy, I don't have a sport class	35
- I have been practicing for a long time	36
- I did not study	23
Why did you choose this particular sport? (maximum two)	
- forms a beautiful figure in all respects.	41
- This sport has a healing and developmental effect	29
- My friends are engaged in this sport.	12
- I want to improve my skills in this sport.	24
is a spectacular and fun sport	28

The interest of female students showed that only 19% of girls are engaged in various types of physical education in their free time, 56% from time to time and 25% are not engaged in physical education. 90% of girls believe that it is necessary to engage in physical education and sports, because it means being healthy, physically beautiful, and feeling more confident in society. 62% of female students said that sports training is important and convenient and allows them to practice their chosen sport. 21% of female students chose volleyball, 12% of girls preferred tennis, 11% preferred swimming and basketball, and 7% preferred other sports. Fitness was voted the most popular sport among female students, with 32% choosing it. [8]

When analyzing the desire to choose a sport, 41% of girls considered good posture important, 29% of girls emphasized the health-improving importance of the chosen sport, 28% were interested in the audience and popularity of the chosen sport, 24% wanted to have skills. The majority of female students (37%) noted that volleyball training was healthier and more fun, 28% of girls pointed to its audience and popularity, 27% expressed a desire to learn how to play volleyball, and only 8% said that volleyball forms all-round growth.

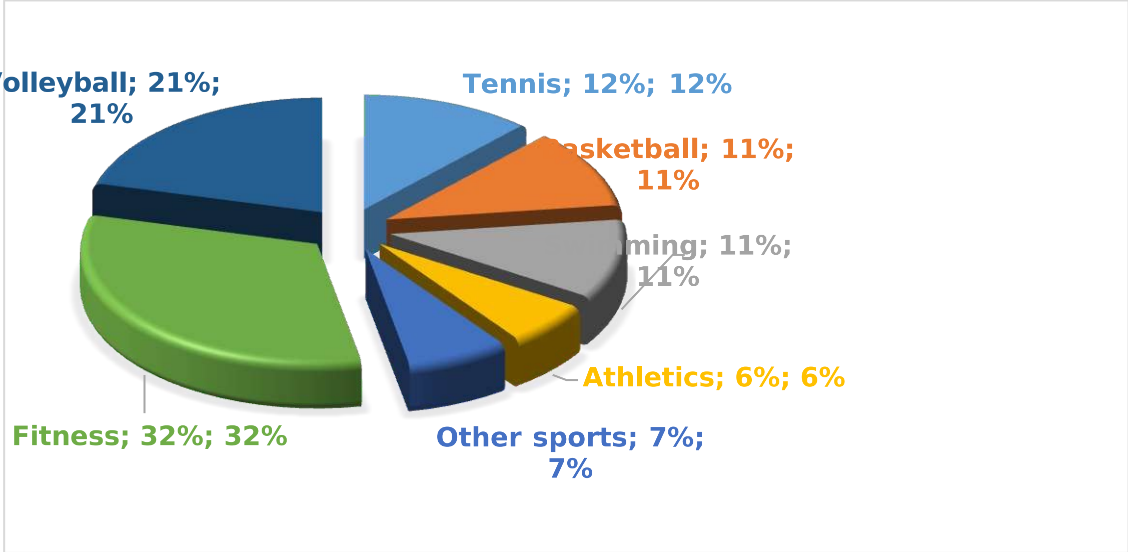


Figure 1. Results of the study of students' interest in sports.

To further enhance the motivation of students to go in for sports, improve the activities of sports sections and organize a system of sports sections on a scientific basis and develop scientific recommendations for achieving high results in sports, a modern sports base, equipment, training. materials, computers and multimedia equipment will need to be equipped with video surveillance systems.

References:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5924 "On measures to further improve and popularize physical culture and sports." January 24, 2020.

2. Yunusova Yu.M. Theory and methodology of physical culture. Textbook. Tashkent: UzGVLI, 2007, p. 311.

3. Salomov R.S. The theoretical foundations of sports training. T., Textbook. UzDZHTI, 2005, 238 p.

4. Masharipov F.T. Differentiated methodology of physical development of female students at volleyball lessons. Monograph. Tashkent. "Science and Technology". 2012 .-- 104 p.

5. Masharipov F.T., Rozmetov N.K., Rozmetov R.T. Pedagogical foundations of conducting and conducting volleyball lessons. Study guide. Urgench 2012 - 72 p.

6. Kerimov F.A. Scientific research in the field of sports. Textbook. UzDZhTI, T., 2004, 334 p.

7. K.O. Arzibayev, V.Sh.Rahimov Effects On Performance By Electronic Training Equipment For Young Karatists. «Psychologi and education» Journal (2021) 58(2): 11488-11490 ISSN: 00333077

8. K.O. Arzibayev, V.Sh.Rahimov Influence of Basketball on the Mental and Physical Development of the Personality. «International Journal of Future of Generation Communication and Networking » Vol. 14. No. 1. (2021). pp. : 768-772 ISSN: 2233-7857 IJFGCN

TECHNOLOGY OF CONDUCTING PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES WITH THE USE OF MODERN NON-TRADITIONAL TYPES OF HEALTH RELATED PHYSICAL CULTURE

Rakhimov Vladimir Shavkatovich 1

Almakaeva Rumiy Muxammadievna 2

Kadirov Abdurashid Abduganievich 3

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, and Associate Professor1 and Dean of the Faculty of Taekwondo and Sports of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek.

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences Associate Professor2 of the Taekwondo Department and Sports of the of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek.

Teacher3 of the Taekwondo Department and Sports of the of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek.

Abstract

Rapidly developing modern society is interested in a healthy competitive younger generation. However, the health of young people is constantly deteriorating.

This article was presented an analysis of the physical development and physical fitness of students living in environmentally unfavorable environmental conditions, and also experimentally tested a program that includes modern non-traditional types of health physical culture, which contributes to health promotion, improvement of physical fitness, and improvement of the effectiveness of physical education classes for students with a predisposition to diseases.

Keywords: ecology, health, student youth, physical development, physical fitness, morphological and functional indicators, predisposition to diseases, computer electro- acupuncture diagnostics, complex program, health-improving physical culture.

Relevance. Preserving and strengthening the health of the population is one of the main strategic development tasks of any country. In Uzbekistan, it is regulated and provided by such regulatory

documents as the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" (dated September 23, 2020, No. LRU-637), the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve and popularize physical culture and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (dated January 24, 2020, No. DP-5924), as well as "On measures to widely introduce a healthy lifestyle and further develop mass sports" (dated October 30 .2020, No. DP-6099) aimed at ensuring the formation of a stable immune system against diseases in every citizen through regular physical education and mass sports and the formation of healthy lifestyle skills, rejection of bad habits, adherence to the principles of proper nutrition, systematic and effective organization of work on recovery and rehabilitation, mass events for physical activity, creation of appropriate infrastructure and other necessary conditions, etc. [1,2,3].

One of the problems of health promotion and physical development, in particular, of student youth is the unfavorable environmental situation both throughout the world and in our country. The scale of the ecological crisis and its tendencies rightly cause public and civil concern, as it affects the physical condition and health of the population [4,5,6].

This problem is of particular importance for student youth, whose health is sensitive to any environmental changes in the region. At the same time, it is not always possible to prevent the negative impact of adverse factors on the growing organism.

One of the problems of health promotion and physical development, in particular, of student youth is the unfavorable environmental situation both throughout the world and in our country. The scale of the ecological crisis and its tendencies rightly cause public and civil concern, as it affects the physical condition and health of the population.

According to N.A. Aghajanyan (1996), R.B. Abdullaev, M.S. Ruzmetova (2003), S.M. Omirbaeva (2004), E.S. Tatina and etc. (2014), B.G. Mukasheva (2015), this problem is of particular importance for student youth, whose health is sensitive to any environmental changes in the region. At the same time, it is not always possible to prevent the negative impact of adverse factors on the growing organism.

From the point of view of preserving the health of student youth, the effectiveness of traditional physical education classes in higher educational institutions does not meet the task. Research by
A. Berdimuratova (1997), R. Kazakova (1997), I.A. Koshbakhtieva (2005), V.Sh. Rakhimov (2006) showed that the state of health of students for 4-6 years of study at the university deteriorates: problems arise with posture, excess weight, the state of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, the musculoskeletal system, and physical fitness indicators decrease (Y.I. Zvinyatskovsky, 1991; Sh.T. Iskandarova, 1998; B.A. Duschanov, 2000, etc.).

In connection with the above, some authors (A.A. Baranov, 1998; A.V. Anisimova, N.K. Perevoshchikova, 2013; M.G. Ishmukhametov, 2006; Y.D. Zheleznyak, 2006, etc.) to intensify the process of physical education and solving the existing problems, it is proposed to use selectively directed loads on various systems of the body. Along with this, it becomes especially important to search for ways to improve the health of student youth living in

o prevent and reduce the risk of ecologically caused pathological reactions (A.A. Baranov, 1998; R.I. Markhvaidze, 2000; Y.P. Gichev , 2002, etc.). For this it is necessary to adjust the concept of preserving, strengthening and shaping the health of young people. If until recently it was believed that the development of the disease can be prevented only by eliminating the negative factor of influence on the body, now it is more expedient to talk about such measures of influence, when using which the body itself optimizes

the work of its organs and systems, leveling the effect of the external environment and remaining healthy (S.I.Guskov, 1998; V.V. Markov, 2001; G.A. Gilev, 2006, etc.).

In connection with the above, a number of authors (L.B. Andryushenko, 2001; E.N. Weiner, 2001; V.M. Naskalov, 2004; L.P. Borisova, 2005; I.A. Koshbakhtiev et al., 2005; V. Sh. Rakhimov (2007) and others) recognize the existence of a scientific problem, which is characterized by the need to preserve, strengthen and form a high level of health of students by means of physical education and the lack of development of scientifically sound physical education and recreation technologies for students who constantly live in environmentally unfavorable environmental conditions.

Purpose of the research: the determination of methodological ways to optimize the process of physical development and fitness of female students with a predisposition to various diseases, using modern non-traditional types, means and methods of health related physical culture.

The tasks of research:

1. To determine the annual dynamics of physical development and readiness of female students living in ecologically unfavorable environmental conditions and having a predisposition to various diseases.

2. To develop a program based on the use of complexes of modern non-traditional types of health related physical culture, aimed at the development of physical qualities and improving the health level of female students and experimentally check its effectiveness.

The results of research and their discussion.

Preliminary and ascertaining experiment. At the beginning of the 2017-2018 academic year, at the Urgench State University (Uzbekistan, Khorezm region), more than 700 female students were examined by the method of computerized electro puncture diagnostics.

An analysis of domestic and foreign studies related to the determination of various properties of biologically active (reflex genic) zones on the skin surface, using the method of computerized electro puncture diagnostics, indicates the possibility of obtaining diagnostic information from these zones. So, by changing the electrical parameters of biologically active zones, including the eclectic conductivity (the strength of the passing current), one can judge the localization of the pathological process, as well as its dynamics during the development of the disease or during treatment. In addition, it has been shown that these changes in these biologically active zones can appear earlier than clear clinical signs of the disease, that is identification of early stages of the disease is possible.

With the help of this technique, the confirmation of the results of the analysis of medical records of the examined students was obtained.

The analysis of the research results revealed 3 main groups predisposed to functional changes in the health status of female students: 1[st]group - cardiovascular system (CVS); 2[nd] Group - the respiratory system (RS); 3[rd] Group - musculoskeletal system (MS).

We present the results of indicators of physical and functional development

during the preliminary and ascertaining experiment of th

ree main groups of female students predisposed to various diseases during the 2017/2018 academic year. The average values of the functional indicators of the vital capacity of the lungs (VCL), the Ruffier-Dixon index (RDI), the Barbell and Gench tests in girls of three groups at the beginning of the school year were, respectively: in

the 1st group - 2.4 ± 0.6 l, 11 , 1 ± 0.7, 28.3 ± 2.4 s and 18.8 ± 3.4 s, and at the end - 2.3 ± 0.6 L
(P <0.05), 11.3 ± 0 , 8 (P> 0.05), 27.8 ± 2.2 s (P <0.05) and 18.1 ± 3.2 s (P <0.01); in the 2nd -
2.2 ± 0.5 l, 10.9 ± 0.6, 18.8 ± 2.2 s and 13.7 ± 2.9 s, and at the end - 2.0 ± 0, 4 L (P> 0.05), 11.1
± 0.7 (P> 0.05), 18.1 ± 2.0 s (P <0.05) and 13.1 ± 2.6 s (P> 0.05); in 3rd group - 2.8 ± 0.5 l, 11.1
± 1.1, 31.3 ± 2.1 s and 20.7 ± 2.3 s, and at the end - 2.7 ± 0 , 7 L (P> 0.01), 10.9 ± 1.2 (P> 0.05),
29.2 ± 2.7 s (P <0.01) and 18.8 ± 3.1 s (P <0.05).

To determine the level of physical fitness (FP) and public health, special tests "Alpomish" and "Barchinoy" were used, developed by the Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources , The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan for girls and boys 18-23 years old.

The girls were tested according to the following program: running 100 m, running 2000 m, long jump from the spot, bending forward from a standing position to determine flexibility, lifting the trunk from a supine position, running-walking for 6 minutes, throwing a grenade.

The conducted pedagogical experiment showed that with traditional methods of physical education in universities among female students with a high risk of predisposition to various diseases, at the beginning and at the end of the academic year, most of the indicators of physical fitness and health in the dynamics did not have significant differences (P> 0.05) ... However, significant differences in dynamics at the beginning and at the end of the academic year had: indicators of the tests "long jump from the spot" and "throwing a grenade" in the group of female students with a risk of predisposition to cardiovascular diseases; indicators of the test "throwing a grenade" - only among female students with a risk of predisposition to diseases of the respiratory system; indicators of the test "long jump from a spot" - only among female students with a risk of predisposition to diseases of the musculoskeletal system (P <0.05).

The main experiment. The main task after the preliminary and establishing experiment is to develop comprehensive programs based on the use of modern non-traditional types, means and methods of health physical culture, aimed at developing lagging physical qualities and improving the health status of students at Urgench State University.

When Using the method of computer electro puncture diagnostics, studies were re-conducted and the main diseases that are predisposed to university students were determined. These are diseases in the cardiovascular, respiratory and endocrine systems of the body, musculoskeletal system.

Based on the data obtained for the subsequent experiment, a main group of

female students with a predisposition to diseases in the respiratory system was formed. The experimental group consisted of 30 girls.

The experiment analyzed the following:

- Structure and content of classes on modern non-traditional types of health physical education;
- The method of training the exercises of modern non-traditional types of health physical culture;
- control in classes.

According to the results of control tests, the level of physical development and fitness, as well as the state of health of students, was determined according to special tests of the “Barchinoy” complex.

It was assumed that the most effective is a complex that contains all types of exercises in
All of the above allowed:
- To select the means of modern non-traditional types of recreational physical culture, det

Based on the results of research by scientists and practitioners, as well as data on the assessment of the functional state of girls, their level of physical fitness, a comprehensive program on modern non-traditional types of health physical education for female students has been developed.

To solve this problem, the main experiment was conducted in the period of the 2018/2019 academic year at Urgench State University at the Department of General Physical Education.

Students of the experimental group were engaged in health physical education under developed comprehensive programs once a week for two hours in educational and independent physical education classes. During the period of the experiment, 72 educational and 52 hours of self-study physical education classes were held.

During the school year, physical education classes in the preparatory and final parts of the lesson used comprehensive respiratory gymnastics programs by A.N. Strelnikova in a group of students with a predisposition to illness in the respiratory system.

The main focus of the program on independent physical education classes is a comprehensive combination of modern species, such as basic and power aerobics, exercises for the development of physical qualities, as well as non-traditional and eastern types of health physical culture.

The training in the experimental group was conducted by qualified teachers with many years of experience in non-traditional types of health physical culture.

The selection of funds, the development of the program and the distribution of loads by semesters were carried out on the basis of an analysis of existing methods of classes with a healthy orientation in educational institutions; their accessibility to those engaged in various pedagogical observations that do not require complex equipment was taken into account.

A comprehensive program was developed for two semesters of the academic year (Fig. 1). In the first semester (retracting) on independent lessons, the means of basic aerobics and exercises for the development of physical qualities, as well as elements of exercises of non-traditional and oriental types of health-improving physical culture were used.

Fig. 1. Ratio of modern non-traditional types of health physical culture during the school year for female students with a predisposition to disease in the respiratory system.

In the II semester (training), self-study exercises in basic aerobics, which were also carried out in the preparatory part of the lesson, were used. The basis of the II semester was power types of aerobics, shape aerobics, as well as elements of exercises of non-traditional and eastern types of recreational physical culture.

Physical development is one of the leading indicators of the health status of female students. In this regard, many researchers believe that it is possible to judge human health by the level of physical development [12].

The results of indicators of physical and functional development during the experiment of a group of female students predisposed to diseases of the respiratory system are given in Table 1.

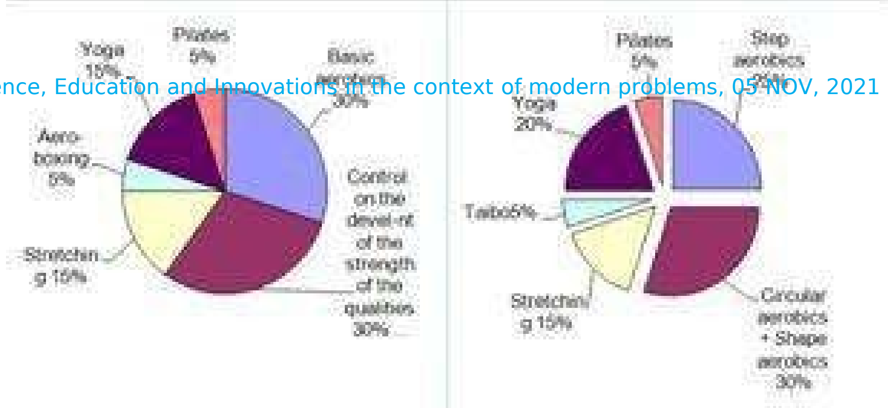
We can talk about the influence of a particular technique on the given indicators, however, it is known that their values are quite tightly controlled by the genome and are the most stable indicators of individual features of the body. Thus, the analysis of the dynamics of the main morphofunctional indicators of female students in the experimental group showed that the increase in body length averaged 0.5% per year ($P < 0.05$); no significant differences were found in body weight gain, in changes in shoulder and pelvic width, chest girth compared to baseline data in the group ($P > 0.05$). During the experiment, the students of this group showed changes in the indicators of the skin-fat layer (SFL). Thus, in the experimental group, unidirectional changes were found towards a decrease in the SFL of the shoulder behind, forearm, hip and tibia, respectively: by 10.4% ($P < 0.05$), 4.3% ($P > 0.05$), 8.2% ($P < 0.05$) and 5.8% ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1

Dynamics of morphofunctional indicators of the experimental group of students of Urgench State University

In dicators

September 2018		June 2019		Differences		calc
X	±δ	X	±δ	Δx	±Δδ	



Body length	sm	154,5	4,3	155,2	4,6	0,7	0,30	2,33
Body weight	Kg	56,0	5,8	56,2	5,9	0,2	0,10	2,00
Girth of gr. Cells at rest	Sm	79,7	5,5	81,1	4,5	1,4	1,00	1,40
The width of shoulder	Sm	38,4	1,2	38,6	1,3	0,2	0,10	2,00
The width of Pelvic	Sm	44,6	1,4	44,8	1,5	0,2	0,10	2,00
The girth shoulder	Sm	23,4	2,1	24,2	1,8	0,8	0,30	2,67
The girth forearm	Sm	21,6	1,2	21,9	1,1	0,3	0,10	3,00
The girth hip	Sm	41,2	3,5	41,8	2,8	0,6	0,70	0,86
The girth shin	Sm	30,7	2,0	31,2	1,8	0,5	0,20	2,50
The SFL of the shoulder from behind	Mm	22,2	4,1	19,9	3,2	2,3	0,90	2,56
The SFL of forearm	Mm	13,8	2,1	13,2	1,8	0,6	0,30	2,00
The SFL of hip	Mm	34,2	5,7	31,4	4,7	2,8	1,00	2,80
The SFL of shingles	Mm	29,2	4,5	27,5	3,9	1,7	0,60	2,83
The systole	Arterial pressure	114,0	7,0	116,0	6,2	2,0	0,80	2,50
The diastole	Arterial pressure	74,0	6,0	75,0	5,5	1,0	0,50	2,00
LC	Liters	2,1	0,4	2,6	0,2	0,5	0,22	2,27
Heart rate	beats per minute							
The RDI		11,3	0,8	9,8	0,3	1,5	0,54	2,77
The sample of Gench	Sec	14,1	3,5	18,5	1,8	3,4	1,70	2,59

The sample of Barbell	Sec		25,3	4,8	34,3	1,5	9,0	3,30	2,73
Flexibility	Sm	-12,0	6,9	-7,0	5,0	5,0	1,90	2,63	

Note: at t_{calc}. = 2.08 P <0.05

RDI is an indicator of the functional state of the cardiovascular system, and its value decreases as the adaptive capabilities of the circulatory system increase. An analysis of the rate of increase in the adaptive capabilities of

group, the increase in cardiovascular efficiency was 13.3%. Differences are statistically significant (P < 0.05).

To determine the resistance to oxygen deficiency, functional breath-holding tests were used (barbell)

and breath-holding by exhalation (Gencha). The annual dynamics of barbell and Gench sample indicators indicate an increase in the resistance of the student body to hypoxia. An analysis of the rate of increase in the adaptive capabilities of the respiratory system showed that the students of the experimental group had an increase in the indicators of barbell and Gench samples of 26.2% and 23.8%, respectively. Differences are statistically significant (P < 0.05). According to the criteria for assessing the state of health (according to T.V. Volkova, A.G. Volkova (1986), in the experimental group of students, the DRI, Barbell and Gench samples at the end of the experiment correspond to the "good" assessment. Thus, the functionality of the circulatory system and the mechanisms for adapting the body of students of the experimental group to hypoxia conditions function quite reliably in adverse environmental conditions when using modern non-traditional types and means of health physical culture in physical education classes compared to similar indicators of students engaged in the traditional method of physical education at the university. Indicators of PF of students of experimental group before and after pedagogical experiment are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Dynamics of physical fitness of the experimental group students of Urgench State University

Indicators		**September 2018** X	**±δ**	**June 2019** X	**±δ**	**Differences** Δx	**±Δδ**	**t calc**
		19,1	1,2	18,0	0,7	1,1	0,45	2,44
Run 100m	m/s	15,32	0,9	13,53	0,3	1,4	0,56	2,48
Cross 2000m	min/s	155,3	1,2	166,0	5,4	10,7	4,20	2,55
Jump in long. from place	sm	16,0	5,3	24,0	2,1	8,0	3,20	2,50
Raise the torso from the floor. lying down	numb er/	860,5	21,6	948,7	68,1	88,2	46,50	1,90
		17,0	1,8	20,1	0,6	3,1	1,20	2,41

t	ime	
athletic walking 6 min		M
Throwing grenades 500g	M	

1.39 min/s (P < 0.05); long jump from place - improvement revealed by 6.4% (P < 0.05);
After training under the comprehensive program on physical education developed by us,
Thus, the pedagogical experiment conducted showed that the use of modern non-traditio

At the end of the school year, a re-examination of female students predisposed to respiratory system diseases was carried out with the help of computer electric point diagnostics.

An analysis of the results of the survey revealed that the students of the experimental group, predisposed to functional changes in the state of health, had improved their physical condition. Thus, Fig.2 shows changes of biologically active zones towards improvement.

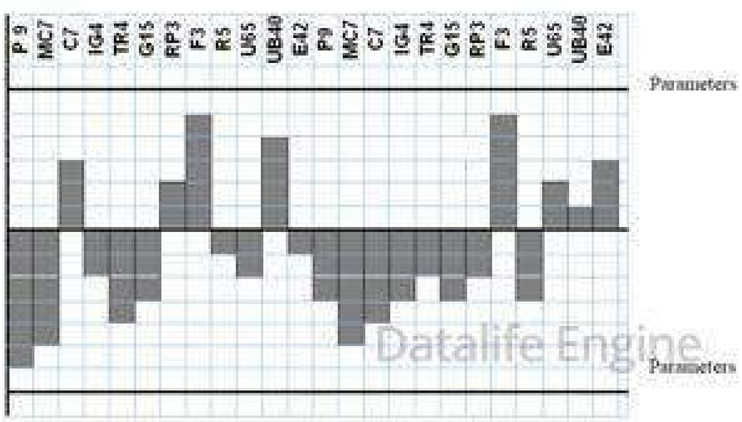


Fig. 2. Indicators of the state of functional systems of students of the experimental group (after the experiment).

Functional changes in experimental groups make it possible to state the fact that parameters characterizing the activities of the heart and vessels (S7, IG4, TR4, G15), AH organs (R9, MC7), as well as the musculoskeletal system (RP3, F3, R5, U65) have adopted proper health standards.

Conclusion. Theoretical understanding of the problem and experimental work made it possible to formulate the following conclusions and recommendations:

3. The analysis of scientific and methodological literature showed that until now the technology of differentiated physical development and preparedness has not been developed in higher educational institutions for female students with a predisposition to diseases. The development of technologies for student physical education software with a healthy orientation will allow to solve with the greatest efficiency the problems of preparing student youth for work and social activities in environmentally unfavorable environmental conditions.

4. With traditional methods of physical education in universities among female students with a high risk of predisposition to various diseases, at the beginning and at the end of the academic year, most of the indicators of physical fitness and health in the dynamics did not have significant differences (P> 0.05). However, there were significant differences in the dynamics at the beginning and end of the academic year: indicators of the tests "long jump from the spot" and "throwing a grenade" in the group of female students with a risk of predisposition to cardiovascular diseases; indicators of the test "throwing a grenade" - only among female students at risk of predisposition to respiratory system diseases; indicators of the long jump test - only among female students with a risk of predisposition to diseases of the musculoskeletal system (P
<0.05) ...

5. The use of traditional physical education classes in combination with modern non-traditional types and means of health physical education in educational and independent classes of students of the experimental group contributed to a reliable (P < 0.05) improvement in the indicators of physical fitness in running 100 m, 2000 m, long jump from a place, lifting the body from a lying position and throwing a grenade.

6. After training under the comprehensive program on physical education developed by us, the number of students of the experimental group who completed the standards of special tests of the “Barchinoy” complex increased by 27%. The level of health of students of this group according to the Rufier-Dixon index, barbell and Gench samples after applying the developed comprehensive program on physical education corresponded to the "good" assessment.

7. The complex program developed and proposed by us, combining traditional and non- traditional means of health-improving physical culture, makes it possible to differentiate approaches to physical education and contributes to an increase in the level of physical fitness, physical and functional development, as well as health indicators of female students who have a risk of predisposition to the development of diseases of the respiratory system ...

Reference

1. Закон Республики Узбекистан «Об образовании» г. Ташкент, 23.09.2020 г., № ЗРУ- 637.
2. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по широкому внедрению здорового образа жизни и дальнейшему развитию массового спорта» г. Ташкент, 30.10.2020 г., № УП-6099.
3. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию и популяризации физической культуры и спорта в Республике Узбекистан» г. Ташкент, 24.01.2020 г., № УП-5924.
4. Бердимуратова А. Экологический кризис в Приаралье и проблемы его решения //

., Ибраева Л.К., Култанов Б.Ж., Досмагамбетова Р.С. Актуальность исследования состояния здоровья населения Приаралья в современных условиях // Успехи современного естествознания. №9, 2014/ - С. 167-169

6. Мукашева Б.Г. Влияние климата на состояние здоровья населения Приаралья.
Рахимов В.Ш. Анализ физической подготовленности студентов по результатам
7. Баранов А.А. Состояние здоровья детей и подростков в современных условиях

8.

9.

5-8.
10. Анисимова А.В., Перевощикова Н.К. Современные проблемы формирования здоровья детей и подростков // Мать и дитя в Кузбассе.№2 (53) 2013 - С. 8-14.
11. Ишмухаметов М.Г. Дифференцированное физическое воспитание школьников в районах экологического риска: Дис. … д-ра.пед.наук. – Пермь, 2006. - 455 с.
12. O. Arzibayev, V.Sh.Rahimov Effects On Performance By Electronic Training Equipment For Young Karatists. «Psychologi and education» Journal (2021) 58(2): 11488-11490 ISSN: 00333077
13. O. Arzibayev, V.Sh.Rahimov Influence of Basketball on the Mental and Physical Development of the Personality. «International Journal of Future of Generation Communication and Networking » Vol. 14. No. 1. (2021). pp. : 768-772 ISSN: 2233-7857 IJFGCN

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RENT, LEASING IN UZBEKISTAN.

Tursunov Ulugbek Sativoldievich

Head of the Department, Associate Professor, Namangan Engineering Technological Institute, Namangan, Uzbekistan, ulugbektursunov@mail.ru

Abstract. This article describes the conditions that led to the formation of leasing relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the formation of leasing relations, its regulatory framework. Theoretical literature and scientific works of scientists on leasing relations are analyzed. Recommendations are also given for the accounting of leasing relationships.
Keywords: rent, lease, investment, investor, entrepreneur, risk, financial relationship, lessor, lessee.

I. INTODUCTION.

Various ways of developing the economy and investing in it are widely used. One such way is to use leasing operations. Because today we can see in practice that leasing is an effective mechanism for investing in the modernization of the production capacity of small businesses, the expansion of private entrepreneurship and the organization of compact production on its basis. Leasing is beneficial for both investors and entrepreneurs. Because it allows investors to spend money without excessive risks, and entrepreneurs to attract this money to expand their activities and modernize production.

In the context of modernization of the economy, the use of leasing methods of investment financing is important. Indeed, leasing is one of the most effective types of financial services widely used in all countries of the world. Over the past 15 years, the total volume of leasing operations in developed countries has increased by 5 times. This shows that leasing plays an important role in the economies of all countries around the world, and today special attention is paid to the development of these financial relations.

In order to equip the economy with modern high-tech equipment, increase the role of leasing in the sale of equipment and machinery produced by domestic enterprises, Uzbekistan has created a strong and effective regulatory framework governing the industry. In this regard, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Leasing", the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of May 21, 2011 "On measures to further develop and regulate leasing services in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and other regulations were adopted.

II.MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today, the growing volume of leasing operations in the gross domestic product is one of the indicators of the development of leasing in Uzbekistan.

In the first half of 2019, the volume of new leasing transactions amounted to 1.189 trillion sums, the total portfolio of leasing operations exceeded 4.351 trillion sums, but the total portfolio does not include the

portfolio of the National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of 967 billion sums. The analysis of the leasing market of the Republic of Uzbekistan was prepared on the basis of official data provided to the Association of Lessor of Uzbekistan by leasing

companies and commercial banks. During the preparation of the rating of lessors of Uzbe
With regard to the share of leasing market participants in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we
Table 1
Analysis of the share of leasing market participants in the Republic of Uzbekistan

№	Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	Leasing companies: Property value, bln. sum	630,6	963,3	1912,9	1809,8	3518,7
	Share	64,8%	62,0%	72,6%	78,5%	64,8%
	Commercial banks					
	Property value, bln. sum	342,5	590,3	721,9	495,7	1911,4
	Share	35,2%	38,0%	27,4%	21,5%	35,2%
	Total	**973,1**	**1553,6**	**2634,8**	**2305,5**	**5430,1**

As can be seen from this table, the implementation of leasing operations has increased from year to year. In 2020, the total amounted to 5430.1 billion soums, including the share of leasing companies on average 70%. There will be a total of 44 lessors in this leasing market in 2020, of which 14 will be commercial banks. During the reporting period, the total portfolio of leasing operations amounted to 5 trillion. 430 billion we can see that the sum. During the reporting period, lessors concluded 4,785 new leasing agreements worth $ 1 trillion. 269 billion
soums, which is 8.8% or 102.7 bln. soums more than last year. soums more.

We can see that the leased facilities accounted for 39.0% of agricultural machinery,
29.7% of vehicles, 21.6% of technological equipment. In addition, we can see that in recent years in our country a great deal of attention is paid to construction, as the share of construction equipment is 7.6%. In turn, it should be noted that real estate leasing is at a very low level, ie in 2020 it was 2.1%. The largest participants in the leasing market in the analyzed period were JSC "Uzagroleasing" (456.2 billion soums), JV JSC "Uzbek Leasing International A.J." (167.9 billion soums), Fincom Leasing Group (157.4 billion soums), JV Kamaz Asia Leasing (118.8 billion soums), and Nano Leasing Company (115.3 billion soums). billion soums). During the reporting period, the largest lenders were PJSC "Turkiston" (15.6 billion soums), PJSC "Orient Finance Bank" (8.0 billion soums), JSCB "Invest Finance Bank" (7.3 billion soums), PJSC "Davr-Bank” (6.4 billion soums), and ATIB“ Ipoteka Bank ”(2.8 billion soums).

The great attention paid by the Republic of Uzbekistan to the leasing market has given impetus to its development. As a result, the leasing portfolio has grown from year to year.

At the same time, the analysis of its structural structure plays an important role in the development of the leasing market. In particular, it is

necessary to analyze to which sector the leased property is transferred. Because as a result of the analysis it is possible to identify priority areas.

Table 2 Industry analysis of leased property in Uzbekistan and their value (in millions of US dollars)

Leasing facilities	**2019**		**2020**	
	Number of transactions	**Value**	**Number of transactions**	**Value**

For light industry	91	6,4	50	6,8
In the production of food products	51	3,8	98	6,7
Polygraphy	9	3,6	22	3,8
Construction and manufacture of construction products	11 7	17, 8	17 1	22,2
Other production equipment	53	2,8 9	6	0,7
Trade	12,5	0,2	10	0,6
Computer. office equipment	36	1,3	50	3,7
Agricultural machinery	34223	46, 1	38157	60,1
Truck transport	12354	2,7 8	18723	4,7
Light motor transport	45178	1,1	68421	2,5
Real estate and property complexes	38	2,4	98	36,2
Others	33	1,3	47	8,2
Total	**4078**	**80, 5**	**5970**	**268 ,8**

It can be seen from this table that the agricultural sector has a large share in leasing relations. In 2019, 34,223 leasing agreements were concluded by enterprises of this sector for equipment and facilities worth $ 46.1 million, and in 2020, 38,157 leasing agreements worth $ 60.1 million were signed. Also, in the years of analysis, the number of lease agreements for the purchase of light vehicles is the highest. In 2019, the number of lease agreements for passenger cars will be 45,178. This figure was 68,421 in 2020, an increase of 151.4% over the previous year. However, the total cost of this type of leasing agreements is not high compared to other industries.

Thus, these processes show that leasing relations have been formed and are developing in Uzbekistan. In this regard, the adoption of the "Law on Leasing" in order to regulate leasing relations in our country shows its importance.

In general, we can see that the concept of leasing is given many definitions. Including leasing - long-term lease of machinery, equipment, vehicles, production facilities; has been described as one of the forms of crediting the export of durable goods. There are mainly financial and simple types of leasing. Financial Leasing is a payment that is sufficient to cover the lessor's capital costs for a certain period of time and provides the owner with a certain amount of profit. Normal Leasing - Property leased during the lease period is partially depreciated. The leasing company buys the equipment and leases it to the leasing company, usually for 1 to 10-15 years. Leasing is the purchase of equipment by the lessee at the residual value at the end of the lease term (in which case the ownership passes to the new owner); extension of the contract on the basis of a new agreement;

return of tangible assets to leasing companies, etc. may be envisaged. The parties have no right to terminate it during the period specified in the lease agreement. Leasing companies use personal and borrowed funds to purchase machinery and equipment. The state usually provides them with preferential terms for borrowing from a bank.

Leasing is a promising direction in financing the investment process. Leasing allows the company to renew fixed assets with less money, to create a technical base for the production of new products, to gradually pay rent from the proceeds from the sale of manufactured products.

The first leasing companies in Uzbekistan in 1994 began to be formed from. In 2003, 6 leasing companies started their operations. Leasing relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan It is

regulated by the Law on Leasing, adopted on April 14. Article 2 of this Law defines leasing as follows: “Leasing is a special type of financial lease in which one party (lessor) on behalf of the other party (lessee) owns property (leased object) conditioned by the lease agreement from a third party (seller). and provide it to the lessee for a period of more than twelve months for possession and use for a fee under the terms of this agreement. ” This article stipulates that the lease agreement must meet one of the following requirements:

1) upon expiration of the lease agreement, the leased object becomes the property of the lessee;
2) the term of the lease agreement is more than eighty percent of the service life of the leased object or the residual value of the leased object after the expiration of the lease agreement is less than twenty percent of its initial value;
3) upon expiration of the lease agreement, the lessee has the right to purchase the leased object at a price lower than its market value, based on the value of the leased object on the date of exercise of this right;
4) the current discounted (accounting) value of lease payments for the period of the lease agreement exceeds ninety percent of the current value of the leased object at the time of leasing. The current discounted (accounting) value is determined in accordance with the legislation on accounting.

We can see that this Law also defines the objects of leasing. Any non-consumable items used for business activities, including enterprises, property complexes, buildings, structures, equipment, vehicles and other movable and immovable property may be leased.

Land plots and other natural objects, as well as other property leased objects that have been withdrawn from circulation or limited in circulation, may not be.

In addition, the subjects of leasing are also identified and listed in it. Lessor, lessee and seller are leasing entities.

A lessor is a person who acquires the object of leasing for the purpose of future transfer to the lessee under the lease agreement.

A lessee is a person who receives a leased object under a lease agreement for possession and use.

The lessor from whom the lessee receives the object of leasing is recognized as the seller.

If the leased object is received at the expense of the lessee's credit (debt), the lessor is not allowed to act in relation to the specific leased object in the person of the creditor and the lessee.

A separate Article 6 of this Law deals with the issue of additional leasing. In particular, this issue is defined as follows: The lessee has the right to sublease the leased object to a third party for temporary possession and use with the written consent of the lessor, while remaining liable to the lessor under the lease agreement. In this case, the provisions of this Law shall apply to the lessor, lessee and seller, respectively, in respect of the additional lessor, additional lessee and seller in the sublease agreement.

The term of the additional lease agreement may not exceed the term of the lease agreement.

One of the issues to be considered in this Law is lease payments. We

nts as follows. Lease payments consist of the lessor's reimbursement of the value of the leased asset to the lessor, as well as the lessor's interest income. Leasing payments are distributed over the entire term of the contract and are paid in installments. The amount and frequency of lease payments are determined by the lease agreement.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We know that leasing transactions are processes in which risk is present and their nature must be taken into account. All risks associated with the leased object, including the risk of its accidental loss (destruction) or accidental damage, as well as theft, premature wear, damage are transferred to the lessee in the manner prescribed by the lease agreement. Risks The lessee shall be liable for any loss or damage to the leased asset from the last minute during the term of the lease agreement.

If the time of transfer of risks from the lessor to the lessee is not specified in the lease agreement, the risk is transferred to the lessee from the moment he receives the object of leasing.

If the proposed leased object does not comply with the lease agreement and this gives the lessee the right to abandon the leased object, all risks are borne by the lessor until such discrepancy is eliminated or until the lessee receives the leased object.

The risks of the seller's insolvency or incompatibility of the leased asset with its intended use shall be borne by the lessee, except in cases where the lessor selects the seller or leased object or the lessor illegally forces the lessee to choose a particular seller or leased object.

Thus, these concepts were introduced into the practice of the Republic of Uzbekistan long ago. We can see that relevant research has been done on its essence. In particular, we can see the definition given by economist T. Utanov: “In English, there is a concept of operative and financial leasing. According to our legislation, an operating lease means a “lease”. Financial leasing means "financial lease" or "lease".

One of the ways to develop entrepreneurship in the new scenario in the Republic of Uzbekistan requires the development of leasing relations and its application in practice, the widespread use of foreign leasing experience. To understand the essence of the leasing relationship requires a worthy contribution to the development of the new Uzbekistan on the basis of a detailed study of its nature. Because the lease is not a simple lease, unlike a lease, it usually involves three or more entities, ie the supplier of equipment (seller), the leasing company (lessor) and the lessee (lessee).

There are other definitions in this regard in foreign literature:

In particular, by V.D. Gazman, "Leasing has similarities with credit, in which the difference is that the parties are three. "In addition, by some economists, leasing is a special type of lease.”

There is also the idea in some literatures that a property relationship that arises as a result of the private purchase of property and its subsequent temporary transfer for a certain payment is called a lease.

In this regard, the economist-scientist Utanov T. to express its full meaning, not just one aspect of a financial leasing relationship: will be needed.

Thus, there is a need to take into account the leasing relationship at the macro and micro levels and take into account its specific features. Because today we can see that leasing relationships have been established, from large planes to cars. In our view, a lease relationship is a lease that includes operational or service, financial, capital or direct leasing and repayable leases, and can be leased from large buildings, aircraft, ships to ordinary vehicles.

In general, Gozibekov DG, Sobirov O.Sh., Muminov A., Kuljanov O.M.

modern classification of them has been carried out by a

nd on this basis the leasing relationship can be regulated. At the same time, we can see that they are categorized by period of use, market sector, sources of funding, type of ownership and composition of participants.

Thus, summarizing the above points, based on the study of financial leasing on an international scale, we can classify it on the basis of the following characteristics:

1) the leased object becomes the private property of the lessee upon termination of the lease agreement and there is no debt obligation under the lease agreement;
2) the term of use of the leased object covers a longer period than the term of the contract and is used thereafter;
3) the lessee has the right to purchase the leased object at a price lower than the market price or at the expiration of the lease agreement, as well as at the residual value and uses this opportunity;
4) the total amount of lease payments (excluding taxes) during the lease agreement must be equal to or greater than the value of the leased object;
5) the lessee must not change the operational characteristics of the leased object.

Thus, the development of leasing operations in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the development of a broader leasing relationship in recent years necessitates scientific work in this area. In particular, the rapid development of leasing operations has led to the need to pay more attention to the issues of its accounting, analysis and audit. We can see that certain work has been done on this issue since independence.

In particular, the first work on accounting in this area was conducted by economist- scientist Kuljanov O.M. Candidate's dissertation on the solution of the problem of improving the accounting of leasing transactions in the context of economic liberalization:

- In this case, the development of proposals for amendments and additions to the legal and regulatory documents on leasing operations (the Law "On Leasing" and the National Accounting Standard (BHMS) №6 "Lease";

-Development of relevant recommendations and proposals for the harmonization of accounting for leasing operations with international financial reporting standards;

- Recommended draft model of subleasing agreement in order to improve the accounting of leasing operations;

-Development of proposals for the use of mathematical formulas in the process of leasing, the procedure for calculating lease payments and the most optimal and concise option for their determination;

- Systematized a new chart of accounts for the lessee and lessor on a scientific and practical basis on the basis of operations on the organization of accounting in the leasing process (IFRS 21);

- Work has been done on the development and implementation of standard forms of initial documents related to leasing operations.

One of the next works on this issue was the economist-scientist Yuldashev M.A. Candidate's dissertation is devoted to the directions of improvement of accounting of leasing operations in Uzbekistan.

- The definition of leasing and lease payments has been studied and improved definitions have been developed;

- practical recommendations on leasing and rent indicators on separate lines in the financial statements;

-Development of improved posting of accounts correspondence to

ent of practical recommendations for improving the methods of calculating lease payments;

- Development of new accounts 0198 - "Leased fixed assets" and 0298 - "Depreciation of leased fixed assets" in the chart of accounts;
- The development of guidelines for the revaluation of leased property is significant in that this work has addressed important issues.

Further work in this area is the work of Ismaylova Sulukhan Sarsenbaevich on the economy of the agro-industrial complex. We can see that this work is devoted to the economic basis for the development of leasing in the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan. In this work we can see that work has been done on the following scientific innovations:

- Analysis of the factors influencing the classification of leasing types in agriculture and their development on the basis of the characteristics of their use in agriculture;
- Development of an improved definition of the nature, types and object of leasing relations and leasing activities;
- Development of a methodology for calculating the net profit of the lessee, taking into account the total costs associated with the lease and the use of leased facilities;
- Development of methods for calculating lease payments and methods for determining the income of the lessor in any period of the lease period according to the amount of periodic payments;
- It is characterized by the development of organizational, economic and legal framework for the leasing of fixed assets in the agricultural sector.

Candidate's dissertation on improving the accounting and audit of leasing operations in commercial banks Utanov T.N. This work is mainly devoted to the issue of accounting and auditing the process of leasing operations by banks. The following scientific innovations have been developed in this dissertation:

- Development of proposals to improve the accounting and audit of leasing operations of commercial banks;
- Development of a procedure for accurate recording of leasing operations on fixed assets in banks in the accounts;
- The organization of the audit of leasing operations in commercial banks and the development of an analysis of the effective use of leasing facilities;
- Development of a procedure for recording leasing transactions in bank accounts;
- correct reflection of leasing operations in the accounting policy and financial statements of commercial banks;
- Development of a methodology for auditing leasing operations and developing its program;
- Development of a methodology for auditing leasing operations in commercial banks.

However, the above-mentioned works are much older and do not address the issue of international financial reporting standards. In addition, the urgency of this issue is determined by the fact that during this period, significant changes have been made in the field of accounting, auditing and analysis of leasing operations.

IV CONCLUSIONS

Thus, in our opinion, the organization of leasing operations determines the need to conduct its accounting on the basis of international financial reporting standards and the analysis of its activities on the basis of methods

adopted in world practice. In addition, the decline in public confidence as a result of fraud and deception in leasing operations in recent years requires the proper organization of internal control in this area. Therefore, the development of a separate system of internal control in the Republic of Uzbekistan for leasing operations, ie rules for

combating money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in leasing companies, is important.

Thus, the development of the leasing process should allow it to organize the accounting system clearly and transparently through the proper organization of accounting and the application of international financial reporting standards in practice. In this regard, first of all, it is necessary to organize the accounting and financial statements of leasing companies in accordance with the requirements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ageeva O. A. International financial reporting standards. Theory and practice. Moscow: yurayt, 2016. - 448s.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on audit activity"(new edition) of 26.05.2000 No. 78-II. / / www/ lex.uz/
3. Ibragimov A. K., Sugurbaev B. B. Budget control and audit: textbook.stipend/ UN development program; Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Training center. - T.: publishing house " infoCOM.UZ", 2010. -192 c.
4. Ibragimov A., Karimov A., Rizayev N., Imamova N. “International Financial Reporting Standards” - T: “Moliya”,2018.p.- 296.
5. Ibragimov A., Khasanov B., Rizayev N. Practical Management Accounting. Tashkent. Iqtisodiyot, 2016. -321p.
6. IbragimovA.K. Auditning xalqaro standartlari asosida tijorat banklarining moliyaviy barqarorligi va likvidligini baholashni takomillashtirish.-Tashkent: "Moliya", 2015. -160p.
7. Rizaev N.Methodological Issues of Analyzing Intellectual Property Objects/ International journal of research in social sciences/ ISSN 2249-2496/ International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research Academy (IJMRA)/ Impact Factor (IJRSS) 6.278 for 2015 and 7.081 for 2016/.December 2018 Volume-8, Issue-12.
8. Mazurenko A. A. Foreign accounting and audit. Moscow: KnoRus, 2015. 234 p.
9. International standards on auditing. Edited by Zh. a. Kevorkov. M.: yurayt, 2014. - 458s.
10. Kolonov M.B.Issues of accounting expenses at the motor vehicle companies. Monograph, Tashkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2018.-301p.
11. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №4720 “On the measures to introduce modern methods of corporate governance in joint-stock companies” as of April 24, 2015, Tashkent: lex.uz
12. Kondrakov N.P. Accounting (financial, management) accounting: Textbook, - M.: Prospect, 2009. -223p.
13. Tursunov U.S., Ibragimov A.K. “Peculiarities of the accounting balance in modern management system” **International Journal of Management, IT & Engineering** Vol. 10 Issue 02, February 2020 ISSN: 2249-0558 Impact Factor: 7.119
14. Tursunov U.S., Ibrahimova I., Nosirov A. “Auditing of financial reporting in the republic of Uzbekistan”, **International Journal of**

July 2019, ISSN: 2249-0558 Impact Factor: 7.119
15. Tursunov U.S. “Investment Climate in Industries”, International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD) Volume 4 Issue 5, July-August 2020 Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ETHICS: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) OF TAIWANESE ENTERPRISE APPLIES IN VIETNAM

Nguyen Thanh Lam

Ho Chi Minh City University of Economics and Finance (UEF)

Email: lamnt2@uef.edu.vn

Abstract

Nowadays, CSR is not a very new terms according to developed countries, however, it is no longer applied to developing countries. Particularly, Vietnam is a country where the huge of foreign companies are going to invest in. Consequently, this study was carried out to answer the question how the CSR of Taiwanese enterprises applies in Vietnam is presently looking for. This study was undertaken by a qualitative approach, therein; a case of Taiwanese enterprise business investing in Vietnam was investigated associated with their CSR strategies and viewpoints. The information used in this research was gathered from CSR reports, third parties, and the company's website. This study contains general discussions of global business ethics regarding CSR applied in developing countries, especially in Vietnam, which is mainly associated with the poor consequence of environmental problems. In conclusion, the results indicated how CSR makes the business perceptions in developing countries, especially in the case of Vietnam. This study will call for the strong involvement of local authorities, international players and local firms in collaborating together to sustain and develop CSR in Vietnam. It also shows the importance of CSR implementation that the business needs to consider.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility (CSR), Multi-national Corporations (MNCs) Business ethics, Taiwanese enterprises, Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation, Vietnam

1. Introduction

Business ethic is not a very new topic where a number of researchers have been discussing in relevant fields. After the 'creative accounting'

scandals, the term ‘corporate governance’ was
This is an effect on the whole world and this also
brings out the perspective of general public after some reports as
following: Primark’s suppliers used child

Some researchers has identified that MNCs and local countries altogether have a respect on four international values as follow completeness, utility, competence, and justice (Payne et al., 1997). These, therefore, can be considered as the international ethical standards for business and can be applied to the contents of international business ethics. Environmental respect, legal protection for human and environment, trust and respect of locals are some examples about the contents of international business ethics (Smeltzer and Jennings, 1998; ; Shaw, 1996; Carlson and Blodgett, 1997). In addition, these ethics are also used to apply to the matters of international business ethics such as human rights, political payment and involvement, environmentalism, consumerism, employment practices and policies, and primary freedom, and social services (Frederick, 1991; Fritzsche, 1997; Desai and Rittenburg, 1997). In contrast, several previous studies (Tavakoli et al., 2003; Batten et al., 1999) demonstrated the opposite sides of ethical managements such as bribery (Lockhead), gift-giving (Guan-xi in China and Japan), child labor (Primark), poor working condition (NHS), and sexual harassment (Mitsubishi) in international business running.

For the poorly-developed countries, they expect investments from industrial countries; in particular, Vietnam recently published new policies to encourage investments by foreign business (Quelch and Dinh-Tan, 1998; Ralston et al., 2006). However, they are also afraid of the exhausting of the resource. This leads to a struggle between “scourge” and “hope” (DeGeorge, 1995) which evaluates the business ethic of MNCs.

The question is that whether these global businesses should follow the standards as what they did in their countries or avoid their responsibility by abusing loopholes in the local countries. In this study, the concentration is on the business ethics implementations of Taiwanese enterprise in Vietnam according to CSR. The reasons for oversea investment of Taiwanese enterprises are indicated by two determinants: ‘push’ and ‘pull’. There is the shortage of labor resources in Taiwan which ‘pushes’ Taiwanese enterprises to have the oversea investment. Furthermore, ‘pull’ determinants for the enterprises to invest oversea are low wages and preferential investment in Vietnam. Thus, these determinants lead

nvestment (Hu, 1996; Ho, 1993; Wang, 1991).

labor in India and forced them to work in poor conditions. Thus, business ethics subject is
Matten, 2007).

This study proposes a new approach to the reality of how the foreign companies apply CSR in Vietnam, which helps to recognize ‘what is good’ and ‘what is bad’ for Vietnamese nation when foreign enterprises come to set up their own operations.

2. Literature review

Globalization is an unavoidable trend (Freidman, 2005). Since the 1990s, the number of international enterprises has been increasing, which leads to the competitiveness amongst them (Porter, 1986). Thus, many companies start doing business cross the border and having incorporation with employees, suppliers, stakeholders and customers from the other different countries (McKinney and Moore, 2008; Franke and Nadler, 2008). As the result, the companies should learn how to run a global business to approach the context of globalization (Crane and Matten, 2007). For instance, MNCs must run a global business with low costs, utilizing the market capacity and producing innovative products (Weiss, 1994).

CSR is a recent term which associates with business ethics and evaluation of society according to business activities. The terms of CSR, then, may be drawn back to nineteenth century foodstuffs and boycotts produced with slave labors (Ciulla, 1991). According to a historical viewpoint, CSR is considered as a role of business in society. According to Fabig and Boele (1999), the new understanding of CSR is that recent discussions are implemented from the viewpoint of developments, environments and human rights, and even greater worldwide stances than earlier in the twentieth century or in the 1960s.

On the other hand, academic scholars attempt to comprehend why CSR is significant; why and how to manage CSR; how CSR might alter in various situations and result in various consequences (Halme et al., 2009); what regulations, for example, political science, sociology, economics and business ethics. These help to give contributions to our comprehending of the characteristics of the interrelationships amongst the elements; and what outcomes gained from the activities and strategies of organizations (Dobers, 2010). Therefore, it means that practitioners need to seek to apply CSR in business while scholars try to build CSR as theoretical principles. When implementing CSR concept in companies, managers may face to some issues, for instance, community development, labor rights, stakeholder management, corporate charity activities, environmental management, and corporate governance (Blowfield and Frynas, 2005).

Organizations and individuals can alter the understandings of CSR. For example, CSR definition has been changed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) over time. In 1998, CSR is preferred as “the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and

contribute to economic development while improvi

ng the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large". However, its definition was described in 2002 as "the commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with employees, their families, the local community and society at large to improve their quality of life".

This study selected Vietnam's economic, political and historical situations to examine the impacts of CSR of Taiwanese enterprises in Vietnam. Vietnam has both capitalist and socialist systems. Due to the fragmentation of the Soviet Bloc in 1989 and the disintegration of the Eastern European market; Vietnamese economy had faced to many systemic shocks such as loss of financial aid and trade, having loans and difficulties in commerce. Consequently, Vietnam need to change its trading direction by opening itself to the world markets, particularly the European Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Japan. Since 1989, with a socialist orientation, Vietnamese market economy has been established with the aim of fulfilling a 'civilized and equitable' society. In the following years of new global economy adaption, Vietnam began a new market economy at its party Congress in 1992. In 1995, Vietnam started the diplomatic relationship with the US. Furthermore, Vietnam assessed to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2007. These events lead to a developing period of Vietnam in the future.

In terms of progressive labor laws and industrial policies, socialism has not been abandoned in Vietnam. However, it unfortunately tackles the quandary of a new market economy: increase in trade and growth in investment but having limits to add value to society. Vietnam continuously provides main low paid and low skilled labor force to manufacturers, therein, foreign enterprises are the major (Tran and Norlund, 2015).

Tran (2011) and Hamm (2012 stated that the CSR concept in Vietnam has been presented by western government and both national and international organizations. Since 2002, the World Bank in the US and multi-national corporations have created pressures for the Vietnamese governments to join CSR initiative, specially the high increasing in CSR from 2004 to 2006. For example, many initial research of CSR in Vietnam have been conducted by Social Affairs (MOLISA) and the Ministry of Labor Invalids.

In a study which concentrates on MNCs and their large suppliers, CSR in Vietnam was significantly signal as well as basically followed the well-being of foreign MNCs, not of labors only. The multi-level subcontracting characters of the worldwide supply chains make difficulties in monitoring their contract factories and suppliers. Therefore, harms are spread out through suppliers' factories, in which MNCs will avoid the responsibility in sharing costs for CSR implementations. Similarly, Vietnamese government has still got into troubles to monitor CSR implementations amongst major suppliers (Tran, 2011), and no CSR policy has been public in Vietnam yet (Hamm, 2012).

3. Methodology

This study used the qualitative approach. The information used in this

research was gathered from CSR reports, third parties, and the company's website (i.e. newspapers…).

Aforementioned, CSR initiative in Vietnam is presently described via doings of multination
market.

Case: Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation (FHS) introduction

In 2008, FHS was formed by Formosa Plastics Group of Taiwan to build a largest steel and iron plant in the deep-water port of Vietnam. The original co-founders include Sunsco Holding LTD., Formosa Heavy Industries Corp., Formosa Petrochemical Corp., Nan Ya Plastics Corp., Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corp., Formosa Plastic Corp. Mr. William Wong and Mr. Wu Kuo-hsiung were appointed to be Chairman and President respectively. The projects, Son Duong port and integrated steel mill, have been invested as a large industry by foreign investors in Vietnam, particularly in Vung Ang, Ha Tinh economic zone where the socio-economic conditions are harsh. This project has shaped an powerful and economic infrastructure and an essential transportation as well as has made contributions to the development of Vung Ang, Ha Tinh economic zone – one of the largest heavy industrial centers of South East Asia in the near future. The operation of both integrated steel mill and power station required a large number of labors, around 100 million persons.

This project can be seen as a first time Formosa Group has turned to invest in steel and iron industry. In the first period, South East Asia is the target market of Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation because of its excessive growth rate in steel consumption. At present, some countries in South East Asia have significantly increased the demand in steel and iron products. In particular, Vietnam does not have a sufficiency in manufacturing capability to meet the market demands, which results in the dependence on material imports. FHS gets superior duties and obtains full advantages of local tax policies from the countries which belong to the ASEAN Free Trade Area. In general, Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation will become a largest steel mill manufacture in South East Asia in the future.

4. Discussion: How Taiwanese subsidiary enterprise, Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation, apply CSR in Vietnam.

To ensure compliance with both domestic and international regulations and initiatives, FHS consults the CSR practice as the following aspects: employees, environmental sustainability, suppliers and contractors,

neighborhood relations and education assistance.

As for employees: By applying “employees as family members” norm, the business attempts to achieve the aim of assigning the right positions to the employees and enable them to perform their aptitudes. FHS provides good and stable payment for employees consisting of day-off schedules, benefits, marriage and child treatments, insurances and other welfares to appeal more talents within the company. Furthermore, well-rounded plan of skill training, career development and promotion are provided for employees, the employees with professional and outstanding ability, thus, can ceaselessly develop their career paths. FHS brings out a healthy, secure working place as well as focuses on physical and mental well-being of its employees to manage its human resource in the best ways. For improving the company’s operation and management as well as ensuring employees’ opinions well received, FHS has always taken considerations of their opinions and has made an attempt to improve their suggestions. For further welfares for employees, FHS also provides good accommodations not only for its employees but also for their family.

Environmental sustainability:

The first concern for environment protection is water pollution control. After an discussion with scholars and experts of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), FHS stated that they set up ecological systems into waste-water treatments so as to improve the waste-water quality prior to discharge them in the sea. The waste water is driven to the checking dam and examined by constant waste-water checking system before releasing. Besides, red tilapia, carp are fed in the fishpond, wherein FHS uses waste-water to feed the fish, and have a live broadcast of the fishpond on TV in front of the main entrance to ensure with social publics that treated waste-water does not influence on fish.

The second concern for environment protection is air pollution management. FHS uses pure gas such as COG, BFG, LDG…etc., to reduce air pollutant emissions. The gas which still remains will be sent to Power Plant Systems in order to produce electricity for energy recover. For each process, FHS has also settled air emission treatments. Besides, the constant emission checking systems were settled in funnels to link all parameters to Environment Department and Vietnam Natural Resources in time. As shown in the air testing result of three-year monitoring programs, FHS stated that following its air pollutant emission will be treated in consistent with Vietnamese national standards.

The last concern for environment protection is waste management. FHS makes an attempt to utilize the resources by reusing or recycling waste material to make by-products. Presently FHS plans to produce numerous by-products such as steel slag secondary treatment plants, steel slag primary treatment plants, etc. Moreover, FHS has installed 16 waste storing

aste prior to appointing qualified manufacturer to clear them.

Contractors and suppliers: FHS follows the contract system of Formosa Plastic Group procurement, via E-procurement transactions. FHS fulfills its responsibility with the partnerships

and contractors by meeting the requirement of delivery, offering the lowest prices and pr
Neighborhood relations: The purposes of FHS are to have a sustainable development, to c
the local infrastructures in order that locals can understand its expectations of creating lo

relationships and supporting each other. For example, FHS organized some activities which FHS volunteers and locals can give their hands together to clean up the environments. Besides, FHS charity groups also prepared and delivered free meals to hospital patients. Additionally, FHS provides the health care of employees. In the living area, an emergency aid station (24/7 ambulance service) and a health care center were built to provide the employees. Their aims are not only for medical consultancy but also for health care. FHS also corporates with Taiwan Chang Gung hospital for providing online consultancy services about health management. On the other hand, FHS always makes its employees' health as a priority by cooperating with Da Nang hospital, Ha Noi hospital, Hue hospital, Vinh hospital, and Ky Anh hospital in case of emergency. Likewise, FHS has organized some free health check and medical consultancy for the poor and the elder living alone as FHS realized that activity can partly support their lives.

In contrast, FHS treated against some terms in their CSR compliance. In the worst case of environmental harms in the history of Vietnam, FHS was the offender because the government investigators concluded that FHS had caused tons of dead fish in the Coastal area of Vietnam by directly releasing toxic waste water into the sea without any prior treatments. Specifically, during the first half of April 2016, the livelihoods of fishermen, fish-sauce manufacturers and restaurants have been threatened by the number of dead fish along 200 kilometers of Coastal area (Boudreau, Pham & Mai, 2016).

The Prime Minister called this crisis "the most serious environmental incident Vietnam has faced" because of over 100 tons of dead fish collected after a month. After three months since the crisis, the government had the conclusions as what the local residents guessed from the situations that pollution poisoned the fish was from a steel plant, owned by Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation located in Ha Tinh province. As the government's investigations, which are conducted by over 100 Vietnamese and foreign scientists, FHS's plant released waste-water into the sea; comprising poisonous chemicals (i.e. iron hydroxides, cyanide, and phenol). In a press

t pollution was the cause in killing fish. More seriously, before the abandon of government for the fish consumption, an untold number of people eating those fish became sick.

conference, Minister Mai Tien Dung announced tha

Locals nearby, with local fishermen reported that they had seen red water discharged fro
Consequently, FHS admitted that worse and said that it would admit the report conclusio
chairman (2016).

Minister Chairman, Mai Tien Dung, said "the government was seeking $500 million in compensation from the Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation for the chemical spill, which killed marine life and poisoned people along 120 miles of coastline in central Vietnam". A part of compensation was used to help the local fishermen to find a new job as the marine life cannot be recovered. He also said: "The company would like to take responsibility and apologize to Vietnam." (Richard, 2016)

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in Vietnam also stated that this crisis could spend at least 10 years to recover the area's ecological system (Pham & Nguyen, 2016).

Besides, outsiders are likely to recognize employees of the organizations based on the organization's reputation (Carmeli, 2004). Then organization's reputation might somewhat identify outsiders' views of employees of the organizations, which means employees' thinking of outsiders' views may affect their considering about the companies and also may decline their respects and trust in the organizations (McWilliams and Siegel, 2001) that can lead to decreased self-esteem, discomfort, embarrassment, even their decisions to quit jobs (Hoang Le Tuyet Van 2017). Thus, case of Formosa Ha Tinh employees, the bad reputation of their company may cause embarrassment, discomfort, decrease self-esteem, affect to their pride and satisfaction before, finally may make them think about plan to leave a job, in other words, organization reputation would be affect to job satisfaction and turnover intention process (Van, 2017).

5. Conclusion

This study investigated current development in the terms of CSR in Vietnam and also discussed the challenges and obstacles to implement CSR policies in the country. In more details, this study figured out the negative and positive effects on MNCs' operations, particularly Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation, in Vietnam through the standards of CSR. The results indicated how CSR makes the business perceptions in developing countries, especially in the case of Vietnam. In particular, the information from the

media coverage provided a worse picture of Vietnam regarding its environmental problems caused by FHS. In line with above-mentioned results, the implications for scholars and practitioners have emerged.

CSR is considered as long-term investment which is very costly if looking upon the case of Vietnam. The inability to achieve the environmental and social norms means that running the business in global marketplaces is impossible. An increase in access to the WTO and start of market opening are driving CSR as a significant issue which cannot just be compulsory for only foreign partners. Thus, local enterprises should financially and technically support in order to gain more sustainable policies (Bird and Smucker 2007). From this study, the findings highlight that, instead of addressing the problems already happened, the most important thing is a prior broader and deeper involvements of government and authorities who are in charge of executing and reinforcing the implementation of CSR strategy in order to close any loopholes, inadequacies and shortcomings used by business to avoid social responsibility. Furthermore, a major cooperation between workers and managers, global and local authorities, private and public efforts is intensely required. If Vietnam could begin to make more sustainability for the environment, there is much creativity performed in this country. Hence, this leads to the success with the understandings on what is planned to be done and what has been done before. Moreover, CSR would effectively strengthen along global supply chains thanks to a strong collaboration amongst global organizations and the deep involvement of public authorities. Therefore, a greater coordination amongst international and local organizations and a strong corporation amongst international and local authorities are both extremely suggestible because these would lead to an increase in the effectiveness of implementing CSR in Vietnam.

In addition, a business creates value when considering its impact on environment, safeguarding the respect of its employees' rights and working conditions and getting involved in the development of communities. Implementing CSR strategy will not only enhance employees' commitments but also generate good awareness for governments, society and customers. Environmental and social concerns not only make the organizations more ethically accountable but also represent a growth in opportunities. Performance and sustainability are close friends! By enhancing CSR activity, organizations are taking the opportunities to increase their commercial and financial performances but also to reduce costs and risks. Having a sustainable vision is a way to gain a competitive advantage.

Nevertheless, it is concluded that Vietnamese experience cannot be applied to all developing countries. This study indicates that CSR could create business perspectives in Vietnam, but the efforts for sustainability cannot be forced, that efforts should to be fostered.

Finally, we aware that our study could have some limitations that should be addressed in the future research. This study only focused on investigations of CSR of only one Taiwanese corporation regarding environmental

problems. Thus, further research could investigate on more aspects of CSR of more companies in other countries investing in Vietnam to gain more reliable results.

References

1. Bird, Frederick, and Joseph Smucker. 2007. "The Social Responsibilities of International Business Firms in Developing Areas." *Journal of Business Ethics* 73 (1): 1–9.
2. Blowfield, Michael, and Jedrzej George Frynas. 2005. "Editorial Setting New Agendas: Critical Perspectives on Corporate Social Responsibility in the Developing World." *International Affairs* 81 (3): 499–513.
3. Carmeli, Abraham. 2004. "The Link between Organizational Elements, Perceived External Prestige and Performance." *Corporate Reputation Review* 6 (4): 314–31.
4. Ciulla, Joanne B. 1991. "Why Is Business Talking about Ethics?: Reflections on Foreign Conversations." *California Management Review* 34 (1): 67–86.
5. Crane, Andrew, and Dirk Matten. 2007a. *Corporate Social Responsibility*. Vol. 2. Sage.
6. Crane, and Matten. 2007b. *Business Ethics*. Oxford University Press.
7. DeGeorge, R. T. 1995. "Ethical Dilemmas for Multinational Enterprises: A Philosophical Overview, Business Ethics: Reading and Cases in Corporate Morality," 487–91.
8. Desai, Ashay B, and Terri Rittenburg. 1997. "Global Ethics: An Integrative Framework for MNEs." *Journal of Business Ethics* 16 (8): 791–800.
9. Dobers, Peter. 2010. *Corporate Social Responsibility: Challenges and Practices*. Santérus Academic Press Sweden.
10. Donleavy, Gabriel D, Kit-Chun Joanna Lam, and Simon S M Ho. 2008. "Does East Meet West in Business Ethics: An Introduction to the Special Issue." *Journal of Business Ethics* 79 (1–2): 1–8.
11. Fabig, Heike, and Richard Boele. 1999. "The Changing Nature of NGO Activity in a Globalising World: Pushing the Corporate Responsibility Agenda." *IDS Bulletin* 30 (3): 58– 67.
12. Franke, George R, and S Scott Nadler. 2008. "Culture, Economic Development, and National Ethical Attitudes." *Journal of Business Research* 61 (3): 254–64.
13. Frederick, William C. 1991. "The Moral Authority of Transnational Corporate Codes." *Journal of Business Ethics* 10 (3): 165–77.
14. Freidman, Thomas. 2005. "The World Is Flat." *New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux* 488.
15. Fritzsche, David J. 1997. "Business Ethics a Global and Managerial Perspective."
16. Halme, Minna, Nigel Roome, and Peter Dobers. 2009. "Corporate Responsibility: Reflections on Context and Consequences." Elsevier.
17. Hamm, Brigitte. 2012. "Corporate Social Responsibility in Vietnam: Integration or Mere Adaptation?"
18. Hoang Le Tuyet Van. 2017. "The Relationship of Perceived Organizational Support, Job Satisfaction and Turnover Intention The Moderating Role of Organizational Reputation Case Study of Formosa Ha Tinh Steel, Vietnam."

Vehicle Spare Parts Industries.” *Fujen Managerial Review* 3 (2).
20. McKinney, Joseph A, and Carlos W Moore. 2008. “International Bribery: Does a Written Code of Ethics Make a Difference in Perceptions of Business Professionals.” *Journal of Business Ethics* 79 (1–2): 103–11.
21. McWilliams, Abagail, and Donald Siegel. 2001. “Corporate Social Responsibility: A Theory of the Firm Perspective.” *Academy of Management Review* 26 (1): 117–27.

22. Payne, Dinah, Cecily Raiborn, and Jorn Askvik. 1997. “A Global Code of Business Ethics.” *Journal of Business Ethics* 16 (16): 1727–35.
23. Porter, Michael E. 1986. *Competition in Global Industries*. Harvard Business Press.
24. Quelch, John A, and Christine M Dinh-Tan. 1998. “Country Managers in Transitional Economies: The Case of Vietnam.” *Business Horizons* 41 (4): 34–41.
25. Ralston, David A, Jane Terpstra-Tong, Isabelle Maignan, and Nancy K Napier. 2006. “Vietnam: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Upward Influence Ethics.” *Journal of International Management* 12 (1): 85–105.
26. Shaw, William H. 1996. “Business Ethics Today: A Survey.” *Journal of Business Ethics* 15 (5): 489–500.
27. Smeltzer, Larry R, and Marianne M Jennings. 1998. “Why an International Code of Business Ethics Would Be Good for Business.” *Journal of Business Ethics* 17 (1): 57–66.
28. Tavakoli, A Assad, John P Keenan, and B Cranjak-Karanovic. 2003. “Culture and Whistleblowing an Empirical Study of Croatian and United States Managers Utilizing Hofstede’s Cultural Dimensions.” *Journal of Business Ethics* 43 (1–2): 49–64.
29. Tran, Angie Ngoc. 2011. “Corporate Social Responsibility In Socialist Vietnam.” *Labour in Vietnam* 31: 119.
30. Tran, Angie Ngoc, and Irene Nørlund. 2015. “Globalization, Industrialization, and Labor Markets in Vietnam.” *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy* 20 (1): 143–63.

31. Wang, C H. 1991. “Managerial Strategies of the Investment in Mainland China.” *Paper, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan*.
32. Weiss, Joseph W. 1994. “Business Ethics a Managerial, Stakeholder Approach.”
33. Wu, Chen-Fong. 2003. “A Study of the Adjustment of Ethical Recogntion and Ethical Decision-Making of Managers-to-Be Across the Taiwan Strait Before and After Receiving a Business Ethics Education.” *Journal of Business Ethics* 45 (4): 291–307.

ON THE HISTORY OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S LITERAT

Sevinj Rasulova

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, ADPU, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1070-6069

Keywords: child literature, Azerbaijan literature, literary-theoretical thought, XIX century, textbooks, scientific-theoretical

Abstract

There is no unanimous opinion about the history of national children's literature in the Azerbaijani Literature. The history of these different ideas dates back to the beginning of the 20th century and lasted until recently. There are various savings related to this im- portant problem. Such ideas and beliefs were based on ignoring the characteristics of chil- dren's literature. Unfortunately, these conclusions have also been found in programs and textbooks related to Azerbaijani children's literature. The article considers the existing judgments and conclusions in the Azerbaijani literary-theoretical view. They express their attitude towards these considerations and opinions. At the same time, a certain historical period in which Azerbaijani children's literature was created. Facts prove that Azerbaijani children's literature was created in 70-80s of the XIX century, as an independent branch of literature. We must accept SA Shirvani as his first representative and founder of our chil- dren's literature.

Introduction

The period when the Enlightenment-realist type of thinking was nurtured in Azerbaijan and spread to its vocabulary, literary economy and cultural life began in the 30s and 40s of the 19th century and lasted until 1920, when the Soviet-Bolshevik regime was established. Of course, this factor includes not only the spiritual wealth created "for adults", but also the lit- erature "for children". But here a different aspect is definitely taken into account appleq is needed. Enlightenment-realist way of thinking, cognitive system Unlike "adult" literature, children's literature not only changes the method and style, view of life, social existence, atti- tudes and methods of its description, but also conditions its formation and causes it to germi- nate. Thus, the vocabulary created for "adults" in Azerbaijan had passed a centuries-long, long-lived, hard-working, rich and productive way before the advent of enlightenment- realism. Unfortunately, literature "for the little ones" could not keep up with him. Because there was no such literature. In other words, the formation and early emergence of children's literature in Azerbaijan falls on the historical stage of the enlightenment movement, the en- lightenment-realist literary and social process. An important literary and cultural event, It grew in her womb as an independent branch of literature, and

found nourishment and nurture in her bosom. In other words, it is impossible to imagine children's literature as an independ- ent branch of the art of speech without the enlightenment-realist literary movement and pro- cess. Of course, in making this judgment, we mean the age of formation of Azerbaijani chil-

dren's literature, the reasons for its formation and the initial stage of development. In the So- viet era, the development of vocabulary "for the little ones" had to be approached from a dif- ferent perspective.

Unfortunately, for many decades, the wrong attitude to Azerbaijani children's literature and its formation has prevailed in our literary criticism. In fact, the wrong, non-objective atti- tude to the history of children's literature stemmed from the wrong, unscientific attitude and view of the nature, specificity, nature and essence of children's literature. What is the essence of this error and confusion, and what did it cause? The question can be answered specifically as follows: When talking about children's literature as a branch of word art, its features, spe- cifics, special features are not taken into account, the difference from "adult" literature is for- gotten, resulting in both branches of literature ("for adults" and "for children"). history has been identified. Of course, this is a wrong trend.objective of naturedoes not allow the creation of scientific history. However, there is a serious need to study every literary example, every literary trend and artistic example belonging to the current with its own parameters and crite- ria.

The lack of approach to children's literature in our literary criticism has led to the fact that some started it from Nizami, some from Fizuli, some from earlier and later artists. As a result, there is confusion, a mysterious situation, an unclear picture in the creation of the scientific and objective history of our children's literature. Let us consider a brief summary of these ideas and conclusions. This will allow us to get a fuller picture of the current situation.

It is worth mentioning one issue. Although there have been few studies on the history and development of children's literature in Azerbaijan until the 1960s, some ideas and opinions have been expressed, but initiatives in terms of its fundamental research date back to the 1960s.

The title of a press article by P. Allahverdioglu (Saleh) published in 1962 is as follows: "On the issues of education in Azerbaijani children's literature (in oral literature, Nizami, Fizuli)" (18, 47-51). The fact that the author began the history of children's literature in our written literature with Nizami is evident not only in the text of the article, but also in its title. It is true that the scientist, in general, begins the history of children's literature with folklore. I would agree with this opinion. Because one of the branches of folk art is children's folklore. However, the objection is that the examples used in the article by the pedagogue-scientist are not mainly examples of children's folklore, but examples of oral folk art created for the gen- eral public. In written literature, the scientist considers Nizami the founder of Azerbaijani children's literature. Two years later, the same author changed his mind in his doctoral disser- tation, and this time declared M. Fuzuli "the founder of Azerbaijani children's literature" (1, 8).

The position of A.Azizov, one of the researchers of our children's literature, is in line with the previous conclusion of P.Allahverdioglu. In his monograph "Children's Favorites", he states his position on this: We meet in the representations of Zakir and SA Shirvani ”(8, 4).

As can be seen, the first children's works in our written literature are found in the works of Nizami Ganjavi, M. Fuzuli's allegorical works, G. Zakir's fables are also valued as exam- ples of word art "for the little ones".

Nizami is mentioned as the founder of our children's literature in the

textbook "Azerbai- jan children's literature" co-authored by F.Farhadov and A.Hajiyev. Separate essays are dedi- cated to N. Ganjavi and M. Fuzuli as representatives of children's literature (9). In general, in the programs, teaching aids, textbooks designed and written for teaching the subject "Chil- dren's Literature" in universities, as a rule, the history of Azerbaijani children's literature be- gins with the epic "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" and N. Ganjavi.

It is noteworthy that in the textbooks of Z.Khalil and F.Asgarli, as well as B.Hasanli, the
N. Ganjavi to A. Bakikhanov as "examples of children's reading in ancient and med

Azerbaijani literature." However, errors in other research, textbooks and teaching aids still remain.

What is the reason for this? Speaking about the artistic wealth "for the little ones", what do our specialists throw, what do they take into account, what do they take into account and what do they overlook when determining the beginning, history, historical development path and representatives of Azerbaijani children's literature? What causes their unscientific, non- objective approach to the problem, and what are the consequences?

Of course, the main reason for this is that our scholars, who speak about children's litera- ture, do not approach this literature with its own criteria, its own patterns, its own purpose and parameters. If they see anything useful in our vocabulary for the little ones, they take it as an example of children's literature. Such examples are more fables, allegorical worksr, reminderadvice, stories with moral and didactic content, verse stories, literary texts with edu- cational content and spirit, etc. It is possible to come across any such artistic example in the classical oriental literary field, as well as in Azerbaijani literature. N. Ganjavi, who lived in the XII century, A. Tabrizi, A. Ardabili, S.I. Khatayi, M. Fuzuli, Fadai, Amani, S. Tabrizi, etc. There are many such examples in the works of dozens of our artists. This is what attracts the attention of our experts when talking about the history of our children's literature.

Interestingly, the acceptance of fables as children's literature is not only a matter for our literary critics. Some well-known philologists around the world also consider fables as an ex- ample of children's literature. For example, Y. Brandis considers fables as a spiritual treasure created "for the little ones" and advises to start the history of world children's literature with
the first great representative Aesop and writes: "The history of children's literature begins

with Aesop's fables" (4, 16).

Thus, our specialists in children's literature consider what they see and find in the history of fiction as an example of children's literature. In other words, they do not distinguish be- tween children's literature and children's literature. Theoretically, they probably know that these two approaches to literature have serious, fundamental differences, but they make mis- takes and confusion when applying it to practical material.

Indeed, according to the long-established principle of the world's classical children's liter- ature experts, scholars and educators, "for the little ones" and "for the adults" have similar, overlapping and intersecting merits. Rather, children's literature focuses on the psychology, cognition, tastes, interests, outlook on life, and so on. is a literature created with that in mind. It has its own characteristics, specifics, features, style of expression, and even language and style, so to speak, "independent rights and laws." We completely agree with the opinion of Russian literary critics: “If not seriously, children's literature is literature that is created by masters of words especially for children. But young readers also take a lot from general lit- erature. (For example, ASPushkin's tales, IA Krylov's fables, AVKoltsov's songs, folklore works, etc.) Thus, a new term called "children's reading" is created, which covers the works read

by children. These two concepts sometimes overlap, as there are works in the general literature that we no longer distinguish between children's books. ”6, 8).

According to international children's literature experts, it is not easy to write "for the little ones". Children's literature combines several fields of science and art. These are artistic tal- ent, psychology, pedagogy and science. That is, a children's writer, as well as an educator, a psychologist who understands the psychology of young readers, must be a scientist with more or less scientific knowledge, aware of certain events and processes in society and nature. He

must understand the psychology of children's cognition, interests, desires, desires, tastes and views, and be able to take this into account in his works. As a result, children's literature is a separate branch of general literature, a separate field. That is why to study and follow its history, its special place in the general course of literature, its position, direction of develop- ment, its specific weight, Revealing is one of the main tasks of literary criticism. This is also a problem of Azerbaijani literary criticism. Because if we talk about Azerbaijani children's literature, of course, we must determine its age, history of development, the main stages of development.

But when can the history of the formation of Azerbaijani children's literature be attribut- ed? Who is its founder? What are the stages of development? At what age in history did the boundaries of our children's literature begin, and how did the historical landscape and process take place? Of course, in order to answer these questions objectively, we must look at and analyze our children's literature within the framework of our "independent rights and laws."

In the introduction to the second part of the textbook "Vatan Dili" (1888) AOChernyayevsky and S.Valibeyov could not find in the literary and cultural environment of Azerbaijan a writer who wrote works for children other than Hasanali khan Garadaghi, he is considered the first and only artist in the national arena.5, 3).

It is necessary to pay attention to an interesting issue here. Before H. Garadaghi, SA Shirvani prepared textbooks "Rabiul-etfal" (1878) and "Tajul-kutub" (1883) for students. These books contained many examples of poetry and prose. Both textbooks and the literary texts addressed directly to the students were known to AOChernyayevsky. Thus, after prepar- ing and completing both textbooks, SA Shirvani combined them under the name "Muntahabat" and submitted them to the Caucasian Education Department for publication. Munakhabat was sent to the Transcaucasian Teachers' Seminary for an opinion by a letter

dated 13 August 1883 from KPYanovsky, the head of the Caucasus Education Department. Although Huseyn Efendi Gayibov, a teacher of the Azerbaijani language and Sharia at the seminary, wrote a positive review of the textbook, AOChernyayevsky's written opinion was negative. O, Although he liked the simplicity of the language of the prose samples in the Tajul-Kutub, he did not like the fact that these stories did not have the truth of life and that they had abstract content and ideas. He also criticized the poems in "Rabiul-etfal" as exam- ples of lively, far from real life, dry, naked reminders, ineffective moral-didactic sermons. He stated that both parts of the "Muntahabat" were not suitable for teaching as textbooks (10).

Apparently, although SA Shirvani's textbooks were known to AOChernyayevsky, he did not like and did not accept these works as an example of children's literature. Therefore, he did not mention Seyid Azim's name as an artist who wrote works for children, nor did he in- clude these examples in the "Vatan Dili".

Well-known pedagogue and artist Rashid bey Efendizadeh later introduced himself as the founder of our national children's literature in his autobiographical memoirs written during the Soviet era. The author noted: "During this period, I published the first two textbooks in Turkish (Azerbaijan - SR) (in Istanbul) on the basis of the textbooks" Rodnoye

slovo "," Detskiy mir "by the prominent Russian pedagogue Ushinsky: 1." Basiratul-etfal ", 2. "Kin- dergarten". Therefore, I am considered the founder of children's fiction and drama in the Turkish language. "14, 25).

In an article entitled "On Literature" published in the newspaper "Igbal" in 1912 (№16), A.Akbarov spoke about the creative activity of MTSidgi and assessed it as the foundation of our national children's literature (7).

In our literary criticism, there are those who point to A. Shaigi as the first founder of our literature "for the little ones". For example, Mikayil Rzaguluzadeh, who both theoretically

guided the development of our children's literature in the 1920s and 1930s and created valuable works in the national language for young citizens, devoted his entire article to children's literature, published in 1926 in the "New School" magazine. (16). In the article, the author pays more attention to A.Shaig's creativity for children and makes the following subjective conclusion: In particular, such works as "Murad", "Shelaguyruq", "Tik-tik khanim" ... are read by our children with great interest and enthusiasm, but also very valuable from a pedagogical point of view ... Other than that, they do not seem to exist "(16, 13).

M.Rzaguluzadeh repeats the same opinion in his article "Azerbaijan children's literature" published in 1940. He simply adds to the views expressed in that article that “Azerbaijanof The great revolutionary satirical national poet MA Sabir also wrote poems for children”(17, 279).

In expressing these views, it is obvious that the author is based on subjective considera- tions, distorts the historical truth, and takes a nihilistic position based on the prevailing politi- cal and ideological dictation. Undoubtedly, the critic was not unaware that in the XIX-XX centuries other writers also wrote valuable works for children (for example, SA Shirvani, R. Afandizade, A. Sahhat, SM Ganizade, SSAkhundov, etc.). However, M. Rzaguluzadeh, who was influenced by proletarian culture and vulgar sociology at that time, spoke about the nihil- istic, atheistic view of the history and past of the Bolshevik regime in the 20-30s (XIX-XX centuries).in boundaries) did not accept the children's works of other pen owners.

The nihilistic attitude to children's literature and its achievements in the 1920s and 1930s, before the establishment of the Soviet regime in the 1920s and 1930s, is also reflected in the views and opinions of other critics and literary figures. O.F. Nemanzadeh in his article "Superstitious method in our reading books" published in 1926 (№31) in the pages of "Yeni mekteb" magazine, "serious shortcomings" in our "literature", textbooks and children's literature "created before the victory of the socialist revolution" finds. These "shortcomings" were

the fact that many of the works, including these literature and textbooks, were "superstitious" in terms of content, ideas, and imagery.15, 285). In order to prove his opinion, the author read the poem "Tale of the Trees" by MA Sabir, as well as the stories "The Lion and the Two Bulls", "The Bee and the Crow", etc., which were frequently mentioned in textbooks until then. gives examples of works, criticizes them. He says that the content and harmony of these works "lead to superstition." Even the works of such great artists as Sadi, J. Rumi, Lamartin, Krylov are protested against being included in textbooks and presented to young citizens as a means of spiritual wealth and education. Evaluating this as a means of religious education, the author writes: is a revived method that15, 285).

The negative resonance created by vulgar sociology and proletarianism was also reflected in the views of the critic M. Hussein. In 1927 (№2-3), one of the active critics of that time, M. Hussein, published an article in the "New School" magazine describing his general view of children's literature. In the article, he expresses his views on pre-revolutionary (meaning the socialist

revolution) children's literature and its situation, as well as on the features, con- tent, essence and tasks of children's literature in the Soviet period. Unfortunately, the author denies all the "pre-revolutionary" achievements of our national children's literature. It does not find any useful examples in this area. The critic also tries to explain the reasons for this, and at the same time looks at everything from a vulgar sociological level, from an ideologi- cal-negative perspective. "Azerbaijani education, acting on the instructions of the Russian Empire, is far from this." He says some "children's magazines" have been published, but "soon" were closed "because they were insignificant." He also admits that “this society did not feel the need for children's literature for a long time, and sometimes did not even take the initiative to ensure that school children, in particular, have the desire to read and read (11,

35). It is obvious that the ideas expressed are unscientific and not based on the logic of history. Thus, the short-lived "Debistan" and "Rahbar" magazines, which were published at the beginning of the century, were closed not because they were "insignificant", but because of financial difficulties. However, just as there was a serious need for these magazines, they did really useful work for literary, cultural and pedagogical life. Secondly, it is undeniable that in the second half of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century, many enlightened people in Azerbaijan took quite successful initiatives to open new schools and create textbooks, art and scientific works for the children of the nation. It is impossible not to be critical of the author's thesis that "the school has prepared education away from the masses, just as it has prepared enemies for the working class." If the school was preparing "enemies" for the working people, who were all the brilliant intellectuals of the Middle Ages, scientists and artists, and finally, the patriotic, progressive intellectuals of the XIX-XX centuries, the owners of the pen? Were they really to be declared enemies of the people? There is probably no need to comment on the answers to these questions.

Finally, let's focus on the following opinion of M. Huseynzadeh: “Suppose that the sto- ries“ Fox and wolf ”published by Azerneshr are given to children to read. I wonder how such stories can help our ideology and the new system of education and upbringing that is having an impact on the school today? Everyone will admit that children's literature compiled in this way is of no use to us. ”11, 36). The critic generally uses fables in the parable of the fox and the wolf. He shares the same opinion put forward by O.F. Nemanzadeh in the above- mentioned article. That is, fables and allegorical works cannot be the spiritual food of chil- dren, and it is impossible to speak of any positive influence or role on their upbringing and moral development. Presenting such works to children as a means of reading serves only a "superstitious method." Of course, there is no need to comment on misconceptions. Because

it is a well-known and proven fact that well-written fables and allegorical works meet the in- terests, tastes and desires of children, and resemble their spiritual and aesthetic tastes.

It is also necessary to draw attention to an important issue and comment on it. In a press article by F. Kocharli, we also witness a negative attitude to the stage and representatives of Azerbaijani children's literature before 1910. An article about the textbook "Vatan Dili" enti- tled "On the opinion of Mr. Shirvansky" and published in the Russian-language newspaper "Transcaucasia" in Tbilissi (1910, №74) was published in 1910 by Hamzat bey Gabulov Shirvansky It was written in response to his objections to the 7th edition. The first edition of AOChernyayevsky was published in 1882 (part I), the last editions of the textbook "Vatan dili" (editions in the first decade of the XX century), as well as the seventh edition by F. Kocharli removed materials and replaced them with new ones,

In his article, HQ Shirvansky criticized a number of merits of the "native language", say- ing that they were a shortcoming of the textbook. One of Hamzat Bey's remarks on the text- book was that, in the words of the critic, "translated and quoted works" should be given more space here. According to the author, it was necessary to "avoid everything that is not national and original" in the textbook of the native language and to

include more the works of our na- tional poets and writers (19).

Mr. Firidun was dissatisfied with Hamzat Bey's unfair shortcomings in the "Vatan Dili" language, as well as the remarks we made, and he responded to those remarks. The peda- gogue wrote in response to the so-called critic: "It seems that Mr. Shirvansky does not know that, except for Gasim bey Zakir and Haji Seyid Azim Shirvani, Azerbaijani writers and poets did not give a work that would be suitable and useful for children to read" (13, 241). Firidun Bey did not conclude his remarks on Azerbaijani children's literature with this statement, but said in a more negative tone: We did not have and still do not have children's writers and po-

ets. Modern poets not only try to help the new generation in this respect and meet this natural need of our schools, at least to a greater or lesser extent, they even blindly imitate Turkish poets, ruthlessly corrupting our language and adding something alien to the spirit of our liter- ature. Choosing something from their works to read in the first lessons is like giving a breast- fed child a solid food that is difficult to digest. It is self-evident that in such a situation, when you do not find suitable material, you will inevitably turn to the works of non-Muslim authors (13, 241).

Of course, Firidun Bey was a great connoisseur of Azerbaijani literature, the creator of our first fundamental literary history, a hard-working researcher. In the history of our litera- ture, as much as he was well acquainted with the vocabulary of "for adults", he was also fa- miliar with the works of art created "for children" and the creativity of those who created the- se works. His book "Azerbaijani literature", which is our first fundamental literary history, clearly proves this. Thus, this magnificent two-volume work also provides information about the works created for young readers by artists who lived in the XIX century and wrote works of art for children. In the introduction of the book "A few words", Abbasgulu aga Bakikhanov, Seyid Azim Shirvani, Mirza Alasgar Novras, Mirza Sadig Fani, Mirza Kazim Gazi Asgarzade Mutalle, Agamirza Mohammad Bagir Khalkhali and others. We see this in his essays on artists. S.A. Shirvani, M.T.Sidgi, SM Ganizade, R. Afandizade, MHGudsi, MA Sabir, A. Sahhat, A. Divanbeyoglu and others, who closely followed the literary process of that time. Kocharli, who was well acquainted with the children's works written by the owners of the pens, and even gave them advice and guidance on the subject, had a comprehensive understanding of the landscape of our literature up to 1910. He was also aware of the work done by "Dabistan" and "Rahbar" magazines in this direction. But what made the pedagogical scientist turn a blind eye to so many achievements and suddenly deny them, declaring that "we did not have and still do not have children's writers and poets"? Of course, we must look

for the only reason for this in the psychological point of view. Nervous and psychologically anxious, so to speak, The idea expressed in an angry situation prompted Mr. Firidun to make an unscientific conclusion. Therefore, we cannot accept this conclusion as a consistent and decisive position of the critic.

The point is that F. Kocharli understands and distinguishes very well the specifics and boundaries of children's literature and children's literature. This is clearly proved by his comments on children's works in A.Shaiga's letters, as well as his introduction to the book "Gift to children" (1912). In that introduction, he said that G. Zakir's fables, works by artists such as M. Vafa, M. Arif, A. Nazir were not real examples of children's literature, but "taken from the life of the nation and spoken in its language", "could affect the spirit of children in terms of meaning" He said that he was included in the "Gift for Children" because of his works (12, 3).

Of course, after considering the period of formation of Azerbaijani children's literature in our literary criticism, various opinions and conclusions about the founder of it, we must come to the final conclusion. This conclusion must be scientific and logical, based on its own rules,

special features, specific features of literature "for the little ones", in accordance with its cog- nitive, psychological, aesthetic, spiritual, artistic and legal laws. In this case, we can begin the history of the formation of our national children's literature, specifically in the 70-80s of the XIX century. It would be more correct, scientific and fair to accept SA Shirvani as its founder and founder.

In making such a judgment, an important point needs to be clarified. Before SA Shirvani's textbooks "Rabiul-etfal" and "Tajul-kutub" in the native language in the native language N.Dementyev's textbook "Fables and stories" (1839) and M.Sh.Vazeh and I.Grigoryev's

"Kitabi-turki" (1852). These two books contain many reading examples, stories and legends,
fables, anecdotes, etc. in the national language for students to read. would take place. But
why should we start the history of our children's literature not from these examples, but from
Seyid Azim? The answer to the question is as follows: Because neither the artistic examples in "Fables and Stories" nor in "Kitabi-Turki" were original. All of these examples were trans- lations, quotations, and translations from various sources, especially from the folklore of the peoples of the East and from written literary sources. For the first time in the history of our artistic thought, the first original works addressed to children were created by SA Shirvani. Therefore, it is necessary to mark him as the first artist who laid the foundation stone of our national children's literature.

Thus, summarizing what has been said, we can come to such a conclusion. In our literary- theoretical opinion, there are different views on the history of the formation of Azerbaijani children's literature. The history of these different ideas began in the early twentieth century and lasted until recent times. Such ideas and conclusions stem from the failure to take into account the peculiarities of children's literature. However, recent research shows that we must begin the history of the formation of our children's literature in the 70s of the XIX century. We must accept SA Shirvani as its first representative, ie the founder of our children's litera- ture.

References

1. Allahverdiogly P. Questions of upbringing in Azerbaijan. lit. (1905-1920). Author's ab- stract. candid. dis., Baku, 1964
2. Azerbaijan children's literature history program. Compiled by: Efendiyev S. Baku, API, 1963
3. Azerbaijan children's literature history program. Compiled by: Farhadov F., Hajiyev A. Baku, API, 1979
4. Brandis Evg. From Aesop to Gianni Rodari. M :, 1980
5. Chernyayevsky AO, Valibeyov S. Native language (part II), Tbilisi, 1888
6. Children's literature. Textbook. M :, 1985
7. Akbarov A. About literature. “Iqbal” newspaper, 1912, №16
8. Asgarli F Children's literature (textbook), Baku, Science and education, 2020, 316 p.
9. Azizov A. Children's favorites. Baku, Ushaqganjnashr, 2008
10. Farhadov F., Hajiyev A. History of Azerbaijan children's literature. Baku, API, 2012
11. Georgia MDTA. Fund 422, case 1753, sheet 73
12. Huseynzade M. About children's literature. "New school" jur., 1927, №2-3
13. Kasimova N. The development of Azerbaijani children's literature in the early twentieth century. Baku: Azd. API, 1986, 65 p.
14. Kocharli F. Gifts for children. Baku, 1912
15. Kocharli F. Selected works. Baku, Publication of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1963
16. Mammadov X. Azerbaijan children's literature of the XIX century. Baku, API, 1992
17. Nemanzade O.F. Selected works. Baku, Yazıçı, 1992
18. Rasulova C. On some problems of translation of children's works of

Russian and Euro- pean classics into the Azerbaijani language. Scientific Graduate of the International Humani- tarian University of Odessa International Humanities University, Odessa, 2017, Issue 31, Volume 3, 148-152 c.

19. Rasulova C.Appeal of Azerbaijani writers to Russian and European classics. Magazin

20. Rasulova C.Valuable model of Azerbaijani enlightenment-realistic children's prose, Pro- ceedings of the International Scientific Conference "Science of the XXI century: problems and prospects of researches", Warsaw, Poland, 2017, Vol.6, p. 18-22
21. Rasulova S. Russian and European writers' works on children in Azerbaijan Language and their role in the development of national, enlightened children's literature [The second half of the XIX century- the beginning of the twentieth century], “The classical bulletin” Xavıer University Dept Classics United States, 2019, CENERAL ISSUE 1, Volume 95, p.81- 98
22. Rzaguluzade M. (MR) The issue of children's literature. "New school" jur., 1926, №3
23. Rzaguluzade M. Azerbaijan children's literature (Decade of Azerbaijani literature) Baku, 1940
24. Saleh P. Educational issues in Azerbaijani children's literature (oral literature, Nizami,
Fizuli). V.İ.Lenin ad. Scientific work of API, XXI century, Baku, 1962
25. Shirvansky GB Among Muslims. Vatan Dili, gas. Transcaucasia, 1910, 858
26. Zahid Khalil. Children's literature of Azerbaijan. M .: Children's literature, 1987, 221 p.

RESEARCH ON THE EXTRACTION OF POLYSACCHARIDES FROM GA

Nguyen Hoang Lam

Tyumen State University, Russia.Email: hoanglamnguyen9819@gmail.com;

Summary Purpose.

Determination of the optimal method for obtaining the polysaccharide Ganoderma lucidum.

Research content:

1. Determination of suitable conditions for the production of polysaccharides in Ganoderma lucidum.
2. Optimization of the extraction process of polysaccharides from Ganoderma lucidum.

Polysaccharide extraction method:

Polysaccharides were extracted from medicinal herbs according to the method of Jin Gao (2015), Zhu (2009), Chen (2011) and some research conditions were changed to obtain poly- saccharides from Ganoderma lucidum.

References:

Step 1 Wash Ganoderma lucidum very quickly with 95% ethanol, then evaporate the eth- anol, dry it and grind it into a fine powder.

Step 2: Extract Ganoderma lucidum powder with water (3 times) with solid:liquid solvent ratio, different temperature and time.

Step 3: Filter through a Whatman paper filter, collect the filtrate.

Step 4: The filtrate was concentrated and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 minutes.

Step 5: Add a solution of [V (n-butanol): V (chloroform) = 1: 4] to remove the protein, centrifuge at 6000 rpm for 15 minutes and collect the supernatant.

Step 6: Precipitate with 95% ethanol with 3x volume of ethanol, leave to precipitate over- night at 4 °C. The polysaccharide precipitate was isolated by centrifugation at 10,000 rpm for 5 min.

1. Nguyen Van Ba, Cao Ngoc Diep, Nguyen Van Thanh (2005). Textbook of Mycology, Insti- tute of Biotechnology - Can Tho University.
2. Le Dang Khoa (2013). Quantification of polysaccharides in Ganoderma lucidum (Ganoderma lucidum) by UV-VIS. Scientific journal Can Tho.
3. Trin Tam Kiet et al. (2001), List of Plant Species in Vietnam, Volume 1, Mushroom Section, Agriculture Publishing - Hanoi.
4. Nguyen Thi Ngan (2017). Study and develop some criteria for testing Ganoderma lucidum. Master's thesis, Hanoi Pharmaceutical University.
5. Pham Bao Truong (2015). Optimization of the extraction process of polysaccharides and tan- nins from red reishi. Faculty of Agriculture and Applied Biology, Can Tho University.
6. Le Ngoc Tu (2003). Food chemistry. Science and Technology Publishing House, Hanoi.
7. Askin R., Sasaki M., Goto M. (2007). Sub- and superitic liquid extraction of biologically ac- tive compound from Ganoderma lucidum. Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Science of Ecotobia, 07, pp. 575-577.
8. Cao QZ, Lin ZB (2004). Antitumor and antiangiogenic activity of Ganoderma lucidum poly- saccharide peptide. Acta Pharmacology Sinnica 25 (6), pp. 833-838.
9. Chan V.K., Lo H.K., Lin Z.B., Lau Y.L. and Chan G.K. (2007). Human dendritic cell re- sponse to various immunomodulatory polysaccharides derived from fungi and barley. Internation- al Immunology, 19, pp. 891-899.
10. Véronique Coma (2013). Biomaterials based on polysaccharides with antimicrobial and anti- oxidant properties, Polimeros, 23 (3), pp. 287-297.
11. Yu Y, Lu H, Wu H, (2008). Some recent advances in the hydrolysis of biomass in hot com- pressed water and its comparison with other hydrolysis methods. Energy and Fuel, 22, pp. 46-60.
12. Zhong L, Jiang D, Wang Q (1999). Effects of the karst compound Ganoderma lucidum (Leyss ex Fr) on the proliferation and differentiation of leukemic cells K562, 24 (6), pp. 521-524.

Samir Ismayilov

Lecturer at Baku State University, Azerbaijan, Baku, PhD on History

Abstarct

The article examines the activities of the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic's Parliament aimed in the establishing a legislative base of the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan, one of the im- portant steps in the field of army building. The researches show that the legal framework of the armed forces of the independent republic was mainly based on the law of the Russian Empire, but it was at the center of attention of the parliament to reform and adapt the legisla- tion of Azerbaijan to the national-mentality and consciousness of the parties. As a result of the activity of the parliament in this direction, the right of deferral of the military duty, the rules of their involvement in military service, the acquisition of natural military obligations were legally framed. The legal framework for these problems was calculated for significant quality changes in the attitude of the population to military service.

Keywords: Azerbaijani Democratic Republic, Parliament, legislative base, armed forces, military service, Russian empire

Introduction

Relevant structures for the establishment of an army capable of protecting the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan would inevitably require a solution to many of the problems facing the legal side.

The process of creation of the Azerbaijani armed forces in parallel requires the develop- ment of the legal basis of the military service. Establishment of the legislative base of the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan does not legally justify the responsibility of the persons serving in the army, but also the management of the army, bases of service in the army, etc. It also had to identify issues. This problem was particularly relevant to the armed forces that served the military, which had not so far been in the military.

It was decided to temporarily overtake the past imperial laws because the legislative framework was particularly difficult for the Parliament, which had little experience in this case, and that this process was not possible for a short time. By the decree of the Minister of Military Service at the beginning of 1919, military acts of the Russian Empire, which was adopted by January 1, 1917, were in force [ARDA, 33]. The mentioned legislative acts in- clude military regulations, warrants, document regulating service areas, mobilization, statutes on military-judicial work, etc. included. According to the relevant order, service in the Army of Azerbaijan should be established in accordance with the requirements of this law. At the same time, the provisions of the legislative acts, which do not comply with the requirements of the country's independence and national army requirements, were annulled by the relevant orders of the Minister or changed to the local conditions.

Despite the fact that the Russian empire wa

s widely used in the military legislation, the failure of these acts to ignore some of the national characteristics of the Azerbaijani Army

required a new national legislative framework. The fact that the introduction of nationa

The parliament began to take a number of steps to establish a military legislative base. The laws adopted in the military legislation were laws that were extremely important and un- accountable.

One of the important laws adopted by the parliament in this area was the law on the aboli- tion of the tax on exemptions from military service. Shafi bay Rustambekov, a parliament speaker on the bill, said: "It was decided by the Russian government that a certain number of taxpayers had been exempted from military service at the time, and this law was practically a very common subject, and this law was abolished in Russia in 1917. However, it was not in time to come, but this tax was still on the Treasury palace, but in 1918, the tax was cut off, and it was worth 20,000 manat for the taxpayer, so it seemed to him to be abolished.), and the draft adopted by the Russian government is obsolete, maybe it is necessary to make a law. Taking the non-expenditure, the Finance Minister may or may not draft the bill in this regard, the law we can’t admit in Azerbaijan, and I recommend that this decision be abolished and that the bill I propose to adopt “[ARDA, 19

The law adopted at the October 2, 1919 meeting of the parliament reads in its 3rd reading that a Decree on October 19, 1915, which provides for tax evasion, approved by Section I and exempted from military service, it is considered invalid from [ARDA, 15].

Adoption of the law was of great importance. As Rustambeyov said, the past law and the law imposed on the former empire did not meet today's requirements. On the other hand, the

situation was negatively affected by the state of the population released from military service for certain reasons. Defense Minister S.Mehmandarov, in his speech at the parliament, de- scribed the categories of persons released from military service: "Only those men will be freed from military service: teachers (as schools are nationalized), railway school teachers, machinists, kasegar, government prisons and tea superperson (contract until the time has elapsed) [Azerbaijan newspaper, 131].

Taking into account the fact that the categories of population covered by the law on tax are important occupational holders and their need for permanent social protection, it is not difficult to determine the importance of the new law.

Establishment of the military courts, determining the responsibility of the army, the re- sponsibility of the military for the conduct of the military, was one of the important issues of the day. Therefore, the draft law on military courts was put to the parliament. Speaking on the project as a rapporteur on the project, Safi bay Rustambayov spoke about the importance of adopting the law: "Since military court is not needed in Azerbaijan or it is impossible to draft such a law in Azerbaijan, the Minister of Defense proposes to use the old Russian laws in the Azerbaijani courts as the provisional government of Russia has changed" [Azerbaijan news- paper, 156].

The law stipulates that the Azerbaijani Military Court is part of the Ministry of Defense and has its own offices throughout the country.

Azerbaijani military courts should consist of permanent and temporary members. The permanent members of the military court were ap- pointed to the chairman and two members of the tribunal, and to the temporary members two headquarters and two other officers were assigned to the six-month term [Закон об образовании военного и полковых судов, 1919, p. 1].

It should be noted that the temporary government's involvement with the soldiers and of- ficers in the courts' case was due to changes in the law. However, the military ministry did not consider this change as impracticable [Закон об образовании военного и полковых судов, 1919, p. 2].

Under the military court, the prosecutor, a prosecutor's assistant, two military investiga- tors and two military-judicial officials were supposed to be employed [Закон об образовании военного и полковых судов, 1919, p. 2.].

The Military Ministry maintained its exclusive rights to courts in the draft law drawn up by the Ministry. Thus, the chairman of the court was appointed by the government decree from those who had not served in the military prosecutor's office in the military-judicial of- fices by the presentation of the minister. The procurator and the permanent members of the military court were appointed by the Military Minister at the Military Courts of the Military Courts from those who were not subordinated to the military prosecutor, the Deputy Prosecu- tor, the Assistant Attorney, the Assistant Attorney, the Judge and the Military Investigator [Закон об образовании военного и полковых судов, 1919, p. 2.]. In addition, the appoint- ment of other members of the military court office by the Minister of Defense provided virtu- ally complete control of the Minister of Defense.

One of the advantages of the law was the abolition of the right to file a criminal offense against servicemen of the military, as well as the investigation of the officers by the investi- gation of the civilian courts. The law, in one word, envisaged the military judiciary to consid- er all matters relating to the army.

One of the most controversial provisions of the law in the Parliament was to issue a war- rant to the military court to make a decree on improving the fate of the defendant or com- pletely amnestying him and sending him to the Council of Ministers when the circumstances of the case were mitigated. The Council of Ministers had the power to relieve or punish the defendant [Закон об образовании военного и полковых судов, 1919, p. 2.]. Having pro- tested this provision of the law, Khojayev proposed to consider the issue of the Commission of Ministers and the Commission of Experts organized under the Ministry of Defense [Azer- baijan newspaper, 156, p. 1.].

This process was explicitly explained in the article defining the right of the military court to issue a cassation complaint. In the law, in the absence of the Military Court in the Republic of Azerbaijan, a cassation complaint was annulled from the decisions of the military court. However, the procurator, the defendant, or his defense lawyer could apply to the Ministry of Defense with a complaint filed by the court for the violation of the court and material law [5]. This article was considered valid until the establishment of the cassation court in the country. After the adoption of the law on the cassation sentencing by the parliament, these issues were envisaged to be considered by the Court of Cassation on a common ground. A member of the draft law commission, Vansevic, pointed out that a draft law on cassation court is currently being drafted, and the bill will soon be submitted to the Parliament and will last for one month. Therefore there is no need to establish a special

commission to consider cassation complaints under the Council of Ministers and Military Supervision [Azerbaijan newspaper, 156, p. 1.].

In spite of some of the shortcomings of the law, it should be considered one of the im- portant steps taken by the Parliament to create a legislative base for the Azerbaijani armed forces. The main point of the document was that it was the basis of the military law that al- lowed the military offenders to be accountable under military law and to determine their re-

sponsibility before the military regimes.

The emergence of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces and the process of forming the army

Because the different categories of the population differed on the military service, there was a need to legalize these problems so that military service would not have a negative im- pact on the various occupational persons. It has become a necessity for the owners of arts and professions of state significance to give up their military service.

It is known that during the existence of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, the citi- zens of the country, Muslims only in the religion of Islam, were military servants. It was cod- ified by the July 11, 1918 Decree of the Council of Ministers calling for military service [Sobraniye: 1919, p. 54]. The call for military service in the country was based on the Charter of the Russian Empire in 1915 on military obligations. As it was mentioned above, the issue of granting deferral to the various categories of the population was crucial, since it was nec- essary to amend the existing law.

At the parliament meeting on April 17, 1919, a law envisaging additions to the statute of limitations on military service was adopted. The law foresees the amendment of the Charter of 1915 on Mandatory and Discretionary Articles, as well as articles on obtaining a rank and occupation.

According to paragraph 1 of the law, which provides for the right to grant education and privileges, the use of the right of deprivation has been used by convicts who have been trained in railways, railways, railways, railroad tracks and telegraph agency agents. After completing and testing the courses, those persons were involved in the service of railroads for

a fixed period of actual military service [ARDA, 25]. On the other hand, the law, in this way, provided the opportunity for the government to provide the necessary occupants, and on the other hand, it sought to involve the military in military service to meet the needs of the army.

The law, which stipulates the privilege for rank and occupation, was pointed out that the machinists and their assistants working on the railways of the Republic of Azerbaijan were put on the list of railroads, keeping their previous posts on the railroad, in connection with their acceptance into the actual military service [ARDA, 25].

These additional qualifications for the law were determined by the end of their military service, which remained in their previous positions.

According to Article 3 of the law, the workers of state offices, publishers were released from active military service in a peaceful period and were included in the reserve for the du- ration of the actual military service. Employees working in special printing presses were not included in this category. Also, chiefs of postal and telegraph offices of the republic, tele- graph service specialists (telegraphers) and mechanics, radio technicians and controllers of postal and telegraph offices, as well as all technical staff of telegraph staff, are exempted from active military service during the peaceful period, were included [ARDA, 25].

The other members of the population, who were granted legally

deferred right from mili- tary service, were masters. According to Article 5 of the above-mentioned law, the service fleet of the merchant shipping vessels was postponed until the termination of their contracts in a peaceful time, but the contract duration should not exceed one year. After the expiration of the specified period, the identification of identified persons to the army was mandatory and these agreements could not serve as a basis for granting a right of deferral to actual military service [ARDA, 25]. In addition, persons deprived of parental rights, captains or ship owners

to carry out their duties in the same jurisdiction should have the right to have the right of de- ferment and release from the actual military service [ARDA, 25].

The legal framework for the granting of a deferral of a certain group of population was aimed at preventing the deportation of persons of actual age of military service from military service.

Determination of the duration of military service was one of the most important problems facing the government and the parliament. According to the military law of the Russian Em- pire, the duration of the actual military service was 3 years and 3 months. Therefore, a bill was drafted to reduce the duration of the actual military service to 2 years, taking into ac- count the majority of this period. Reduction of military service was primarily justified by the fact that if the military expedition runs for 2 years, these young people will increase their in- terest in military service, and at the same time a considerable number of soldiers will arrive at the same age [ARDA, 1]. On the other hand, taking into account economic factors, it was shown that the actual military service had a lot of time, so those who left their profession and art were making it a malicious factor for the country's economy. Given all these considera- tions, the Ministry of Defense proposed to amend the existing law.

MP Haji Karim Saniyev, who supports the reduction of military service, argues that the state needs the army to protect its existence: "But the work was so small that you know in Azerbaijan and those who were taken into the army, in particular, They are laborers, bakers, and animal-lovers, and according to news reports, the desert has not been harvested and the grain has not been harvested, and if the farmers give them 200 pounds of bread, there is no harvest, so that the grain is not harvested at such a time. We have to save ourselves from mili- tary service, because we need bread as well, and we can’t keep the soldier, mainly for the
shortening of military service. "[ARDA, 2]. The deputy suggested that the

wealthy be de-
prived of military service, and that this heavy job would be overwhelmed by a decade of mili- tary service: "You know that those who live in Azerbaijan are naturally warriors, and the mil- itary science is a schoolchild for them, for a long time. They are really soldiers, and keeping them and keeping them for more than a year is harmful to us. "We stand for a year of military service [ARDA, 2].

Mukhtar Afandizadeh, who was a supporter of the military service, said: "Because the fewer the number of soldiers will be, the less the number of the soldiers will be, and the less frequent learners will find out. the second reason is that during the five years of war, people have been dwindling, and in recent years there has been a lot of deaths in Azerbaijan.If those who die from the blasphemy (teenagers) are few, the deaths of young people are infinite, We also have a lot of soldiers in the army, and I think that I should not hate people from military service, so I have to reduce the duration of their military service, and I suggest that the term be over one year "[ARDA, 2]. Another member of the Socialist Party, Samedaga Agamalioglu, also said that military service was one-year long.

Another MP, Mehdi Bey Hajibabayev, who criticized the draft law, justified the absence of a reduced military service: "As a teacher, I can

say that we can’t learn anything during one year, and our soldiers will only learn right and left in one month. You can’t get any infor- mation about it. "[ARDA, 6].

All members of the Musavat faction voted for two years of military service. Mr. Rasulzade, who expressed his position on the issue, said: "It must be a true soldier for home- land protection, and if we want to have a true soldier and a strong army, we must accept two papers" [ARDA, 30].

Speaking as a reporter on the draft law, Dr. Garabai Garabayov, pointing out that the main issue was not going to be a pretext for fighting between parties, he said: "From that point of view, military service also offers 2 soldiers, saying that less than this time If I can’t get the soldier you want, they do not say that we are ready for a soldier who is ready to go and say that you need to be ready for a warrior soldier, because those who want to defend the nation and the war depend on pedophilia. It is not necessary to shoot a military rifle, but to educate it, which is the secret of those who are more knowledgeable than us, and not only to get rid of the rifle, but also to defeat the head When the village is defeated, they come back and disperse their own nests "[ARDA, 19].

Apparently, the provision of the relevant law for discussion led to a number of objective reasons. It is known that during the first period of the republic's formation, the lawlessness of the country during the organization of the national army units in the conditions of strife and arbitrariness, the use of physical penalties against soldiers in the army and so on. Such nega- tive phenomena have created fears and anxiety about the military service in the population. The length of military service has reduced the interest of young people in military service, leading them to abandon the army.

On the other hand, as seen from the Parliamentary documents, the adoption of the law had deep economic roots. Separation of young people from productive activities, which consti- tutes the main productive part of the country's population, could have led to the loss of their work habits and could lead to a decline in the country's economy.

Page 241

Determination of the actual military service duration was 2 years, as well as the ability to train trained soldiers during this period. The appointment of the two-year term of service was also driven by the need to increase the number of retired and retired citizens.

Despite the varying attitudes of MPs to this issue, Article 20 of the Charter on Military Status of the Russian Empire, valid in the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, and amendments were adopted at the Parliamentary discussion.

According to the amendment to article 20 of the law, the duration of military service in land troops was determined for 2 years for young people aged between 1918 and 1919, who were enrolled in the army for six years of age, after the expiration of this period all the per- sons involved were taken to the army [ARDA, 19].

However, this article does not apply to all persons who have served in the real military service. The first note attached to the article reads: "The term of the actual military service for those who abstain from performing the military duty at the time of the excellence and the mil- itary service remains the same for the previous three years" [ARDA, 19]. It was supposed to fight against those who abstained from military service and escaped. The fact that no such privileges were given by those of the same rank were the steps taken to legally frame this struggle. In addition, the 2nd part of Article 20 of the law also imposed restrictions on those who had deserted and were incapable of using a new change. It was noted in the note that "the time spent in detention or deprivation of liberty by a court order does not refer to the pe- riod of actual military service" [ARDA, 19].

A
l
l

o
f

this shows the struggle against separatism and other military offenses at Parliamen- tary and Government levels.

The Government and the Parliament, recognizing that the newly independent republic could only retain its independence from a powerful army, sought to address the challenges of mobilization and mobilization, which form the basis of the organization of the armed forces.

It was crucial to organize the administration on a legitimate basis to carry out these matters in order to arrange the call and mobilization work properly.

According to the law of the Azerbaijani Parliament of May 26, 1919, the administrative- territorial units of the People's Republic of Azerbaijan were set up in the territory of the Peo- ple's Republic of Azerbaijan. According to another law adopted by parliament at that time, the legal basis of the morally and militarily control of the population, which would involve the population in the real military service, their powers and the tasks they were facing were envisaged.

It was of great importance for the organization of morally and militarily based on the law. On the one hand, in the early days of the armed forces, it eliminated violent, sometimes illicit ways of involvement of the population in military service. On the other hand, the relevant law systematized the involvement of the population in the army and eliminated the sense of indif- ference to the army and military service during the army recruitment.

With the adoption of the law on the organization of customs services, it was determined that the administration responsible for the military duties of the population in Azerbaijan was the center of Azerbaijan's central command. The above mentioned law defines the main issue facing the central morality department: Organizing the population's call for military service and the performance of their natural military duties [ARDA, 47]. In addition, he gave the right to prepare all orders relating to the supervision of military service and the military duty of all the military units responsible for the central administration and the military administra- tion [ARDA, 47]. The involvement of the population in actual military service and the admin- istration of the performance of the natural military duties, as well as the central control of the control over the relevant agencies, may be considered as a step to improve governance in this system.

Additionally, another important aspect of the Law on Organization of Mental-Military Courts was the appointment of certain tasks to the central administration regarding the actual military service. One of the key issues facing the central administration was the observation of the overall course of the recruitment of persons of military duty in the country [ARDA, 47]. This was frequently addressed by the Parliamentary tribunal and the elimination of the principle of justice in the wake of calls to the broad public, aimed at eliminating the negative consequences of wealthy and wealthy individuals by giving bribes to military service.

It was within the authority of the central police department that the administration had the right to inspect the accident, circle and town-mosque offices. Inspection of the places of ad- ministration was carried out by a person appointed by a special detention officer who con- fessed that the inspection was irrelevant [ARDA, 47].

Whenever cases of deprivation of military service and refusal to come to the place of call have been made, the police officer authorities should inform the police authorities that these persons should be brought to justice.

As it is known, the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Azerbaijan also had natural military duty. The supply of horses, carts for

the military due to military duty were carried out by the local offices based on th

e order of the Azerbaijan Central Military Com- mand Department [ARDA, 48].

Thus, the law on the law-enforcement agencies legalized the existence and powers of the military and natural-regulatory authorities carrying the population in the territory of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. Despite the fact that the law was drafted on the basis of the

Russian Empire's law, the military gathering of the population, the transportation of ve

Thus, the analysis of the Parliamentary documents shows that during its short term exist- ence, the main line of activity of the Azerbaijani Parliament was the protection of the Azer- baijani statehood. Given these principles, the Parliament pays special attention to the army building, taking into account that the army plays an exceptional role in protecting the coun- try's economy.

The increase in the number of troops and the formation of various military units of troops required the localization of the armed forces and submission to the single command. The adoption by the parliament of laws governing the issue and the legitimate bases of the mili- tary structure and mechanism of the army clarifies the attitude of this body to the army build- ing. The laws passed by the Parliament meant the beginning of a new era in the development of the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.

Parliamentary documents reflect the challenges facing the creation of the Azerbaijani Army during the 1918-1920s period, and the struggle of the army for the protection of the country and the territorial integrity of the country.

Some of the laws adopted by the parliament were aimed at establishing and strengthening the material-technical base of the army.

One of the important steps of the ADR Parliament in the field of army building was the work done by the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic to establish a legislative base. The legis- lative framework of the Armed Forces was mainly based on the Russian Empire's laws, but it

was important to amend the laws of the Azerbaijani people and to bring them into line with the local conditions. As a result of the activity of the parliament in this direction, the right of deferral of the military duty, the rules of their involvement in military service, the acquisition of natural military obligations were legally framed. The legal framework for these problems was calculated for significant quality changes in the attitude of the population to military ser- vice.

Measures taken by the parliament in the field of army building can generally be character- ized as an important part of the ADR’s domestic policy.

Acknowledgement

I express my deep senses of gratitude to those who worked at State Archives of Azerbai- jan Republic, as well Political Archive under the President of Azerbaijan Republic over the last year. I am also grateful to Professor Solmaz Togidi, the most prominent researcher of Azerbaijani Democratic Republic, who spent his valuable time by way supervising the sam- pling, data coding, and analyzing. I have no any conflict of interest with others.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge to the support of Baku State University. Unfortu- nately, there is no any funding support, only my personal financial opportunity gives me a chance to apply for you. And also there is no any ethical standards may cause wrongdoing, and also

other journals, authors, and no any plagiarism.

References

1. ARDA (Azerbaijani Republic State Archive), f. 895, siy.1, iş 119, v. 33.

2. ARDA, f. 895, l. 3, iş 49, v.19.
3. ARDA, f. 895, l. 3, iş 49, v.15.
4. “Azerbaijan” newspaper (1919), 7 March, №131, p. 2.

5. “Azerbaijan” newspaper (1919), 13 March, №156, p. 1
6. The law on the formation of military and regimental courts. - “Azerbaijan”newspaper April 25, 1919, No. 84.
7. The law on the formation of military and regimental courts. - “Azerbaijan” gas., April 25, 1919, No. 84. 1-2.
8. “Azerbaijan” newspaper (1919), 13 March, №156, p. 1, 2.
9. Собрание узаконений и распоряжений правительства Азербайджанской Республики. (1919). Baku: Science, 119 p.
10. ARDA, f.895, l. 3, iş 32, v. 25.
11. ARDA, f.895, l. 1, iş 100, v.1.
12. ARDA, f.895, l. 1, iş 100, v.2.
13. ARDA, f.895, l. 1, iş 100, v.6.
14. ARDA, f.895, l. 1, iş 100, v.30.
15. ARDA, f.895, l. 3, iş 67, v.1
16. 14, The law on the organization of military presence. - ARDA, f.895, siy.3, iş 36, v.47.
17. ARDA, f. 895, l. 3, iş 36, v.48.

IMPLEMENTATIONOF“EAST-WEST”AND“NORTH-SOUTH” TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

Huseynova Aynur Kardash khızı

Ph. D., doctoral student of the Department, "History of the peoples of the Caucasus" BSU, aynur-quseynova@rambler.ru

Abstract

The article considers the railway and pipeline component of the “East-West” and “North- South” projects. In conclusion, it should be noted that some of the railway transport projects have been completed. For the further development of these projects, new railway lines are being built for the implementation of the expected to provide new areas that need to be freed from new developments. Some of the residential buildings have been completed for many years, and they are not included in the warrant. In my opinion, it is necessary to take this into account, as well as to increase the amount of compensation, as it caused indignation in connection with this that Azerbaijani energy carriers may not be enough for mixing pipelines through the Caspian sea, it may be necessary to return to the use of energy carriers of Central Asian States. Moreover, the problem of the status of the Caspian sea between them has been solved. On September 7-8, 1998, at the initiative of national leader Heydar Aliyev, an inter- national conference dedicated to the restoration of the historical Silk Road was held in Baku with the participation of heads of states of 9 countries (Azerbaijan, Turkey, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan), delegations of 13 international or-

ganizations and 32 States. As a result of this conference, on the basis of the TRACECA pro- gram of the European Union, the "Main multilateral agreement on international transport for the development of the Europe-Caucasus-Asia corridor" was signed and the Baku Declaration was adopted.

Keywords: implementation, transportation, Turkey, Silk Road

Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of the main multilateral agreement, it was decided to host the Permanent Secretariat of the TRACECA intergovernmental Commission in Baku, and its opening was held on February, 21 2001. Thus, Azerbaijan, having contributed to the restoration of the historical silk road, played an important role in determining the main trajec- tories of development.

Currently, Azerbaijan is a participant of the silk road Economic belt project, implemented on the initiative of China. In December 2015, during the state visit of President Ilham Aliyev to China, the government of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Government of the people's Republic of China signed a Memorandum of understanding on joint promotion of the creation of the " silk road Economic belt» [10].

The Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway, commissioned on October 30, 2017, connecting the TRANS-European and TRANS-Asian railway networks, is the restoration of the ancient silk road on the steel highways [10].

On February 7, 2007, an Agreement on the construction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway was signed in Tbilisi on the initiative of President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham

Aliyev. In November of the same year, the Foundation of the railway line was laid at the Georgian point of Marabda. A groundbreaking ceremony of the Kars-Georgian border section was held in Kars in July in 2008. The 504-kilometers section of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars rail- way line with a total length of about 850 kilometers falls on the territory of Azerbaijan. 263 kilometers of the railway line passes through the territory of Georgia, and 79 kilometers - through the territory of Turkey.

Compared to sea transportation, the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway cut more than by half of the delivery time of goods from China to Europe. The Baku-Tbilisi - Kars railway, which serves stability and security, is planned to transport 5 million tons a year in the first stage, 17 million tons in the second stage, and subsequently an even larger volume of cargo [10].

The silk road as an international corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia will contribute to the in- tegration of the Caucasus into the Eurasian economy. And on this way cities act not just as a transit resource, but also as consumers of transit goods and suppliers of their own products [34; p. 197].

Azerbaijan is becoming an increasingly important transit center by ensuring the success- ful transportation and exchange of goods between China, Central Asia and Europe through the port of Alat. These are important steps for The new silk road in terms of regional signifi- cance. The new silk road of Azerbaijan as an alternative route by land creates a special op- portunity for the unification of the East-West routes, as well as a new North-South transport corridor, uniting the products of East Asia and South Asia.

Azerbaijan's location in a strategically important geopolitical space – at the intersection of the most important international transport and communication corridors stretching from East
to West and from North to South-has kept it in the sphere of special interests of transnational
world forces for centuries [11; p. 4].

Azerbaijan, being a bridge between Europe and Asia, is turning into a country with very large transit opportunities. The routes from East to West and from North to South pass through Azerbaijan, which turns our country into a profitable logistics center, connecting most of the trade routes between the West, East and South. Due to the favourable location of the country, the availability of necessary transport infrastructures, including the newly built Baku international commercial sea port, Azerbaijan is becoming a logistics center of strategic importance for the entire Eurasian region [4].

A number of large-scale infrastructure projects have been implemented in the transport sector of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The construction of the Baku international commercial sea port complex, modern airports, roads of international importance and the renewal of rail- way lines in the direction of the East-West and North-South transport corridors play an im- portant role in the expansion of the country's foreign economic relations.

The great potential of trade relations between the founding countries of the international transport corridor "North-South" (Russia, Iran, India) necessitates the widespread use of fa- vourable transit opportunities of

the Republic of Azerbaijan as a member of this corridor, as well as the adoption of urgent measures to coordinate the Azerbaijani Railways with the net- work of Iranian Railways [44; p. 4-5].

The policy of turning Azerbaijan into an international transport hub was one of the two main strategic courses pursued by the state since 1993 in the field of foreign economic and geopolitical relations. Experts particularly note several important directions in this process, monitored in the activities of Azerbaijan. This is the development of economic, trade,

transport and logistics links between Europe, the black sea, Caucasus, Caspian and Central Asian regions; development of a multimodal corridor laid along the shortest land route be- tween China and the European Union; - laying of an International transport corridor "North- South"; involving of transit goods within the Framework of the great silk road; significant improvement of logistics and trade infrastructure and transformation of Azerbaijan into a more attractive hub in the region in this area due to regulatory incentives; coordination of [11; p. 4].

Azerbaijan has shown a particular interest since the beginning of the third Millennium and has actively joined it in recent years, as well as the functionality of which will seriously increase from now on, the North-South international transport corridor is considered» [11; p. 4].

Azerbaijan plays a Central role in this project. All transit traffic will pass through Azer- baijan. Transit transportations will require additional cargo handling, document processing. All these operations will be carried out with the help of Azerbaijan and thus they will bring financial income to our country. An important point here is that Azerbaijan invests in this railway on the territory of Iran, as a result, the transnationalization of Azerbaijani capital takes place.

The East-West transport corridor was launched in September 2009 and lasted until Sep- tember 2012. Blekinge region is the leading partner of the project, and its total budget is about 6 million euros. It includes about 70 partners from Sweden, Lithuania, Germany, Rus- sia, Italy, China and Denmark. Some of the partners are represented by commercial organiza- tions, in addition, the project is supported by the Swedish and Lithuanian authorities [45].

The aim of the project, within the framework of international cooperation, is to develop and implement effective, safe and environmentally friendly technologies for the delivery of goods going from East to West in the southern Baltic region. The project was prepared by stakeholders in the region for the implementation of sustainable transport planning and smart it solutions in the field of transport. Combined with business development in the transport sector, this stimulates economic growth in the entire East-West Transport corridor» [45].

Three main areas of activity:

1) Development of the East-West Transport corridor as an example of a "Green transport corridor" in accordance with the EU transport policy, as well as its compliance with modern market requirements and environmental friendliness of a transport.

2) Working out of an innovative landfill, where modern technologies and information systems contribute to improving the efficiency and safety of traffic, as well as reducing the negative impact on the environment.

3) Supporting economic growth within the corridor particularly in ports and inland cen- tres by stimulating new business models, particularly for long-term railway cooperation.

The East-West transport corridor is one of the most Central in the Northern transport axis, and currently already has a structure and organizational scheme that will make a significant contribution to the development of the transport axis and the concept of the " Green

c
o
r
r

idor» [45].

A strong network of partners will be formed through the East-West transport corridor As- sociation, which will allow establishing long-term cooperation between among different countries.

The expected results of the project are:
* The East-West transport corridor as the best practical example of the implementation of the Green corridor concept»

The East-West transport corridor is the part of the European Commission's action plan for the Baltic sea region and is an integral part of the Northern transport axis.

* Developed guidance on how to develop a Green corridor in line with EU policy and of- fer stakeholders greener transport alternatives.

* Innovative it "Brokerage information system" for traffic regulation and expansion of road information, which will contribute to improving the efficiency of transport and reduce their negative impact on the environment [45].

* Guide how to buy, sell, and plan the implementation of eco-friendly transportation that can be used by a variety of customers

* New business concepts for rail transport

* Improving of transport services at ports and terminals

Increasing of transport competence among various stakeholders within the transport cor- ridor "East-West» [45].

The East-West Transport corridor project was a joint project between 42 different part- ners-local, regional and national authorities, universities, port infrastructure representatives and private stakeholders - in Denmark, Lithuania, Russia and Sweden. The project began in 2006, the region of Blekinge County acted as the lead partner. The project was co-financed by project partners and from the INTERREG IIIB Baltic sea 2000-2006 programme. The East-West Transport corridor project is aimed at strengthening the development of the transport component through the improvement of infrastructure, development and implementation of new solutions for business and logistics, as well as cooperation between research organizations on transport flows. During the period of approximately 20 months, extensive work was carried out, resulting in a number of reports, seminars, symposia and conferences. As a result of the project there can be considered the development of proposals and business contacts between all partners of the project, consisting of spatial planners, politicians, busi- nessmen, civil servants and researchers [45].

Azerbaijan is becoming the key part of the East-West transport corridor.

This project is aimed at restoring the historical "silk road" and should ensure the with- drawal of Chinese goods to Western markets in several directions [21].

I would like to note that the initiative of the Republic of Azerbaijan to join the North- South transport corridor, as well as the TRACECA project, belongs to national leader Heydar Aliyev. It was with his consent that representatives of the Republic of Azerbaijan participated in discussions in this direction with the relevant structures of Russia and Iran since 2001. On 19-21 may 2004, on behalf of President Ilham Aliyev, the delegation of Azerbaijan joined the meeting of the heads of Railways of Russia and Iran held in Moscow and, in accordance with the trilateral

agreement, took part in the creation of The international consortium for the North-South transport corridor. In the subsequent period, its activities were ensured to attract transit goods traffic for transportation on the Railways of all three countries, the implementa- tion of joint design and exploration works, coordination of common issues and cooperation. On July 24-27, 2005 in Tehran and February 9, 2005 in Baku construction of the North-South

transport corridor, its subsequent operation, creation of the international consortium and methods of its financing, the share of each country in construction, ways of compensation of the forthcoming capital investments and other questions were discussed, the agreement was reached [11; p.4]. The main objective of the North-South transport corridor is, first of all, to reduce the delivery time of goods transported from the South, starting from India, to Russia, Northern and Western Europe, as well as to the Persian Gulf countries, reduce transportation prices and increase the functionality of the corridor. The corridor provides transportation in several main directions: India-Russia-Caucasus-Persian Gulf countries; Central Asia-Persian Gulf countries; Caspian sea-Islamic Republic of Iran-Persian Gulf countries, etc. Among these areas, the most interesting for Azerbaijan is the delivery of goods by ships from the In- dian port of Mumbai to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, followed by transportation by trains and cars on the existing Railways and highways of Iran to the railway and highway Qazvin- Rasht-Astara (Iran) - Astara (Azerbaijan), and from there via Azerbaijan - to Russia, North- ern Europe, etc. [11; p.4].

The main objective of the North-South transport corridor is, first of all, to reduce the de- livery time of goods transported from the South, starting from India, to Russia, Northern and Western Europe, as well as to the Persian Gulf countries, reduce transportation prices and in- crease the functionality of the corridor. The corridor provides transportation in several main directions: India-Russia-Caucasus-Persian Gulf countries; Central Asia-Persian Gulf coun- tries; Caspian sea-Islamic Republic of Iran-Persian Gulf countries, etc. Among these areas, the most interesting for Azerbaijan is the delivery of goods by ships from the Indian port of Mumbai to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas, followed by transportation by trains and cars on the existing Railways and highways of Iran to the railway and highway Qazvin-Rasht-Astara (Iran) - Astara (Azerbaijan), and from there via Azerbaijan - to Russia, Northern Europe, etc. [32].

In 2005, Azerbaijan joined this project, offering its territory for the organization of the shortest route in the planned direction [22].

The following measures have been implemented on the part of the international transport corridor "North-South" passing through the territory of Azerbaijan:

– Construction of a new 8.3 km length road to the Astara (Azerbaijan) - Astara (Iran) railway line to the bridge over the Astarachay river, the Astarachay bridge itself and the road (1.4 km length) in Iran has been completed;

- Negotiations were held with the Iranian side in connection with the construction of the Qazvin-Rasht part (175 km) of this corridor; [32].

The North-South project has been lobbied for many years by the Russian side, which in- tends to draw to its territory a large part of the goods traffic between the "Northern" countries and States in The Indian ocean.

Initially, the "North-South" assumed several routes of goods using different means of transport. One of them is TRANS - Caspian, through the ports of Astrakhan, OLE, Makhach- kala, by rail through Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan with access to the railway network of Iran

at the border crossing Tejen-Serakhs. But this option was blocked by the Ira- nian partners, insisting that the economic efficiency of the TRANS-Caspian multimodal route is reduced by the need for repeated transshipment of goods.

Another route was supposed to run along the Western branch of the corridor: this direc- tion is Astrakhan-Makhachkala-Samur, then through the territories of Azerbaijan and Arme-

nia with access to Iran through the border station Julfa. However the conflict between Azer- baijan and Armenia destroyed the plans of the partners of the North and the South [22].

However, due to international sanctions against Iran, the case has stalled. The line, which was to link the Azerbaijani Astara with the Iranian cities of Astara and Rasht, without the launch of which it is impossible to operate the North — South ITC, turned into a real long-term construction [26; p.65-78]

The decline in oil prices led to a decline in freight traffic. At the moment, the cost of rail- way supplies through Azerbaijan tends to decrease by 10-15%. The government, in its long- term strategy, hopes that tariff reductions, which may affect the transportation of container cargo, grain, cotton, sulfur, urea and metals, will overcome the decline in freight traffic [26; p.65-78].

Long negotiations led to the fact that the economic question prevailed: in last days of March 2008, the heads of the railway departments of Azerbaijan, Russia and Iran at the meet- ing in Tehran signed a Memorandum on the establishment of a consortium for the construc- tion of the Qazvin - Rasht - Astara railway.

The next stage of negotiations was scheduled for may 2008 in Baku. According to Nadir Azmamedov, head of the press service of the Azerbaijan state railway (AGR), at the upcom- ing meeting the Russian side was to present a business project for the construction of this branch, and the Iranian side was to acquaint colleagues from Azerbaijan with the project of constructing a new bridge with a length of 101 meters across the border river.

Azmamedov stressed that the project of the international transport corridor implies the construction of 8.4 km tracks, 4 station tracks (each 1050 meters), customs and checkpoints, a point for changing wheelsets on the territory of Azerbaijan [22].

For Azerbaijan, in particular, the availability of rail links with Iran promises great profits. This will increase cargo traffic with Asian countries, which is now limited to road transport. In addition, Baku is diversifying its ties with Asian markets. Having an alternative: land or sea route, Azerbaijan increases its chances of attracting transit cargo [22].

In the first half of 2011, it was expected to establish a direct rail link on the route Scandi- navia-Baltic States-Russia-Azerbaijan-Iran, which was supposed to connect many European and Asian countries by the shortest route [28].

However, the actual absence of a full-scale railway corridor in the Arsenal of the great silk Road significantly limits the load of the route. The presence of seaports with developed modern infrastructure on both sides of the Caspian sea, as well as railway lines that could connect the two continents, would improve the situation, would turn the Caspian basin region with access to the South Caucasus into a key transport hub of Intercontinental importance.

In this regard, the construction of a new international seaport near Baku and the imple- mentation of the Baku - Tbilisi - Kars railway (BTK) project with access through Turkey to the markets of Central Europe play a strategic role [22].

Currently, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Georgia, who signed the

relevant agreement a year ago, are at the stage of implementing the BTK project. The construction of the Georgian sec- tion of the highway was the focus of the last meeting of the Azerbaijani-Georgian working group, which was held at the end of March in Tbilisi. The parties held consultations and de- tailed discussions on a number of working issues. Among them, perhaps, is the construction of a railway station in Akhalkalaki, near the Turkish-Georgian border.

If we talk about the Georgian part of the project, it is known that it was "divided" into several independent projects. One of them involves the reconstruction of existing tracks, the other-the laying of a completely new track on the sites where before the railway did not exist at all. This is the span from Akhalkalaki to the border with Turkey, which, according to the results of the tender held at the end of last year, will be built by the Azerbaijani company "Azerinshaatservice". It accounted for 33 kilometers and one tunnel [22].

The North-South transport corridor will be an alternative to the Suez canal, as it will re- duce the time and, therefore, the cost of transportation by more than half. At the first stage, the corridor was planned to transport 5 million tons of cargo annually, and in the future-more than 10 million [44.p.4-5].

As a transit hub of the Caspian region, Azerbaijan has made maximum effort to take ad- vantage of its geographical location. As part of the implementation of the transport corridors "silk road" and its part "North – South", a modern port and railway infrastructure was formed, designed for multiple growth of cargo transportation. The process of diversification of transport routes was nearing its logical conclusion. On December 07, 2015, President Ilham Aliyev ordered the acceleration of the formation of railway infrastructure in the Azerbaijani section of the North-South corridor. In 2016, the Baku - Tbilisi – Kars "steel" highway was to come into operation [30].

The order stated:

1. The Ministry of foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan jointly with the Ministry of economy and industry of Azerbaijan Republic and CJSC "Azerbaijani Railways" agree and submit to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan the draft of the framework agreement

on cooperation between the Azerbaijan Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran for the co- ordination of the Azerbaijan Railways with network of Iranian Railways on the International transport corridor "North-South" and contracts between the relevant agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the construction railway bridge over the Astara river on the state border of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and its financing.

2. To assign to CJSC "Azerbaijan Railways" design and implementation of construction of the railway line from the railway station Astara (Azerbaijan Republic) to the state border of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and also according to the con- tract specified in part 1 of this Order - the railway bridge across the river Astara on the state border of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. About acceleration of works on the segment of the international transport corridor "North-South" passing through the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan [40; p.2].

This project has been repeatedly returned to. And in 2016, a historic summit was held. The first ever trilateral summit of the leaders of Russia, Azerbaijan and Iran was called his- toric. And this is not an exaggeration, because during the Baku summit meetings, in fact, the basis for a new format of regional cooperation was laid [44; p.4-5].

This meeting took place in 2016, contributed to many factors - such as

the lifting of inter- national sanctions against Iran, the establishment of Russian-Turkish relations, overcoming the economic recession in Russia, etc. But most importantly, and this was recognized by both Tehran and Moscow, a key role was played by the mediation efforts of Baku, without whose initiatives at the highest level, nothing would have happened. During the trilateral meeting, as well as discussions in the bilateral format, a wide range of issues were touched upon: cooper-

ation in the field of transport and communications, financial, banking and insurance sectors, free trade and in the context of this reduction of trade tariffs, investment, new production, se- curity, the fight against terrorism, the status of the Caspian sea, etc. A common position was agreed on all the topics to some extent, so it is no coincidence that the Baku summit was in the center of analytical reviews of many world media, and, I think, future transformations in the region will attract even more attention as a result of the agreements reached [44; p.6-7].

During the 2016 Baku summit of the heads of Iran, Russia and Azerbaijan, it was the economy that came first, drawing policy and security issues to itself. The focus was on rail transport within the framework of the international transport project "North-South" and other investment infrastructure projects [44; p.6-7].

As President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev stressed in 2016, the North – South TC is a pro- ject of great importance for the participating countries. Azerbaijan is becoming an important transit hub, gaining access to the countries of the Persian Gulf and Asia. Russia receives the same benefits plus markets, for example for its grain, in which Tehran is interested, and in return can receive Iranian vegetables, fruits and other products. Not to mention industrial car- goes, as well as petroleum products and oil. As for Iran, it is much more profitable for Tehran to receive goods from the North, where the majority of the country's population lives. It should be noted that before the Baku meeting at the end of July, Deputy foreign Minister of India Sujata Mehta visited Baku in 2016, who also discussed the North-South corridor. Teh- ran and Delhi held separate talks on this topic [44; p.6-7].

The priority task of the project is to connect the Railways of Azerbaijan and Iran. We talk about the completion of the 172 km long Rasht (Iran) - Astara (Azerbaijan) railway (Qazvin - Rasht - Astara), which is the missing element for uninterrupted Iran - Azerbaijan - Russia communication. This complex infrastructure project with many tunnels, bridges, mountain

sections is financed by Iran and Azerbaijan in half - half [44; p.6-7].

Within its framework, one of the most important moments is the unification of the Astara Iranian and Astara Azerbaijani Railways - in April 2016, a bridge over the Astarachay river 82.5 metres long was laid, along which two railway tracks are laid [44; p.7-8].

In addition, among the projects jointly implemented by the three countries, it is important to unite the electric power systems of Azerbaijan, Iran and Russia, as well as to create corri- dors for the transportation of gas from Russia and other Caspian countries [44; p. 8-9].

Most observers of the summit assessed the meeting in Baku for having huge potential. Moreover, it should be noted that the three hydrocarbon powers - Russia, Azerbaijan, Iran- discussed not "black gold", but focused on transport communications and logistics. And what is important for Azerbaijan is that it turns the country not only into a center of energy cooper- ation, but also of effective diplomatic cooperation. The "triangles" proposed by Baku as a convenient format of cooperation are really productive, because the dialogue is also on the lines of Azerbaijan-Iran-Turkey, Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey. However, there are also more voluminous "figures", such as Turkey-Russia-Azerbaijan-Kazakhstan [44;

p. 9-10].

In March 2016, Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev signed a decree on measures to estab- lish a special economic zone (SEZ), a free trade zone, in the settlement of Alat in the Garadag district of Baku, including the territory of the new Baku international commercial sea port. The work on the creation of SEZ is going go on. At the same time, the first phase of this con- struction is coming to an end in the port itself. It was expected to be completed by mid-2018. [33;p. 319-335].

The commissioning of the Baku - Tbilisi - Kars (BTK) railway section in mid-2017 has be

One of the main tasks of ITC development in Azerbaijan is a real assessment of the nec- essary investments and their wide attraction.

In summer 2017, the Central Asian regional economic partnership (CAREC) jointly with the Asian Bank presented the road strategy for the Central Asia and Caspian region for 2017- 2030.

In particular, the document includes the distribution of necessary investments by imple- mentation periods, as well as the additional list of projects, including international corridors. East-West and North-South» [27].

In December 2017, the conference on "Azerbaijan: a new bridge to Eurasia" was held in Baku, with the participation of representatives of transport departments and railway compa- nies of Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Af- ghanistan and the other countries. Azerbaijan's transit potential from the point of view of connecting Europe and Asia and connecting Western China with Eastern Europe was dis- cussed, as well as more specific issues - containerization of TRANS-Caspian and Caspian sea transport, investment prospects, transport innovations, integration of railway corridors of dif- ferent countries, improvement of high-speed trains, cybersecurity and use of renewable ener- gy sources on the railway. All these topics are of great importance for the implementation of the Chinese initiative "Belt and road". This was also discussed at the February 2017 meeting

in the Chinese city of Cian, which is historically considered to be the beginning of the great silk road. The Azerbaijani delegation held a presentation "the Role of the TRANS-Caspian international transport corridor in promoting the Belt and road initiative". The main purpose of the presentation was to convey to the audience that the TRANS-Caspian transport corridor is the shortest route, which reduces transportation between China and Europe to 14 days against sea transportation, requiring an at an average of 60. Not to mention the financial and economic benefits for the participating countries, strengthening stability in the region and in- creasing the level of employment. An essential part of this project is the creation of the Baku- Tbilisi-Kars transport corridor, commissioned in October 2017, and the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan, Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum pipelines, which ensure the inflow of currency into the economy of both Azerbaijan and Georgia. These projects laid the Foundation for the creation of the southern gas corridor with an estimated length of 3,500 km, increasing the role of Azerbaijan as a supplier of energy resources to Europe [37].

However, the East-West corridor is only one of the elements of Azerbaijan's transport po- tential. It echoes the project of the transport corridor "North-South", a length of 7200 km and a project price of $ 400 million, which in future means the creation of the South Caucasus transport center. The project involves the construction of railway, road and transport infra- structure from Iran to Russia through Azerbaijan. It is no coincidence that Iranian President Hassan Rouhani called Azerbaijan's Railways one of the joint projects with their country. If

implemented, the North-South corridor will have a strong impact on the geopolitical order of the region, connecting Iran with Russian Baltic ports and linking Russia's Railways both to the Persian Gulf and through Pakistan, to the Indian railway network [37].

For many years, in Iran there is a talk on the construction of a shipping channel with a length of about 600 km, connecting the Caspian sea with the Persian Gulf. This project, worth

about $7 billion, will be used mainly for ships of mixed type "river - sea" and will enable Russia and Eastern Europe to choose an alternative route to the current one via the Bosphorus

- Dardanelles-Suez canal and the Red sea. Needless to say, how this will affect the interna- tional positions of Azerbaijan, which has the right to expect not only economic benefits, but also the strengthening of its geopolitical potential as a whole and in relation to Armenia in particular. The North-South transport corridor still more isolates Armenia, allowing Iran to connect with Eastern Turkey via the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway. Russia's interests must also be taken into account. At the beginning of 2017, the volume of cargo transportation in Rus- sian ports of the Caspian basin fell by 48.4% - to the level of 1.1 million tons and in the total volume of cargo turnover of Russian ports (250.3 million tons), the Caspian accounts for less than a percent. During the same period, the volume of cargo of seaports of Azerbaijan amounted to 2,729 million tons, which is 26.1% higher than the same period in last year [37].

Having joined the project of the international transport corridor "North-South", Azerbai- jan, first of all, wants, effectively using the favourable geographical characteristics of its land borders, both with Russia and Iran, to develop trilateral regional cooperation and, taking ad- vantage of the existing conditions, to receive new dividends [11; p.4].

The international transport project "North-South" is important in terms of geopolitics, and the same time aimed at the real sector of the economy [9].

In Baku was discussed the implementation of the North-South Transport corridor project and the prospects for regional integration.

The advantages of Azerbaijan's participation in the North – South project are undeniable: the small amount of financial resources needed for laying rails and creating border infrastruc-
ture allows to recoup investments in the shortest period. At the same time, it is predicted that
with the commissioning of the North – South route, the volume of cargo turnover in the coun- try will be able to reach 6 million tons at the first stage, and up to 15-20 million in future.

The talks between the presidents of Azerbaijan and Russia Ilham Aliyev and Vladimir Putin in Sochi on September 6, 2018 were short but intense. The parties signed 14 intergov- ernmental and interdepartmental documents, which provide for deepening economic coopera- tion for the next six years. Among them, five "road maps". The main areas covered by the signed documents are energy, trade, transport, engineering and sports. Both leaders stressed that the level of mutual cooperation corresponds to the nature of strategic partnership [36; p.5].

Commercial trade and economic relations between Azerbaijan and Russia in a priority, as there is a serious interest on the part of the Russian capital in expanding its presence in Azer- baijan. Transport corridors, including the North — South project, play an important role in the signed agreements. The North-South corridor is a strategically important project not only for Russia but also for Azerbaijan. Any transport projects of this kind are not only economic, but also geopolitical objects. Their presence causes some gravity in the issue of foreign poli- cy priorities [36; p.5].

One of the important areas of our cooperation is the transport sector. In 2018, 8 times more cargo was transported along the North-South corridor than in the previous year. Vol- umes are still small, but the dynamics is impressive [41].

At the first stage, the corridor is planned to transport 5 million tons of cargo per year with further increase to 10 million tons or more.

Azerbaijan is at the crossroads of strategic communications, there are also transport projects in the West — East direction. But such a project as "North-South", connecting Azerbaijan, Russia and Iran, brings positive content primarily to the balance of Azerbaijan's foreign policy. The bal- ance of geo-economic interests, in turn, leads to a balance of geopolitical vectors. We should not forget that in recent years Azerbaijan has invested transport infrastructure, intensively in particular, related to Maritime communications. A large, completely new seaport in Alat has been created. The presence of such kinds of establishments facilities, as well as the further investments in this direction, proves that the Azerbaijani leadership attaches priority importance not only to East — West communications, but to the North-South corridor» as well [36; p.5].

In spring of 2018, a passage was opened on the border of Azerbaijan and Iran across the Astara river (within the North - South ITC). A two-track bridge has been put into operation, the second one is expected to be built. The construction of the railway station and container terminal has also been completed: this year four terminals with an area of over 60 hectares, built with the funds of Azerbaijani investments (about 60 million euros) – grain, dry cargo, for petroleum products and container-will operate on Iranian territory. A significant advance in the implementation of this in- ternational transport corridor (ITC) was the readiness of Azerbaijan to provide a loan in the amount of 500 million US dollars for the construction of a section of the Astara - Rasht railway with length of 164 kilometers [27].

"With the signing of the trilateral Memorandum in Ankara in may 2019, Russia actually joined the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars project. This corridor will be used for transshipment of Russian products (coal, timber, wheat) supplied to Turkish importers, as well as the cargoes from China, Korea and other countries of the Asia-Pacific region transported today via the TRANS-Siberian railway."

Moscow will step up its efforts to expand the Azerbaijani transport both in the direction of BTK and in North-South line of MTK» [7].

CJSC "Azerbaijan Railways" (AZD) is defined as the body responsible for the acquisition of land plots for state needs, falling under the construction of the railway line of the Alat- Gasimli section of the international transport corridor "North-South", passing through the ter-ritory of Azerbaijan.

The relevant decision was signed by Azerbaijani Prime Minister Novruz Mammadov. JSC azhd should make preparations for the acquisition of land in accordance with the re- quirements Of the law of the Republic of Armenia "on acquisition of land for state needs" and submit relevant proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers.

Control over the implementation of this decision is entrusted to the Department for re- gional development, agricultural and environmental issues of the Cabinet Щf Ministers [3]. Thus, having formed the railway and port infrastructure of the «silk road» corridors and its North-South part, Azerbaijan will acquire the status of a leading regional transport hub in a year or two. However, attracting the largest possible volume of cargo carriers to the transport potential of the country requires the adoption of a set of measures to form a coherent pricing policy and coordinate the activities of sea and land modes of transport [30].

Currently, the work on the implementation of the existing transport

corridor is very inten- sive, the process has already entered the final phase in the Azerbaijani section. The construc- tion of a new 8.3 km long road of the Astara (AR)-Astara (IRI) railway line to the bridge over the Astarachay river, the bridge over the Astarachay river and the 1.4 km long road in Iran has been completed. Negotiations are being held with the Iranian side in connection with the construction of the Qazvin-Rasht section (175 km) of this corridor [11; p.4].

In the context of moderate energy prices, Azerbaijan is facing an acute problem of diver- sification of the economy, which is dominated by the oil and gas complex, and the country's budget is mostly formed by revenues from hydrocarbon exports. Transport is recognized as the most priority alternative sector of development in the Republic. It is no coincidence that at the last forum in Davos (January 2019), Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev said that the key task of the government is to create a modern infrastructure. "I believe," the Azerbaijani leader stressed, "that using our geographical position, we did the right thing by investing mainly in infrastructure, which will turn Azerbaijan into one of the international hubs, espe- cially since our Republic is the only country in the world that is a member of two transport corridors - "East-West" and " North-South» [43].

The official opening ceremony of the Qazvin-Rasht section was held on March 6, 2019 to connect Azerbaijan's Railways with the Iranian railway network within the corridor [32].

According to Ali Hasanov, assistant to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for so- cial and political Affairs, official Baku plans to provide the Iranian side with a loan of $ 500 million for the project of construction and equipping the railway. Work is also underway on another one the Northern direction, the construction of the Samur road bridge (Azerbaijan) - Yarag Kazmalyar (Russia) across the Samur river and the expansion of railway lines. An im- portant section of the corridor- the railway from the Azerbaijani-Russian to the Azerbaijani- Iranian border-has been put into full operational readiness.

Given the special importance of the North-South transport corridor, Azerbaijan has re- cently invested heavily in the creation of new communications in the direction of Iran and Russia, which has strengthened the country's image as a reliable partner in the international arena [11; p.4].

In terms of the existing project, Baku and Moscow intend to direct further efforts to de- velop transit traffic in the East-West-East direction- primarily in the communication between Azerbaijan and China by transit through the territory of Russia, as well as between China and other countries by transit through the territory of Russia and Azerbaijan. To reduce the time of delivery of goods, work is planned to optimize border and customs procedures, including electronic data exchange and preliminary information in electronic form. "Russia plans to switch part of the cargo flow, including container traffic, along the TRANS-Siberian railway through Azerbaijan, Georgia to Turkey and further to Europe. This project will be imple- mented on the basis of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars corridor, noted not so long ago " by Alexander Misharin, first Deputy General Director of Russian Railways, [7; p.38].

Out of the three projects listed, here the Baku–Tbilisi–Kars railway (BTK), which is the part of a plan to connect the South Caucasus railway with Europe through Turkey, remains the most successful. As part of this plan, Turkey has already built the Marmaray underwater railway tunnel under the Bosphorus Strait in Istanbul, making a direct link with the pan- European railway network feasible. In future, the Baku-Tbilisi - Kars railway line should be- come a link of the high-speed rail corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia, better known as " East- West» [43; p. 119].

The seriousness of these intentions is also evidenced by the fact that

on September 19, 2019, during the plenary meeting of the international Association

"Coordination Council for TRANS-Siberian transport" (KSTP) held in the capital of Kazakhstan Nur-Sultan, CJSC "Azerbaijan Railways" (azhd) acquired the status of a full member of the KSTP [7; p.38].

Since the beginning of the implementation of the Europe – Caucasus - Asia (TRACECA)

project initiated by the European Union, part of which is the BTK railway corridor, part of the Russian expert community considered these initiatives as a potential competitive threat. They considered it an attempt to isolate the TRANS-Siberian railway and transfer part of the Chinese cargo traffic to the railway corridor being formed in the countries of Central Asia and the South Caucasus. Subsequently, the infrastructure base of the silk road, created within the framework of the European initiative, became a kind of Foundation for the large-scale transport and logistics system "one belt - one road" being formed by China today» [7; p.38].

However, as the experience of the last decade has shown, almost all initiatives imple- mented in the Central Asian region and the South Caucasus have not become an alternative to the Russian TRANS-Siberian railway and the Baikal-Amur mainline (BAM). Moreover, nei- ther the southern nor the Northern projects have yet been able to draw any significant part of the cargo flow from the countries of the Asia-Pacific region (APR). At least until recently, the vast bulk of the cargo sent to Europe from the vast and industrialized region of Southeast Asia continues to be handled by sea, passing through the Suez canal or skirting the African continent. And this sea route definitely dominates even taking into account the longer time (30-40 days) for the delivery of goods [7; p.38].

Today, about 90-95% of cargo volumes from Japan, the Republic of Korea and other South-East Asian countries can be accounted for by sea transport, where tariffs remain signif- icantly low and there are no cross-border, customs or technical obstacles for transshipment of goods.

For a long period-in the 90's and partly zero years - the TRANS-Siberian railway, de- signed to handle 100 million tons of cargo, including 250 thousand containers, was not used at full capacity, and its outdated infrastructure potential required radical modernization.

The situation began to change after the crisis of 2008 and especially with the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict in 2014, when the vector of economic relations in Moscow began to shift smoothly from West to East. "The traditionally heavily loaded North-Western railway route began to lose traffic volumes, which turned 180° and began to load the TRANS-Siberian railway and BAM. The far East was not ready for such a growth, and just in a few years the capacity of the "steel highways" reached the maximum limit values, " - noted the Chairman of the expert Council of the Russian Institute for research of railway transport problems Pavel Ivankin.

From 2004 to 2018, the volume of transshipment in Russian far Eastern ports actually in- creased almost three times (from 70 to 180 million tons), but further growth rested on the "bottlenecks"of the railway.

In addition, it is not always possible to consistently maintain the schedule of cargo deliv- ery recommended for the TRANS-Siberian within 20 days. At the same time, Russian Rail- ways has got a firm tariffs set for a period of 6-12 months, while prices for sea transportation are quickly and flexibly regulated by the market and in practice are nearly almost always lower.

Indeed, Moscow is trying to overcome these problems, and President

Vladimir Putin has initiated a plan to modernize the TRANS-Siberian railway in order to increase its capacity in 2025 to more than 200 million tons per year and double the speed of cargo transshipment. However, to achieve this result, it is necessary to invest many billions of dollars in the construction of additional paths, tunnels and interchanges, as well as radically change the system of logistics and traffic management [7; p.38].

The agreements signed between China and Azerbaijan and the increase in trade turnover testify to the rapid development of relations between the two countries. These relations are based on the principles of mutual benefit and friendship. China not only invests intensively in the development of the non-oil sector of Azerbaijan, but also opens its vast markets for the export of non-oil products to the country.

The development of China-Azerbaijan relations has also brought led to an increase in commodity circulation trade between the two countries. As a result, China is already one of the four largest trading partners of Azerbaijan.

The commissioning in recent years of the international port in the village of Alat and the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway has turned the country into a transport hub connecting Central Asia with the West (Turkey and the European Union) and South Asia (Iran and India) with the North.

The successful implementation of all the planned transport projects of Azerbaijan, as well as the project "one belt - one road" have won the country the image of a reliable partner. The large revenues that our country will receive in the framework of the above-mentioned project will open the way for even greater development of Azerbaijan and will contribute to Azerbai- jan becoming an important transit country in world trade.

It should be noted that the freight train China Railway Express, heading from China to Europe via the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway, passing Istanbul, follows in the direction of Europe through The Marmaray tunnel [21].

Many countries participate in the North-South and East-West transport corridors. But Azerbaijan is the only country among them that participates in both projects and has made a valuable contribution to their implementation. This will bring us both political and economic dividends in future. Cooperation in the field of rail transport brings countries closer together, strengthens security, develops the situation in the region in a more positive direction and brings great economic dividends to each country [7; p.65-78].

Azerbaijan Republic is not going to stop there. According to forecasts, cargo turnover be- tween the EU and China will increase by 2 times by 2030. In order not to stay away from large-scale projects, Azerbaijan invests about $ 5 billion from 2010 to 2022. in the develop- ment of Railways.

Most of the funds will be used for the reconstruction and electrification of railway tracks, overhaul of the Baku-Beyuk'kesik railway, renewal of the car fleet, purchase of passenger and freight locomotives [26].

Economic reforms, qualitative changes in administration, infrastructure rating and transit promotion will give impetus to the development of Azerbaijan as a whole. All this, of course, will become an additional effective factor in the country's further integration into the world economy. [26].

Today, Azerbaijan is an important regional hub, where several major tran

sport corridors intersect. These are" North-South"," West-East", TRACECA, Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway cor- ridor. Azerbaijan's transit capabilities are also considered in the context of the effectiveness of the grandiose "one belt, one road" project initiated by China" [4].

Azerbaijan's large investments in transport infrastructure and the implementation of a

Favorable geopolitical and geographical position gave Azerbaijan a chance to receive new dividends equal to dividends from rich hydrocarbon resources [11; p.4].

With the world demand for Azerbaijani oil and gas, the loading of the yellow road, pipe- lines will not be enough and it will be necessary to return to the construction of pipelines through the Caspian sea and the republics of Central Asia.

Speaking on the development of the transport system of the region, it is impossible not to note the impact on the process of big politics. Thus, the development of highways in the East- West direction is strongly stimulated and supported by the EU countries. The most striking examples are the TRACECA sub-regional projects, as well as the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and Baku-Erzurum trunk pipelines, which are already functioning. The latter continues through the implementation of such gas transportation projects as TANAP and TAP.

The oil industry - the main branch of the Azerbaijani economy-has passed a long way of historical development. Thanks to the inflow of foreign capital, it began to develop rapidly in Azerbaijan from the end of the XIX century, when large oil companies emerged, which to- gether with domestic oil producers controlled the production and sale of oil. At the beginning of the last century, Baku became the main oil center not only of the Russian Empire, but also of the world. During the Soviet period, Azerbaijani oil was the main source of fuel for the USSR. During these years, the economy of the Republic was rapidly developed, a powerful industrial potential was created.

However, despite the fact that oil has played a special role in the development of Azerbai- jan, and in particular, Baku, the people have never been masters of this wealth [14; p.207- 223; 15; p.1117; 23].

Throughout the twentieth century, oil played the role of the main energy resource. This continues to be the same now today. The influence of oil interests on international relations in General is explained by the deep interrelation of geopolitical issues with the energy security of developed industrial countries. The ever-increasing importance of energy resources in world politics is causing a new aggravation of both hidden and open confrontation between the leading powers for control over them. And these international "games" are now actively involving countries-both owners of energy resources and transit countries.

It is quite clear that the oil – rich Caspian region attracts the attention of key oil consum- ers-primarily the US, the EU and China, for whom the problem of access to promising energy markets becomes a problem of survival in the conditions of growing crisis phenomena in the world economy.

According to all analysts, Azerbaijan plays a decisive role in the balance of forces around the Caspian sea. It not only possesses large hydrocarbon resources, but also occupies a very advantageous position on the way of transportation of oil and gas from the territory of the entire Caspian basin in the Western direction. All these factors witness that Azerbaijan is most- ly interested in peace process in the Caucasus, the establishment of peace, stability and coop- eration there as well [16 ; p.168-169; 35].

With the emergence of new independent States in the post-Soviet

s
p
a
c
e
,

the geography of oil and gas interests of the world's leading States has significantly expanded, covering the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia. Estimates of potential hydrocarbon re- serves in the Caspian region vary widely, but all experts agree on one thing – in the XXI cen- tury, the Caspian sea will occupy a prominent place among the world's energy sources. In ad- dition, the geopolitical position of the Caucasus countries is of particular strategic appeal. By

virtue of this alone, the desire of the United States and Western countries to gain an economic foothold in the energy-rich zone acquires the character of geostrategic penetration into the sphere affecting the national security of Russia. The entire post-Soviet history shows that the leading countries of the West, primarily the United States, seek to exclude oust Russia from the region. In turn, Russia is interested in maintaining its influence in the South Caucasus [48].

Currently, the South Caucasus and the Caspian region as a whole, due to its geopolitical weight, geostrategic benefits and geo-economic (primarily energy) attractiveness, is becom- ing the region where the greatest degree of competition and struggle for the influence of the main global centers of power. Firstly, the Caspian region has an exceptionally advantageous location in the center of Eurasia. A significant part of the conflict zones and the zones with permanent instability adjoins the Caspian region, or Afghanistan, Iraq and others are in close proximity to it. Consequently, the geostrategic weight of the Caspian region as a kind of bridgehead increases, the control over which allows to influence more effectively the pro- ceeding processes in many of these "near nuclear" or potentially "hot" areas [13, p. 56-57].

Secondly, the Caspian region has a great value of strategic importance as an important hub of transport communications. The energy resources of the Caspian were at the center of a complex knot of conflicting interests of many countries. Speaking on the influence of geopo- litical factors on the formation of world energy markets, it is impossible to ignore such major players as the United States, the European Union and China [38].

For Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, oil and gas deposits are almost the only real source of means for survival, overcoming social and economic problems. Not having suf- ficient possibilities for the development of these fields on their own, they set a course for co-operation with Western companies. In turn, Georgia actively used the fact that its territory is

the shortest route for the delivery of Caspian hydrocarbons to the markets of Western Europe through Turkey, bypassing Russia.

The leadership of the young States of the region decided to play the "oil card" to attract the attention of the West (primarily the United States) and, with its support, to get rid of the guardianship of Moscow. It should be noted here that key deposits in the Caspian sea were discovered during the Soviet era, but were not developed, furthermore.

Western countries have tried to make the most of the current situation not only to stake out the lion's share of Caspian hydrocarbons for the future, but also to create suitable geopo- litical conditions for gradually increasing their strategic presence in this part of the post-Soviet space.

One of the most important tasks of the geopolitical level for the West was to create and ensure the reliable operation of the Eurasian transport corridor, the main component of which should be the energy corridor. Having ensured its functioning, they can solve several im- portant problems of both geo-economic and geopolitical nature with the benefit for the oil- consuming countries of the West, and, above all, for themselves.

Among the purely economic motives: diversification of energy export sources; removal of the urgency of energy security problems for Western consumers; reduction of dependence on middle Eastern oil; facilitation of Caspian oil supplies to the world market, avoiding traf- fic jams in the Bosphorus Strait [13].

Among the political motive: to weaken Russia's ties with oil-producing countries of the region, giving them the energy transportation routes to bypass Russia; to direct oil and gas

flows to bypass Iran; to create a basis independent from Russia, but dependent on the United States and the West cooperation of the countries of the southern Caucasus with the subse- quent involvement of the States of Central Asia, thereby ensuring long-term binding of these States to US interests in the Caspian region; to weaken its own energy dependence on the supply of oil resources from Saudi Arabia, thereby gaining a trump card in the oil game with Riyadh; to strengthen the position of a key transit country of Caspian hydrocarbons and its regional ally – Turkey. In addition, laying of the pipeline to the politically unstable countries of the South Caucasus has become an occasion for the expansion of the presence of NATO armed forces in the region [13; p.59-60].

The idea of sending oil and gas from the fields discovered in the Caspian sea and Central Asia to the world market along a route not controlled by Russia was motivated primarily by the geopolitical interests of the United States and Britain. These two powers, acting since the end of the XIX century on the world stage, as a rule, in tandem, sought, first, to weaken Rus- sia's influence in the Caucasus and the Caspian region, and secondly, to put under their con- trol all the post-Soviet energy resources and raw materials from the post-Soviet space [12; p.84-110].

As a result, in the region almost immediately after the collapse of the USSR, influen- tial non-regional players appeared in the face of the United States, great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, China and the other countries for which Caspian hydrocarbons are of an un- doubted interest.

It is characteristic that the United States and its key Western European satellites have de- veloped and proposed a number of routes for the Caspian oil and gas to reach the world mar- kets bypassing Russia for rather a short time.

With the signing of the "contract of the century" by President Heydar Aliyev on Sep- tember 20, 1994, the oil production strategy began to develop more dynamically. The con- tract was concluded with 33 companies from 15 States, which invested 60 billion us dollars. "Contract of the century" was the beginning of further development of oil and gas strategy of Azerbaijan [46, p. 38].

An important role was played by deep-sea deposits "Azeri Chirag" and "Shah Deniz". Moreover, Azerbaijan has already achieved its first successes: the Baku – Tbilisi – Ceyhan oil pipeline and the Baku – Tbilisi – Erzurum gas pipeline were put into operation, through which oil and gas from offshore fields began to flow into the oil and gas pipeline network of Turkey. They became a link in the pipeline system, through which oil and gas will continue to flow from Central Asia and Azerbaijan through Turkey to Europe [48; p. 135].

The head of our state is constantly taking all necessary measures to protect and strengthen the independence of Azerbaijan. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline is one of the striking examples of this. The importance of this oil pipeline connecting Azerbaijan with the Cauca- sian country – fraternal Georgia, as well as with other European States, is not limited to the economic ties of the participating countries, but also lies in the fact that it contributes to the rapprochement of the cultures of these peoples. The political significance of the Baku-Tbilisi- Ceyhan pipeline outweighs all other aspects of this ambitious international project [17;

p. 188].

We are talking about the Nabucco project and the associated TRANS-Caspian gas pipe- line, the construction of which was opposed by Russia and Iran, citing the unresolved status of the Caspian sea. As a result the project was closed after long discussions [19].

The first major projects put into operation were the Baku – Tbilisi – Ceyhan oil pipeline and the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline was com- pleted in the spring of 2006. Since July 2007, the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline has been functioning, through which the "blue fuel" produced at The Azerbaijani Shah Deniz field on the Caspian shelf began to flow into the gas system of Turkey.

Further prospects for the development of oil and gas production in Azerbaijan are mainly associated with offshore fields. 28 oil and gas fields have been discovered in the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian sea, and more than 130 promising structures have been identified.

The increase in energy exports is of great importance for Baku, contributing to the rapid growth of gross domestic product and defense potential. It is not by chance that Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev addressed his people on the occasion of reaching the Azerbaijani oil terminal in Ceyhan. He called the commissioning of the Baku – Tbilisi – Ceyhan export oil pipeline, named after his father Heydar Aliyev, a historic event of world importance [24].

As the timing of the export of Azerbaijani gas through the BTE pipeline approached, Ba- ku's position in relation to neighbouring natural gas producing countries became more and more noticeable. If in the late 1990s Azerbaijan sought to "isolate" itself from them, relying mainly on the export of its own raw materials, now Baku is opening a "green" corridor for the transit of Kazakh and Turkmen gas through its territory to Europe. The Azerbaijani leaders stated the need to revive the idea of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline (TCG) for the supply of Turkmen and Kazakh gas through Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan's new proposals have found support in Europe-especially since the contradic- tions between the EU and Russia are intensifying in the formation of an energy security strat-
egy. All this strengthened the Europeans ' intention to find new sources of supplies and routes
bypassing Russia.

The beginning of 2007 was marked by a sharp deterioration of the energy dialogue be- tween Azerbaijan and Russia. The meeting of the heads of government of the Russian Fed- eration and Azerbaijan in early December 2006 coincided with the cooling of relations be- tween the two countries, which are largely determined by their policy towards Georgia. Close cooperation between Baku and Tbilisi is unprofitable for Moscow. If the relations between Aliyev and Saakashvili have so far generally satisfied Moscow (Azerbaijan has maintained an emphatically restrained attitude towards Georgia), the events of 2006, when Baku supported Tbilisi in the confrontation with Gazprom, promising to do everything possible to provide Georgia with gas, could not but irritate the Kremlin. Azerbaijan's continued energy depend- ence on Russia was once again used as a mechanism of influence. Thus, in mid-November 2006, RAO UES warned the Azerbaijani side that it was going to reduce the supply of elec- tricity from 300 MW to 60 MW. In addition, Gazprom insisted on increasing the cost of gas from $ 110. For 1 thousand cubic meters to 230 dollars. in 2007.

Baku's response was not long in coming: in January 2006, the Republic announced its re- fusal to purchase Russian gas at an "inflated" price. In addition, oil transportation through the Baku – Novorossiysk

pipeline was suspended. Thus, the oil industry reacted to the December statement of Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev on the need to introduce tough measures to protect the country's energy security.

Meanwhile, life is making adjustments to Baku's plans. Thus, in connection with the fighting in Georgia in August 2008, Azerbaijan actually lost the opportunity to export hydro- carbons bypassing Russia. This has already led to the discussion of the resumption of Azer-

baijani oil supplies through Novorossiysk [13, p.67].

In any case, it is obvious that Azerbaijan aspires to energy independence from Russia and already in 2007 for the first time in the XXI century was able to meet all its basic needs for motor fuel and energy carriers at the expense of its own energy resources – oil products, natu- ral and associated petroleum gas.

In 2007, the country had 10.135 billion cubic meters of "blue fuel", of which 9.172 billion cubic meters were planned to be used for domestic needs. A number of factors allowed Azer- baijan to improve some energy indices. Firstly, due to the reconstruction and modernization of pipelines and gas distribution system, gas losses are constantly reduced. Thus, if in 1990 they amounted to 1.579 billion cubic meters (6.35% of the gas balance), in 2004 they de- creased to 0.501 billion cubic meters (4.95). Secondly, the transition to a payment system based on actual consumption (for this purpose, a campaign to install gas meters began a few years ago) forces the population and enterprises to use this energy resource more rationally.

Thirdly, in Azerbaijan, there is a consistent modernization of old thermal power plants and the construction of new economical steam and gas generating stations.

The future situation in the fuel market largely depended on the plans of the State oil com- pany of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SOCAR), which planned to produce 8 billion cubic me- ters of gas annually. If we add to this volume another 1.5 billion cubic meters of Shah Deniz hydrocarbons, which are put to Azerbaijan for transit to Turkey, and associated gas of the Azeri – Chirag – Gunashli project (from 1.4 to 2.7 billion cubic meters per year), the gas bal- ance can reach from 10.9 to 12.2 billion cubic meters. If the real gas resources in 2014 will be less than predicted, the shortage of raw materials for thermal power plants, as before, can be

compensated with heating oil. At the same time, Azerbaijan occupies advantageous position in negotiations with Russia. Possessing significant hydrocarbon reserves, Baku is aware of the possibility of conducting a relatively independent foreign policy. The implementation of two major infrastructure projects that allowed Azerbaijan to transport oil and gas to Europe bypassing Russia (the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline and the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline) enabled the Republic to use this factor as a tool for pursuing an independent policy from Russia [2; p.101–103; 18; p.110-125].

In this situation, some hypothetical gas transport projects initiated by the Central Asian countries and supported by the EU may well pass into the category of really considered and feasible. In any case, the tendency towards rapprochement of the West with the South Cauca- sus and Central Asia without Russia's participation is becoming more tangible and is filled with concrete actions.

In mid-August 2007, an agreement was signed in Baku with the participation of us Depu- ty Secretary of state for energy and economy Daniel Sullivan, under which the US allocates a grant of $ 1.7 million to the state Oil company of Azerbaijan. to prepare a feasibility study of two TRANS-Caspian pipelines. According to them, Kazakh oil and Turkmen gas will flow to Europe through Azerbaijani territory.

This agreement testified not only to the political but also to the

economic support of the United States for the TRANS-Caspian pipelines. By financing the feasibility study project, the US has not only demonstrated its interest in the TRANS-Caspian pipelines, but also signaled to investors that it is possible to invest in this project. US is ready to minimize the polit- ical, economic and military risks that may arise during the construction of the pipeline along the Caspian sea through the territory of Azerbaijan to Turkey and then to Europe [29].

With the launch of the Baku – Tbilisi – Ceyhan oil pipeline and the Baku – Tbilisi – Erzu- rum gas pipeline, Azerbaijan declared itself as a major alternative supplier of hydrocarbons to Europe to Russia. Meanwhile, Azerbaijan's oil and gas reserves are not evidently enough for all the contracts for the supply of hydrocarbons to Europe, in which Baku would like to par- ticipate. In these circumstances, it was strategically important for Azerbaijan to become a transit country for hydrocarbons – this will allow it to maintain the status of an important link in the Central Asia-Europe energy corridor, bypassing Russia for a long term [8].

At the same time, the preparation of feasibility studies of pipelines does not guarantee the accession of Central Asian States to these projects. US activity in this direction is most likely an element of pressure on Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, for which joining the TRANS-Caspian pipeline system would mean reorientation of hydrocarbon flows only to the West, while both Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan pursue a policy of diversification of supply routes.

However, after the signing of the agreement between Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmeni- stan on the construction of the Caspian gas pipeline with a capacity of 20 billion cubic meters of gas per year in Moscow on December 20, 2007, it became clear that this winning role of transit went to others.

As for the Shah Deniz stage 1, Azerbaijan received almost 50% of the gas produced under This project in 2007. In 2008 and in subsequent years, Baku will not be able to count on such a gas balance – obligations to Ankara will force the promised 6.6 billion cubic meters of gas to be exported to Turkey annually from the project maximum of 8.6 billion cubic meters (in 2008, Shah Deniz plans to produce 8 billion cubic meters of gas) [13, p.70].

The Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline is becoming an alternative source of natural gas for a number of Gazprom's current and potential customers. Thus, in the post-Soviet space, where the monopoly on natural gas exports was held by Russia, the formation of the "club of independent exporters" began.

The first consumers were Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey. In future, BTE is aimed at the markets of Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Israel and possibly some other European countries. In most of these countries, Azerbaijani gas will compete with Russian gas. In this case, Azerbai- jani gas has got one distinct competitive advantage of Russian it is cheaper.

Under the terms of the purchase and sale of Shah Deniz gas, fixed prices cannot be changed for at least a year from the beginning of export. Subsequently, the parties may revise the cost of gas based on oil prices. However, if we take into account that the distance of transportation by BTE is smaller compared to Russian supplies, then in future Azerbaijani gas will remain cheaper than Gazprom's.

In this regard, the issue of transit of imported gas, including Azerbaijani gas, to Europe is becoming increasingly urgent-a prospect that is actively supported by the EU and the US [13, p.106].

The release of Azerbaijani gas to European markets is associated with the implementation of the second phase of the Shah Deniz development project, in which production is expected to increase to 16 billion cubic

meters per year. BP initially started production on the second stage in 2012. Baku insists on accelerating the project. The goal is clear-to pass ahead of Gazprom.

SOCAR experts believe that the reserves of Shah Deniz as a result of exploration can be increased by 1.5-2 times and reach 2 trillion.in addition, Baku considers deep deposits in the contract areas of the ACG block, which are not subject to the "Contract of the century", as a

reserve for increasing gas production.
The Nabucco project is again on the agenda, and its main part is the construction of

The history of the TRANS-Caspian project began in 1997, when the United States de fac- to declared the Black sea-Caspian region a zone of its strategic interests. One of the most im- portant elements of the US strategy in this region was the creation of a new architecture of pipelines bypassing the territories of Russia and Iran. In order to counter the Russian Blue stream project, the US government has allocated $ 750,000 to Turkmenistan. on preparation of feasibility study of the alternative project of the gas pipeline and 595 thousand dollars. for consulting services.

The project, designed to transfer gas from Turkmenistan to Turkey, provided for the con- struction of a gas pipeline with length of 2 thousand km along the bottom of the Caspian sea (at a depth of 200-300 mm) to Baku, then through Azerbaijan and Georgia to Erzurum (Tur- key). In particular, the territory of Turkmenistan – 715 km, the bottom of the Caspian sea- 300 km, Azerbaijan-408 km, Georgia-200 km, Turkey-320 km.annually it was planned to ex- port 16 billion cubic meters of gas to Turkey and 14 billion cubic meters to European markets [23].

During Saparmurat Niyazov's presidency, Ashgabat, long opposed to the TRANS- Caspian pipeline, finally signaled interest in the project.

In November 1999, the presidents of Turkmenistan, Turkey, Azerbaijan and Georgia signed an interstate quadripartite agreement on the construction of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline. With the participation of such kind of well-known companies as General Electric,

Bechtel and Shell, the PSG consortium is being created. The construction of the pipeline was planned to be completed in 2002. However, the parties failed to agree on the terms of con- struction. Turkmenistan, in particular, insisted on receiving hundreds of millions of dollars in advance payment for the implementation of the contract, which did not suit PSG. In addition, Baku failed to reach an agreement with Ashgabat on quotas for pumping Azerbaijani gas through the future pipeline. As a result, all work on the pipeline was curtailed [50].

Resuscitation of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline project with the intention of its imple- mentation until 2010 caused great doubts not only from the resource point of view. The main obstacles were the lack of economic justification, the lack of legal status of the Caspian sea, as well as the difficulty of laying a pipe along the bottom of the Caspian sea, through the mountains and gorges of the Caucasus, through areas of seismic and political instability.

Russia prevented to this.

At the same time, Ashgabat, Baku, Ankara and Washington were well aware that hydro- carbon export routes are an effective lever in the region. The struggle for the TRANS- Caspian pipeline is not removed from the agenda, but it is necessary to look and for other ways to solve this issue [20].

The southern gas corridor (SGC) project is on the agenda. The essence of the project "southern gas corridor": the project of expansion of the

South Caucasus gas pipeline Baku- Tbilisi-Erzurum, through which only Azerbaijani gas will reach Turkey, and its continuation will be: Transatlantic and Transadreatic gas pipelines-TANAP and TAR. Accordingly, TANAP - from Turkey to Bulgaria and then to Europe. TAR - from Turkey through Greece, Albania to southern Italy and then to Europe [18, p. 110-125].

TANAP connects the Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey route with the TAR pipeline, and by continuing from there it will benefit the countries along it-Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Al- bania, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Naturally, taking all these steps, it is necessary to emphasize that this is a regional project, a project of peace. It is impossible to deny the efforts of Georgia in this matter, from the territory of which the exit to Anatolia is carried out [1; p.5].

In General, the TAP project in our territory remained small work. Everything is being done to complete the construction of the Albanian section of the pipeline within the estab- lished schedule [1; p. 5].

The Azerbaijani government is also confident that with the completion of TAP construc- tion, the southern gas corridor will be completely operational in 2020 [1; p.5].

Also, within the framework of the SGC, the option of the TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline, through which gas from Turkmenistan should go to Europe, is being considered. Its main goal is to increase the security of gas supplies to Europe, excluding Russia as a monopolist in the role of supplier, and Ukraine as a monopolist in the role of gas transit.

The declared cost of the project is about $ 50 billion. The TANAP project signing agree- ment took place on June 26, 2012, and TAR in December 2013. The length of the first 1800 km, and the second 520 km [49].

Indeed, to ensure the full-scale work of the SGC, it remains only to wait for the comple- tion of the construction of the TAR gas pipeline, so that Azerbaijani gas begins to flow to Eu- rope, or rather to Italy, through Greece, Albania and the Adriatic sea. Thus, the influence of Azerbaijan and Turkey in the region will increase ever more. Moreover, with the implemen-
tation of the southern gas corridor project, Azerbaijan will become an important player in the

European gas market. Due to the fact that UGK is an alternative to Russian gas, in terms of route and sources of supply, its European segment-the TRANS-Adriatic pipeline worth 4.5 billion euros is one of the priority energy projects for the European Union. The project pro- vides for the initial transportation of 10 billion cubic meters of gas per year from Stage-2 to the EU countries. The total length of TAR is 878 km, of which 550 km will pass through the Northern part of Greece, 215 km - through the territory of Albania, 105 km-through the Adri- atic sea and 8 km - through the territory of Italy. Shareholders of the project are: BP (20%), SOCAR (20%), Fluxys (19%), Enagas (16%) and Axpo (5%). According to the TAP AG consortium, at the end of October 2019, the TRANS Adriatic pipeline project is 90.5% com- plete [1; p. 5].

Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and possibly Iraq are expected to be the main suppliers. In fu- ture, Iran and Egypt may be included, but at the moment the political situation in these coun- tries does not allow them to be included in the project. The key transit country will be Tur- key, other transit routes will pass through the Black sea and the Eastern Mediterranean. The first deliveries were planned to start from the beginning in 2018 to Turkey, and then in 2019 to Europe. Expected by 2020, supplies through the southern gas corridor will cover approxi- mately 10-20% of the EU's gas needs, which will be approximately 45-90 billion. cubic me- ters of gas per year [42].

The prospects for the southern gas corridor look more promising than ever. Especially if we take into account the fact that the construction of interconnectors has already begun on the territory of Europe, through which it will be possible to deliver Azerbaijani gas to customers coming through the TAP. In particular, we talk about the laying of the gas pipeline Greece-

Bulgaria (Gas Interconnector Greece – Bulgaria, IGB). IGB is one of the seven priority pro- jects to ensure the security and competitiveness of the energy market in the European Union. The project is also important in terms of diversification of gas sources and supplies for Bul- garia and the South-Eastern Europe region. IGB is part of the vertical Gas Corridor. VGC), which will connect the networks of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Hungary. Even its exten- sion to Ukraine, Moldova and Serbia is considered [1; p. 6].

The TRANS-Anatolian pipeline (TANAP) project is ongoing. "72% of the project works have been completed and it is expected that the pipeline will be put into operation in 2018," Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev said at the opening of the XXIV international exhibition and conference "Caspian Oil and gas-2017" and the VII Caspian international exhibition of energy and alternative energy. The head of state stressed that The "contract of the century" signed in 1994 is a historic project, that if the "southern gas corridor" had not been imple- mented, there would not have been today's successes of Azerbaijan. He further stressed that "the implementation of the Shah Deniz project has turned Azerbaijan into a country that pro- duces and exports both oil and gas" [39].

An important role in the completion of the TANAP project belongs to the implementation of the Shah Deniz - 2 project, which will bring closer the completion of the South Caucasus pipeline, which is being implemented on schedule.

Azerbaijani gas supplies to Turkey from the Shah Deniz - 2 field were planned in 2018, and gas pipelines should reach Europe by 2020. As a result, Europe will receive new sources of gas supply from the Caspian region through Turkey.

However, the organizers have got doubts that prevent the reorganization of the project. First of all, the project of the Turkish flow from Russia, the unreliability of Turkey as a trans- it country, the problem of filling the pipe from Turkmenistan, uncertainty in the forecasts for gas in the EU and many other reasons.

The TAR project has been implemented by 42 % and is projected to be delivered on time. The completion of the Sangachal terminal plays an important role in the transportation of Azerbaijani gas and oil.

On November 30, 2019, Azerbaijani and Turkish presidents Ilham Aliyev and Recep Tayyip Erdogan solemnly launched the second and final phase of TANAP in the town of Ipsala. Thus, the leaders of the two countries confirmed the full readiness of the 1,850 km infrastructure for gas supplies to Europe [1; p.4].

Today, Azerbaijan's natural gas, having passed through 20 provinces, 67 districts and 600 villages of our country, has reached the gates of Europe, that is, to this place. Thanks to TANAP, the transfer of 16 billion cubic meters of Azerbaijan's natural gas to Turkey and Eu- rope has turned from myth to reality[1; p. 4-5].

It is a section of the TRANS-Anatolian gas pipeline from Eskisehir to the Turkish-Greek border. This was preceded by a test injection of Azerbaijani gas into this section of the pipe, which began on April 15, 2019, to check its readiness for work. On June 15, gas from the Shah Deniz field via TANAP has already reached the Turkish-Greek border [1; p. 5].

As is known, the capacity of TANAP at the initial stage is designed to transport at least 16 billion cubic meters, of which 10 billion is intended for Europe, and 6 billion-for the Western regions of Turkey. In future, the annual capacity of the pipeline will be increased to 24 billion, and then to 31 billion cubic meters. Shareholders of the TANAP project are SOCAR (51%), SOCAR Turkiye Enerji (7%), BOTAS (30%), BP (12%). The pipeline will

bring $1.45 billion in revenues to TANAP shareholders annually, of which Azerbaijan wi

It should be recalled that Azerbaijani gas from the stage-2 development of the Shah Deniz field has been successfully supplied to the Turkish market since June 30, 2018 and as of No- vember 25 this year, 3.3 million cubic meters of gas have already been transported. According to SOCAR's estimates for 2019 deliveries by TANAP provided for $ 3 billion. mean- while, from June 2019 until the end of June 2020, the supply of gas through this pipeline was provided in the amount of 4 billion cubic meters, starting from the end of June 2020 the an- nual volume of gas supplies through TANAP will be 6 billion cubic meters for Turkey. [1; p. 5].

The pipeline will connect Bulgaria to the TRANS Adriatic gas pipeline (TAP) and allow the country to receive gas from Azerbaijan. The length of the gas pipeline between Bulgaria and Greece is 182 km, of which 150 km pass through the territory of Bulgaria. Its technical capacity at the initial stage will be 3 billion cubic meters per year, and in future can be brought to 5.5 billion cubic meters. The total cost of the project is estimated at 220 million euros [1; p. 6].

The Bulgarian government expects that the IGB, construction of which began in may this year, will allow the country to receive Azerbaijani gas from the Shah Deniz field in 2020 [1; p.6].

No later than 2020, Bulgaria will be able to receive liquefied gas from the United States, Qatar, Cyprus, Egypt, as well as natural gas from Azerbaijan [1; p.6].

In Bulgaria, Azerbaijani gas is considered to be one of the possible sources for distribu-

tion through the Balkan gas hub, thus ensuring diversification of supplies and competition in the European energy market. By the way, under the contract for the supply of natural gas signed between Bulgargaz and SOCAR, from 2020 Bulgaria will receive annually 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the stage-2 development of the Shah Deniz field [1; p.6-7].

The list of those wishing to receive natural gas from Azerbaijan through the southern gas corridor is growing. Now it includes Ukraine. Azerbaijan is becoming an increasingly strong player, including in the context of energy [1; p.7].

With the commissioning of the TAR and IGB gas pipelines, conditions will be created for the transportation of Azerbaijani gas to the countries of South-Eastern Europe. With the ac- cession of Romania to the SGC project in the future, Kiev will have the opportunity to re- ceive Azerbaijani energy resources on the route Bulgaria-Romania-Ukraine [1; p.7].

Azerbaijani gas is already in great demand almost all over Europe, an incredibly positive factor for the country's economy. After all, in the long term, this fuel will prevail in the list of demand in the world. Therefore, as President Ilham Aliyev rightly noted in Ipsal, TANAP and the southern gas corridor are also energy security projects [1; p.7].

Yes, today, when trade wars, political and economic confrontations

are on the agenda of the world today, TANAP manages to reconnect Europe with Asia [1; p.7].

Forecasts show that the international transport corridors "East-West", "North-South" and TAP will contribute to the development of trade with Europe, Russia, Central Asia, the Cau- casus region to the Persian Gulf and India, the Caspian countries with ports of the Black sea. The same corridor will facilitate rail transport and land and transit between Europe-South

Asia-the Middle East, as well as create conditions for increasing profits.

References.

1. Аббасова Нигяр. На подступах к Европе. Region plus № 22 (397) 1 декабря 2019 (Abbasova
Nigar. On the outskirts of Europe. Region plus No. 22 (397) 1 December 2019)
2. Алиев Ш. Путь наверх // «Нефть России», 17 декабря 2007 г. с. 101–103, с.101–103; 34, с.110-125 (Aliyev sh. the Way up / / "Oil of Russia", December 17, 2007 p. 101-103, p. 101-103; 34, p. 110-125)
3. АЖД выкупит земли под строительство железнодорожной линии в рамках коридора
«Север-Юг». Ежедневные новости. 4 октября 2019 года (AJD will buy land for the construction of a railway line within the North-South corridor. Daily news. October 4, 2019)
4. Азербайджан – связующий мост между Европой и Азией. https://www.azerbaycanli.org/?page=14&newsId=2683&lang=rus; https://novosti.az/analytics /74177.html (Azerbaijan is a bridge between Europe and Asia. https://www.azerbaycanli.org/?page=14&newsId=2683&lang=rus; https://novosti.az/analytics/74177.html)
5. Ализада Фасим. Во все части света. 15.12.2016 http://regionplus.az/ru/articles/view/6096. (Alizada Fasim. To all parts of the world. 15.12.2016 http: / / regionplus. az / ru/articles/view/6096.)
6. Американцы выходят из туркменского проекта "Транскаспийский газопровод". https://m.lenta.ru/news/2000/09/19/psg. 19 сентября 2000 г. (Americans withdraw from the Turkmen project "TRANS-Caspian gas pipeline". https://m.lenta.ru/news/2000/09/19/psg. 19 September 2000)
7. Ахундов Хазар. От конкуренции до конвергенции. Region plus №19 (394).2019г.с.38 http://regionplus.az/ru /articles/view/6927?q=%D0%9E% D0%B4 %D0%B8%D0%BD%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%8F%D1%81 (Akhundov Khazar. From competi- tion to convergence. Region plus No. 19 (394).2019 p. 38 http://regionplus.az/ru /articles/view/6927?q=%D0%9E% D0%B4 %D0%B8%D0%BD% 20%D0%BF%D0% BE%D 1%8F%D1%81)
8. Баку "окучивает" Астану. И.Алиев убеждает Н.Назарбаева активнее сотрудничать в энергетике. 08.2007 https://centrasia.org/news A.php?st=1186554060(Baku "Spud" Astana. Ilham Aliyev urges Nursultan Nazarbayev to cooperate more actively in the energy sector. 08.08.2007 https://centrasia.org/newsA.php?st=1186554060)
9. В Баку обсудили реализацию проекта «Транспортный коридор «Север-Юг» и перспективы региональной интеграции» 14 июня 2019 https://www.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/3076578.html. (Baku discussed implementation of North- South Transport corridor project and prospects for regional integration June 14, 2019 https://www.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/3076578.html)
10. Восстановление Великого Шелкового пути https://ru.president.az/azerbaijan/silkroad.(Restoration of the great silk road https://ru.president.az/azerbaijan/silkroad.)
11. Гасанов Али. Международные транспортные коридоры «Восток-Запад», «Север-Юг» и геоэкономические интересы Азербайджана 24 Сентября, 2019.https://www.1news.az/news/mezhdunarodnye-transportnye-koridory-vostok-zapad-sever-yug-i- geoekonomicheskie-interesy-azerbaydzhana; Газета Республика, 24 сентября, 2019, с. 4 (Hasanov Ali. International transport corridors "East-West", "North-South" and geo-economic interests of Azer- baijan 24 September, 2019.https://www.1news.az/news/mezhdunarodnye-

transportnye-koridory- vostok-zapad-sever-yug-i-geoekonomicheskie-interesy-azerbaydzhana; Gazeta Respublika, Septem- ber 24, 2019, p. 4)
12. Гасымлы А.А. Роль геоэкономического (энергетического) фактора в процессе трансформации политического режима в Азербайджане: ретроспективный анализ и современность. // Теоретическая и прикладная экономика. – 2013. – № 3. – С. 84 - 110. DOI:

10.7256/2306-4595.2013.3.1014 URL: https://nbpublish.com/library_ read_article.php?id
=1014 (Gasimly A. A. The role of geo-economic (energy) factor in the process of transformation of the political regime in Azerbaijan: retrospective analysis and modernity. // Theoretical and applied Economics. - 2013. - No. 3. - Pp. 84-110. DOI: 10.7256/2306-4595.2013.3.1014 URL: https://nbpublish.com/library_ read_article.php?id =1014)
13. Гусейнов В.А. Южный Кавказ: тенденции и проблемы развития (1992–2008 годы). – Москва: Красная звезда, 2008. – 392 с.,с.59 (Huseynov V. A. South Caucasus: trends and problems of development (1992-2008). - Moscow: Krasnaya Zvezda, 2008. - 392 p., p. 59)
14. Гусейнова И.М. Гейдар Алиев – от политического руководителя к общенациональному лидеру. Баку, 2005, 504 с. с.207-223 (Huseynova I. M. Heydar Aliyev-from political leader to na- tional leader. Baku, 2005, 504 p. p. 207-223)
15. Гусейнова И.М. История народов Кавказа (с древнейших времен до наших дней). Баку,
«Elm və təhsil», 2018, 1248 с. с.1117; (Huseynova I. M. History of the peoples of the Caucasus (from ancient times to the present day). Baku, "Elm və təhsil", 2018, 1248 PP 1117;)
16. Гусейнова И.М Азербайджан в системе межгосударственных отношений на Кавказе.
«Bakı-Tbilisi-Ceyhan neft kəmərinin beynəlxalq və regional əhəmiyyəti» - mövzusunda beynəlxalq konfransın materialları, Bakı, 6-7 iyun 2002-ci il, c.168-169 (Huseynova I. M. Azerbaijan in the sys- tem of interstate relations in the Caucasus. Materials of the International Conference on "international and regional cooperation of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline", Baku, 6-7 June 2002, pp. 168- 169).
17. Гусейнова И.М. Нефтепровод Баку-Тбилиси-Джейхан как фактор стабильности на Кавказе. Bakı–Tbilisi Ceyhan neft kəmərinin beynəlxalq və regional əhəmiyyəti Beynəlxalq konfransın materialları. Bakı, 6-7 iyun 2002-ci il, c.188.(Huseynova I. M. Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil Pipeline as a factor of stability in the Caucasus. Bakı–Tbilisi Ceyhan neft kəmərinin beynəlxalq və regional şhəmiyyəti Beynəlxalq konfransın materialları. Bakı, 6-7 iyun 2002-ci il, c. 188)
18. Гусейнова И.М. Гусейнова А.Г. Международные и региональные проекты на Кавказе на современном этапе //«Intercultural communications» beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. Gürcüstan, 2015. с.110-125., с.110-125; 139 (Huseynova I. M. Huseynova A. G. International and regional projects in the Caucasus at the present stage / Materials of the international scientific confer- ence" Intercultural communications". Georgia, c. 110-125; 139)
19. Диев Андрей. Европу манит Восток. http://old.redsta. r.ru/2007/07/11_07/3_01.html (Andrew Diev. Europe beckons East. http://old.redsta. r.ru/2007/07/11_07/3_01.html)
20. Завьялов Д. Газированная стратегия / «Нефть России», 4 июля 2007 г.; 129 (Zavyalov D.
Carbonated strategy / "Oil of Russia", July 4, 2007; p. 129)
21. Исабалаева Ильхама. Азербайджан становится ключевой частью транспортного коридора "Восток-Запад". 11 ноября 2019 https://www.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/3146609.html (Isabalaev Ilham. Azerbaijan is becoming a key part of the East-West transport corridor. 11 November
2019 https://www.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/3146609.html)
22. Исмаилов Бахрам. Рельсовый перекресток 15.04.2008. http://regionplus.az/ru/articles/view/4544(Ismailov Bahram. Rail intersection04.2008. http://regionplus.az/ru/articles/view/4544)
23. История нефти и газа / «Нефтегазовая вертикаль», 5 июня 2006 г; Смирнов С. Транскас- пийское сумо / «Нефтегазовая вертикаль», 29 сентября 2006 г.(History of oil and gas / "oil and Gas vertical", June 5, 2006;
Smirnov S. TRANS-Caspian sumo / "Oil and gas vertical", September 29, 2006)
24. История

развития нефтяной отрасли Азербайджана https://neftegaz.
ru/analisis/history/329278-istoriya-razvitiya-neftyanoy-otrasli-azerbaydzhana/. (History of develop- ment of oil industry of Azerbaijan https://neftegaz. EN / analisis/history/329278-istoriya-razvitiya- neftyanoy-otrasli-azerbaydzhana/.)

25. Калиновский Игорь. Иранская газовая альтернатива. http://expert.ru/2014/09/25/iranskaya- gazovaya-alternativa/. (Kalinowski, Igor. Iranian gas is an alternative. http://expert.ru/2014/09/25/iranskaya-gazovaya-alternativa/.)
26. Караваев. А. Азербайджан в международных транспортных коридорах. Мир перемен. -

2018.-№ 1. http://www.elibrary.az/docs/jurnal/jrnpdf (Karavaev. A. Azerbaijan in international transport corridors. A world of change. - 2018.- No. 1. http://www.elibrary.az/docs/jurnal/jrn2018_303.pdf)
27. Караваев Александр. Азербайджан в международных транспортных коридорах: интеграция и трансвидовое сопряжение. Журнал. «Наследие» Политика. № 2 (92), 2018 http://www.elibrary.az/ docs/JURNAL/jrnpdf (Karavaev Alexander. Azerbaijan in international transport corridors: integration and TRANS-species interconnection. Journal. The "Legacy" Of Poli- tics. No. 2 (92), 2018 http://www.elibrary.az/ docs/JURNAL/jrn2018_530.pdf)
28. Коридоры "Север-Юг" и "Запад-Восток" обнимутся в Азербайджане04.2016 https://az.sputniknews.ru/economy/20160425/404840264.html (North-South and West-East corridors to embrace in Azerbaijan 25.04.2016 https://az.sputniknews.ru/economy/20160425/404840264.html)
29. Мамедов Сохбет. США финансируют начало строительства транскаспийских трубопроводов. Независимая газета, 21.08.2007, с. 6 http://www.arba.ru/news/2828. (Mammadov Sohbet. The US is funding the start of construction of TRANS-Caspian pipelines. Nezavisimaya Gazeta, 21.08.2007, p. 6 http://www.arba.ru/news/2828.)
30. Мамедов Энвер. Железнодорожная интеграция http://regionplus.az/ru/articles/view/5724. 12.2015 (Mammadov Enver. Railway integration http://regionplus.az/ru/articles/view/5724. 15.12.2015)
31. Международные транспортные коридоры «Восток-Запад», «Север-Юг» и геоэкономические интересы Азербайджана. (24 сентября, 2019.https://www.1news.az/news/mezhdunarodnye-transportnye-koridory vostok-zapad-sever-yug-i- geoekonomicheskie-interesy-azerbaydzhana; Газета Республика, 24 сентября, 2019, с. 4 (Interna- tional transport corridors "East-West", "North-South" and geo-economic interests of Azerbaijan. (Sep- tember 24, 2019. https: / / www. 1news.az / news/mezdunarodnye-transportnye-koridory vostok- zapad-sever-yug-i-geoekonomicheskie-interesy-azerbaydzhana; Gazeta Respublika, September 24, 2019, p. 4)
32. Международный транспортный коридор «Север-Юг» http://mincom.gov.az/ru/view/pages/104/ (International transport corridor "North-South" http://mincom.gov.az/ru/view/pages/104/)
33. Мокрецкий. А.Ч. Китайская инициатива «один пояс, один путь» как вектор внешнеэкономической политики Азербайджана. Китайская инициатива «один пояс, один путь». С. 319-335. https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kitayskaya-initsiativa-odin-poyas-odin-put-kak-vektor-vneshneekonomicheskoy-politiki-azerbaydzhana (Mokracki. CH. Chinese initiative "one belt, one road" as a vector of foreign economic policy of Azerbaijan. China's "one belt, one road" initiative. Pp. 319-335. https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kitayskaya-initsiativa-odin-poyas-odin-put-kak-vektor- vneshneekonomicheskoy-politiki-azerbaydzhana)
34. Мурадалиева Эльмира. Города Кавказа на Великом Шелковым Пути. Баку, «Кавказ», 2011, 200 стр; с 197 (Muradalieva Elmira. Cities of the Caucasus on the great Silk Road. Baku, "Caucasus", 2011, 200 pages; p 197)
35. Орехин П., Балтийская мечта / «Профиль», 11 сентября 2005 г. (Orekhin P., Baltic dream / "Profile", September 11, 2005)
36. Остапенко Е. Транспортный коридор «Север — Юг» — еще один компонент сбалансированности внешней политики Азербайджана. //Бакинский рабочий. .-2018.- 7 сентября.- с.5.
37. http://www.anl.az/down/meqale/bakrabochiy/2018/sentyabr/603935.htm(E. Ostapenko the North- South Transport corridor is another component of Azerbaijan's balanced foreign policy.// Baku
38. rabociy.-2018.- September 7.- C.

5., http://www.anl.az/down/meqale/bakrabochiy/2018/sentyabr/603935.htm)
39. Папуашвили Тамаз. Транспортный потенциал Азербайджана. https://d9mc3ts4czbpr.cloudfront.net/az/article/transportnyj-potencial-azerbajdzhana/ (Tamaz Papuashvili. Transport potential of Azerbaijan. https://d9mc3ts4czbpr.cloudfront.net/az/article/transportnyj-potencial-azerbajdzhana/)

Политология–Геополитика. https://textbooks. studio/uchebnik eopolitika/ predislovie1 1953.h
Президент Ильхам Алиев принял участие в открытии XXIV Международной выставки и

конференции "Нефть и газ Каспия - 2017".https://report.az/ru/energetika/prezident-il-ham-aliev- prinyal-uchastie-v-otkrytii-xxiv-mezhdunarodnoj-vystavki-i-konferencii-neft-i/ (President Ilham Aliyev attended the opening of the XXIV international exhibition and conference "Caspian Oil and gas - 2017".https://report.az/ru/energetika/prezident-il-ham-aliev-prinyal-uchastie-v-otkrytii-xxiv- mezhdunarodnoj-vystavki-i-konferencii-neft-i/)

42. Распоряжение Президента Азербайджанской Республики. //Бакинский рабочий -2015.- 8 декабря.- с. 2 (Order Of The President Of The Republic Of Azerbaijan. // Baku worker -2015.- De- cember 8.- c. 2)
43. Речь Ильхама Алиева на пленарной сессии XVI ежегодного заседания Международного дискуссионного клуба «Валдай».https://www.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/3128528.html (Speech by Ilham Aliyev at the plenary session of the XVI annual meeting Of the Valdai international discussion club.https://www.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/3128528.html)
44. Скидки для «Турецкого потока». http://actualcomment.ru/skidki-dlya-turetskogo-potoka.html. 2 октября 2015. (Discounts for "Turkish stream". http://actualcomment.ru/skidki-dlya-turetskogo- potoka.html. October 2, 2015.)
45. Федоровская. И. Транспортные проекты Азербайджана. с. 118. https://www.imemo.ru/files/File/magazines/rossia_i_novay/2019_01/ Fedorovskaya.pdf (Fedorov. Transport projects of Azerbaijan. pp. 118. https://www.imemo.ru /files/File/magazines/rossia_i_novay/2019_01/Fedorovskaya.pdf)
46. Халтурина Ирина. Исторический саммит Region plus. - 2016. -№18 (322).. http://elibrary.az/docs/jurnal/jrn2016_594.htm (Halturina Irina. Region plus historic summit. - 2016. - No. 18 (322).. http://elibrary.az/docs/jurnal/jrn2016_594.htm)
47. Шаяхмет Ш.Е. Международные транспортные коридоры. https://studfile.net/preview/ 8164860 (Shayakhmet sh. E. International transport corridors. https://studfile.net/preview/8164860)
48. Экономика. Транспортные коридоры. ТРАСЕКА. Управление делами президента Азер- байджанской Республики президентская библиотека. http://files.preslib.az /projects/azerbaijan/rus/gl4.pdf, 38 с. (Economy. Transport corridors. TRACECA. Office of the Pres- ident of the Republic of Azerbaijan presidential li- brary. http://files.preslib.az/projects/ azerbaijan/rus/gl4.pdf, 38 pp.)
49. Этапы развития Содружества независимых государств. Основополагающие документы СНГ .https://textbooks.studio/uchebnik-mejdunarodnie-otnosheniya/etapyi-razvitiya-sodrujestva- nezavisimyih.html; с. 135.(Stages of development of the Commonwealth of independent States. Fun- damental documents of the CIS .https://textbooks.studio/uchebnik-mejdunarodnie-otnosheniya/etapyi- razvitiya-sodrujestva-nezavisimyih.html; p. 135.)
50. http://uchebnik-online.com/129/1414.html (http://uchebnik-online.com/129/1414.html)
51. http://expert.ru/2014/09/25/iranskaya-gazovaya-alternativa/(http:// expert.ru/2014/09/25/ iranska- ya- gazovaya-alternativa/)

TEACHING BIOLOGY TEACHING METHODOLOGY IN HIGHER PEDAGOGICAL SC

Gulshan Hajiyeva Nadir

Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University Uzeyir Hajibeyli Street 68. Associate Professor of the Department of Biology and its Teaching Methodology, faculty of Chemistry and Biology of ASPU, Ph.D. in Pedagogy ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5719-3590
Email:gylshan.gadzhiyeva@mail.ru

Abstract

A pedagogical experiment was conducted to determine the interest of students in the teaching of biology in higher pedagogical schools. The experiment covered three stages. The first stage is called the defining, the second is called the teaching, and the last is called the formative experiment.

The work was carried out at the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, where the au- thor works. The dissertation has been working at the Department of Biology and its Teaching Methods for 15 years. Constantly monitored and made observations. Students were involved in a public survey, observations, discussions and interviews were conducted. The purpose was to determine the level of teaching biology in higher education.

Keywords: teaching, biology study, teaching methods, high schools

INTRODUCTION

At this stage (2012-2014) the dissertation was implemented in one of the III-IV courses of the university where he worked on the methodology of teaching biology. In other courses, the lessons were taught according to the methodology adopted by most teachers at that time. At this stage, students showed great interest in the new content and methodology. preparations have been made.

At the beginning of this phase, students were asked to answer a series of questions. The first question was about the specialty: "Who wants to be a biology teacher?"

Of the 120 students surveyed, 50 are highly motivated to become biology teachers, while 40 are somewhat indifferent. That is, it may or may not be. 30 people say they do not want to be a teacher.

At the initial, defining stage of the experiment, students' learning activities, creative and cognitive independence were observed.

In the second stage (2014-2016) the experiment was of different directions and purposes. At this stage, the experiment was conducted with the students of the Faculty of Biology of ADPU, the Faculty of Biology of SSU, the Faculty of Biology of LSU. 6 groups of bachelors and 1 group of masters of ADPU; 4 groups of bachelors and 1 group of masters of SSU; Khazar University participated in the experiment. There was an exchange of views with the teachers participating in the experiment, both individually and in small groups, and sugges- tions were heard.

The analysis of the identified issues related to the current situation in the university al- lowed to move to the second test phase of the experiment. Experimental and control groups

were identified. Some groups of universities were taken as experimental and some as control groups. Lectures and laboratory classes in the experimental groups are based on special train- ing, along with teaching materials, providing students with information from additional sources and studying their attitudes, focusing on students' independence, hobbies, cognitive and creative activity, initiative, information and communication technologies, innovations, interactive teaching methods. organized by taking advantage of.

As a result of purposeful, systematic work, the level of the subject of methodology of teaching biology in experimental groups was significantly higher. Below are the questions students are asked about teaching biology.

Teaching of biology teaching methods in connection with other subjects.

1. Are there any links with other subjects during the teaching of biology teaching meth- ods?

2. Is there a connection with pedagogy?

3. Is there a connection with psychology?

4. Is there a connection with philosophy?

5. Is there a connection with biology?

6. Is there a connection with ethics and aesthetics?

7. Interdisciplinary relations during lectures and

laboratory classes is created?

8. Are topics relevant to life?

As can be seen, as a result of conversations with the students of the experimental groups, they noted that integrative relationships were widely covered in these groups, both in lectures and laboratory classes. At the same time, they talked about how these relationships were es- tablished.

Teaching secondary school biology course related to other subjects.

1. Is it necessary to use integration in the teaching of high school biology?
2. What subjects can be most connected?
3. Can a high school biology course be relevant to life?
4. What types of integration should be used the most?

Our other research questions are about the procedure for conducting lectures on biology teaching methods.

Organization of lectures on biology teaching methods.

1. To what extent is the teacher's speech and communication style satisfactory during the lecture?

2. Are you satisfied with the given theoretical knowledge?

3. Are you satisfied with the methodology of teaching lectures?

4. Do you agree with the pedagogical approach to students during the lecture?

6. Does the lecture give preference to the student's free thinking about the problem?

8. Are you interested in lecture materials on biology teaching methods?

9. Did your interest in biology teacher increase after listening to lectures on biology teaching methods?

10. Can you call the lesson you are listening to a modern lecture?

11. Is there a discussion in the lecture?

12. Do you have the necessary literature

to study lectures? We also clarified how

laboratory classes are taught. Questions

about laboratory classes.

1. To what extent does the teacher's behavior and attitudes meet the requirements of ped- agogical ethics?

2. Are you satisfied with the level of theoretical knowledge?

3. Are you satisfied with the organization of laboratory training?

4. What is the level of methodological analysis of topics in biology?

5. How important is ICT in making laboratory classes interesting?

6. Are modern teaching methods used in laboratory training?

7. Along with modern training, it is related to the topics in high school "Biology" text- books

is the experiment being conducted?

8. Has the laboratory training been designed in accordance with the stages of modern training?

9. Do you use any funds for laboratory training?

The following questions were also asked to the undergraduate students of higher peda- gogical schools for research purposes:

1. What are the personal professional qualities of a biology teacher?

2. What are the main pedagogical abilities of a biology teacher?

3. What methods would you use to develop students' thinking in biology lessons?

4. What is the educational value of biology classes?

5. What forms of practical methods do you use the most in biology lessons and why?

6. What forms of visual methods do you use the most in biology lessons and why?

7. What topics are used in the teaching of role-playing games?

8. What topics are most often used in the teaching of brainstorming?

9. What should a student be able to do during a pedagogical practice?

10. What knowledge, skills and habits does the student have at the end of the pedagogical practice?

11. How do you imagine a modern biology classroom?

12. What should a teacher do to better understand a concept in any given subject in biology?

13. What forms of integration are you familiar with? What forms of integration do you use the most in teaching biology topics? And why.

Research work on the methodology of teaching biology in higher pedagogical schools was conducted among students studying at both bachelor's and master's degrees. Below are the surveys conducted among the masters.

Master's questions:

1. What other sciences are related to the teaching of biology?
2. What are the personal qualities of a teacher?
3. Describe the professional qualities of the teacher.
4. What should a student be able to do during a pedagogical practice?
5. What knowledge, skills and habits does the student have at the end of the pedagogical practice?
6. What would you do to develop creative thinking in students in the teaching of biology?
7. What would you do to develop students' critical thinking in teaching biology?
8. What would you do to develop students' logical thinking in the teaching of biology?
9. What is the educational significance of teaching biology?
10. What forms of integration do you use the most in biology topics?
11. What forms of practical methods do you use the most in biology lessons and why?
12. What forms of visual methods do you use the most in biology lessons and why?
13. What knowledge, skills and habits should be instilled in the teaching of plant subjects in biology?
14. What knowledge, skills, and habits should be instilled in the teaching of animal sub- jects in biology?
15. What knowledge, skills, and habits should be inculcated in the teaching of human subjects?
16. How do you think a biology textbook should be written? What is the main thing to consider?
17. What can you say about Methodists and pedagogues of Azerbaijan?
18. What can you say about STEM, PISSA and curriculum in the world education sys- tem?
19. Information about Dale Cornegy's views and your attitude to it.

In the last stage (2016-2018), ie in the formative experiment, the

s experiment was assessed on the basis of students' skills.

The main purpose of the experiment is to teach the subject of biology teaching methods in accordance with modern requirements, more interesting. For this purpose, 108 students con- sisting of bachelors (90) and masters (18) from three universities (Azerbaijan State Pedagogi-

cal University, Sumgayit State University, Khazar University) were involved in the study in two grou

1. Teaching biology teaching methods in connection with other subjects.
2. Teaching secondary school biology course in connection with other subjects.
3. Organization of lectures on the subject of methods of teaching biology.
4. Organization of laboratory classes on biology.
5. Conducting research surveys with undergraduate students.
6. Conducting research surveys with undergraduate students.

Hence, the experimental factor was the teaching of biology in relation to other subjects, the method of organizing lectures and laboratory work in the context of related teaching. Working with the control group was in the traditional form and the teaching of a purely bio- logical subject. That is, in the teaching process, the topics in the textbooks were taught only from a biological point of view, without establishing a connection between biology and other subjects. However, when working with the experimental group, using a different and integra- tive method, the topics related to biology were explained more broadly and comprehensively in connection with different subjects, links were established with other subjects, and lectures and laboratory works were organized. Both groups (control and experimental) were asked 5 sections of questions and answered by the respondents, excluding the experimental factor. After collecting the grades given by the student for each section, the situation is described on

the basis of "average grade" (diagrams), taking into account the different number of questions for each section. At the same time, depending on the purpose and assumptions of the study, "T Test" analysis was used and group comparisons were made. A comparison of the values between the independent groups shows that both groups had the same approach to the ques- tions asked before the experiment.

The description and analysis of the data (obtained data) was carried out using the SPSS program (Statistical Package for the Social Science).

Table 1: 5 Table of statistical indica- tors of the first group of the two groups on the sec- tion (numerical average) SEC-TIO	Group	N	Mean	Difference between groups (-)	Std.	Devia -
N 1	Control	54	30.4	-2.5	6.58	
Experimental	54		32.9	7.56		
2	Control	54	44.7	0.6	7.00	
Experimental	54		44.1	8.54		

3	Control	5 4	46.2	- 1.1	7.30
Experimental	54		47.3	9.56	
4	Control	5 4	32.5	- 0.6	9.17
Experimental	54		33.1	9.81	
5	Control	5 4	53.2	-1.1	7.23

Experimental	54	54.3	7.93

In the first stage (excluding the experimental factor), after the attitudes of the two groups to the variables (questions) in each section were assessed on an ordinal scale, the combina- tion(composition) of the variables in each section was implemented and students' attitudes toward the variables became quantifiers (interval scale form). The new sections are called "Section 1, Section 2, Section 3, Section 4, Section 5".

Table 2: T Test analysis of the difference between the prices obtained in the first stage for two independent groups

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances			t-test for Equality of Means						
SECTION	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
1	.357	.552	-1.819	106	.072	-2.48148	1.36409	-5.18591	.22295
2	1,362	.24	.382	106	.703	.57407	1.5028	-2.40539	3.55354

In the second stage, after the attitudes of the two groups to the variables (questions) in each section were assessed on an ordinal scale, the combination (composition) of the varia- bles in each section was implemented and the students' attitudes toward the variables became quantifiers (interval scale form). The new sections are called "Section 1, Section 2, Section 3, Section 4, Section 5". This stage was in fact the stage after the application of the experi- mental factor, during which two semesters of biology were taught for the experimental group in a form related to other subjects, and seminars and laboratory work were organized in the context of related teaching.

The numerical averages of the two groups for each section were compared, and according to the table obtained, it was observed that the difference between the groups in each of the 5 sections in the second stage was higher than in the previous stage (Table 3 and diagram 2).

Table 4: "T Test" analysis of the difference between the prices obtained in the second stage for the two inde- pendent groups

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances			t-test for Equality of Means					
SECTION	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Differ-

ence

Lower Upper

1	.844	.360	-7.602	106	.000	-19.09259141	2.51	-24.07171	-14.11347

9. Solving the problems of interdisciplinary relations, lectures and its requirements, labor- atory training and classification and systematization of its requirements during the teaching of biology teaching methods in higher pedagogical schools.

References:

1. bbasov A.N, Aliz
ade HA Pedagogy. Textbook for pedagogical university students Baku: Renaissance, 2000, 202 p.
2. Abdullayev N., Mammadov Z. Teacher's speech culture. Baku, 2001, p. 81-88.
3. Curriculum of "pedagogy" on teacher training at the bachelor's level of higher education. Baku: Science and education, 2014, p.35-66.
4. Abdullayeva TG Application of developmental interactive teaching methods in order to im- prove the quality of teaching biology in secondary school. ADPU, Baku, 2002, Proceedings of the 62nd scientific-practical conference. P. 162-163
5. Improvement and modernization is a necessary requirement of the day. Education, Culture, Art. Baku, 2006, N ° l-2. p. 16-19.
6. Aliyev S.T, Nabiyev BA, Sultanov RL Increasing fundamental qualitative changes in the content of higher education is a necessary requirement of the day for the training of modern staff. Education, Culture, Art. Baku. 2006, JNs3-4, p. 35-39.
7. Hasanov M.Jafarova N. Methods of teaching the Azerbaijani language in primary school. Baku: Science and education, 2015, p.15-20.
8. Hajiyeva H. Maharramov A. Methods of teaching acquaintance with the environment. Ba- ku, 2006, p.7-26.
9. Hüseynov Ə. Formation of scientific outlook in teaching biology. Journal of Chemistry and Biology Teaching. Baku, 1981, Ne 4, p. 4.
10. Huseynov AM, Babayev M.Sh., Maharramov AM Methods of teaching biology. Baku, 2003, 138 p.
11. Sultanov R.L Assessment issues in standards on zoology for higher education institutions. “Scientific works” of the Institute of Educational Problems of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ba- ku, 2004, N2I, p. 171-172.
12. Sultanov R.L, Hajiyeva GM The use of natural science materials in the process of inde- pendent work of students. "Scientific and pedagogical news" of Odlar Yurdu University Ba- ku, 2005, N ° 13, pages 228-232.
13. Elkonin D.B. Psychology of teaching a junior schoolgirl. M .: Knowledge, 1974, 64 p.
14. Yunina E.A. Technology of quality training in school. Textbookmethodical manual.

IMCRA LLC
P-ISSN: 2790-0169 E-ISSN: 2790-0177
SCIENCE, EDUCATION, INNOVATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN PROBLEMS, Baku, Azerbaijan

2021

S

E I

Conference Proceedings

imcra-az.org/sei-conference/